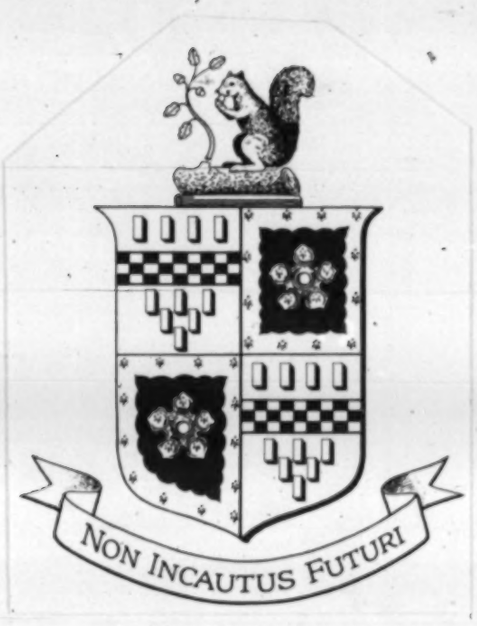
The Lee Family Papers

1742 - 1795



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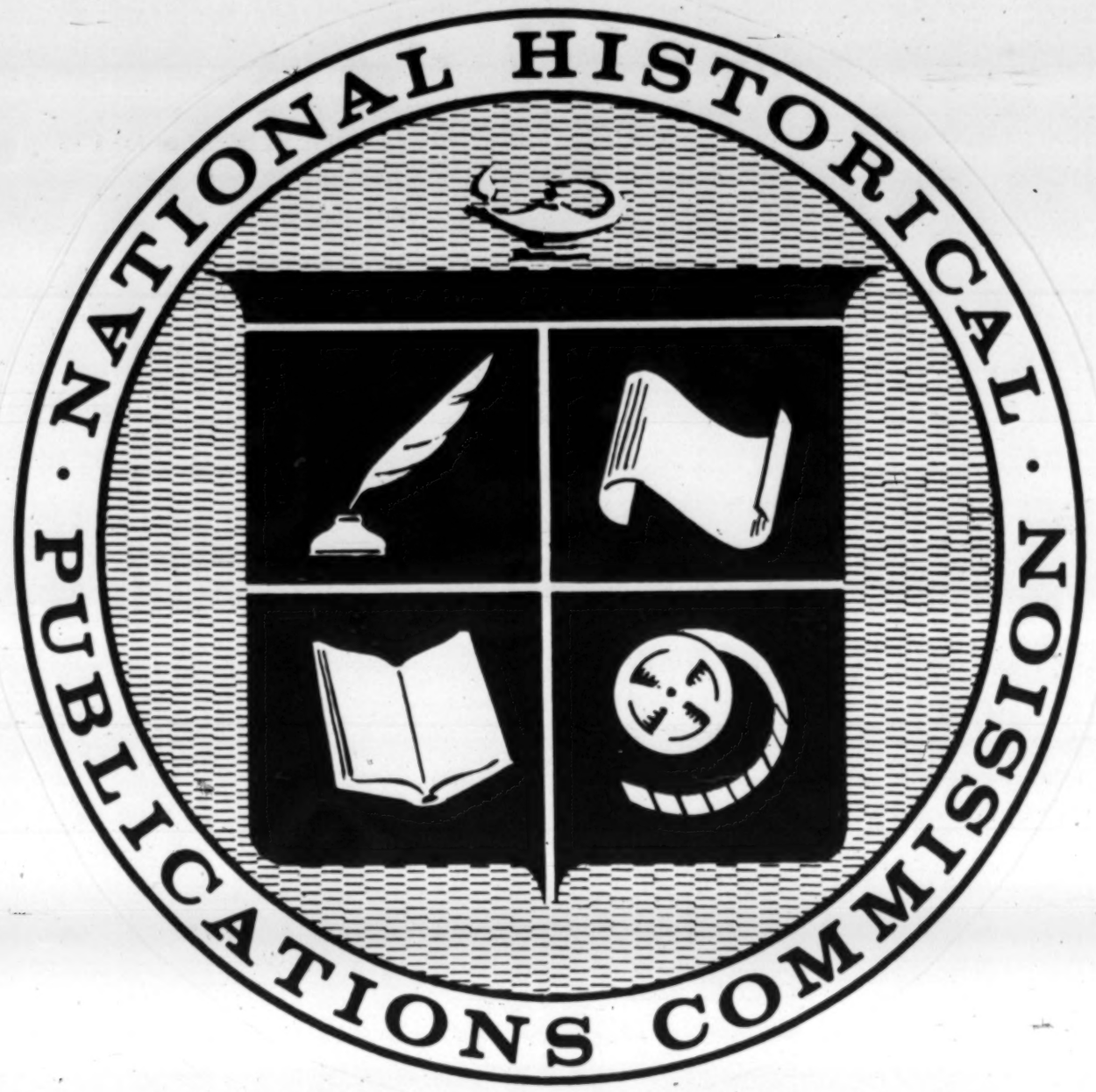

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"The family of Lee . . . has more men of merit in it than any other family."

--*John Adams to Samuel Cooper*
February 28, 1779

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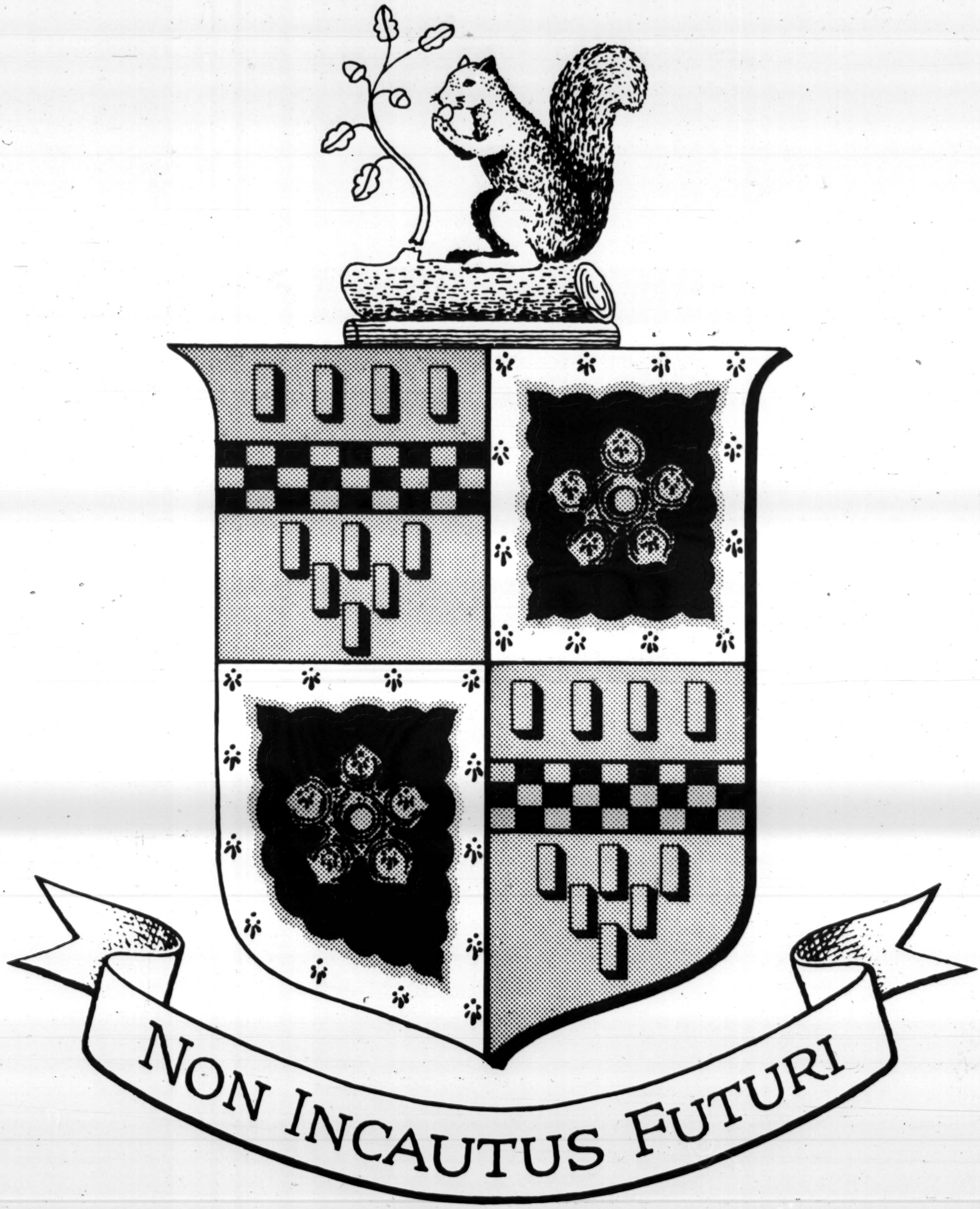
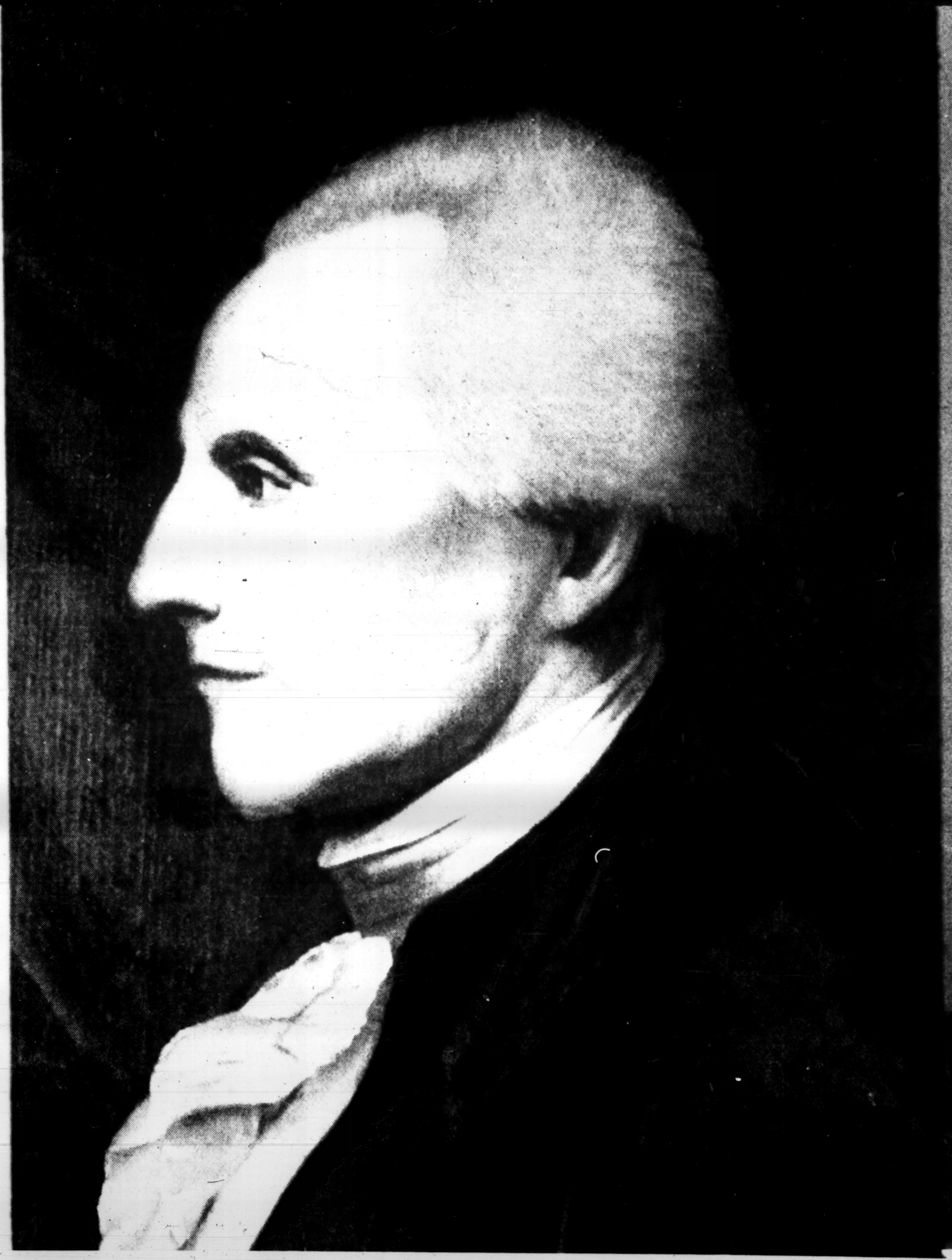


Seal of the Lee family of Virginia

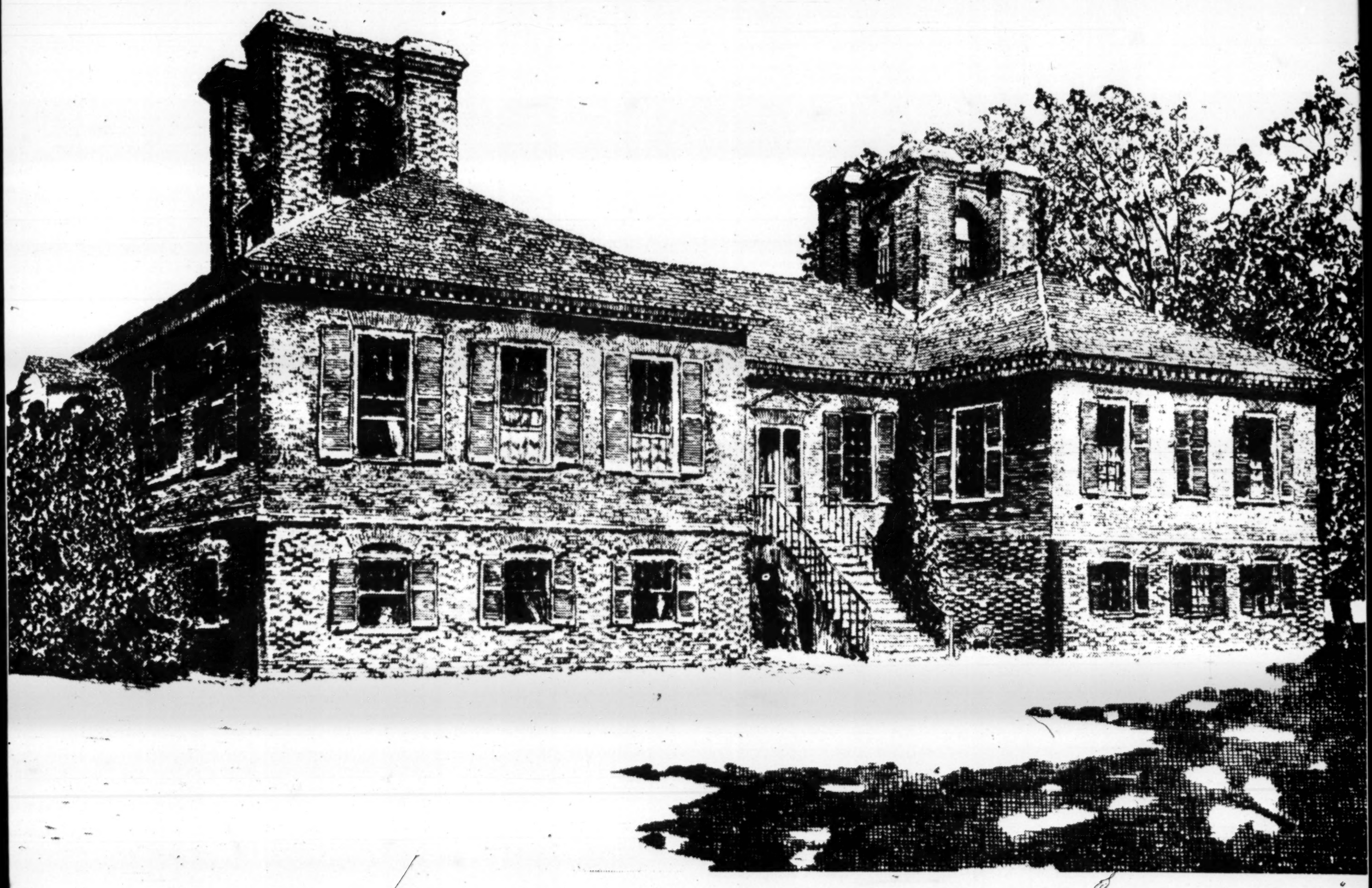


RICHARD HENRY LEE 1732-1794

ARTHUR LEE 1740-1792
(Portrait by Charles Wilson Peale)

WILLIAM LEE 1739-1795

"A map of Eastern Virginia at the time of the American Revolution showing Stratford in Westmoreland County, the home of the Lees"



STRATFORD HALL ON THE POTOMAC

BUILT BY THOMAS LEE ABOUT 1730; HOME OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEES AND BIRTHPLACE OF ROBERT E. LEE

THE LEE FAMILY PAPERS, 1742--1795

ROLL ONE

1 January 1740--31 December 1769

Finding Aids, Key to Ciphers, Personal, Political, and Commercial Correspondence

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ROLL ONE:

The roll begins with the calendar of the MSS at Harvard University, compiled by Justin Winsor in 1882; the calendar of the MSS of the American Philosophical Society, which is a listing by correspondent only, with no abstracts; and an index to the correspondents in the MSS of the University of Virginia. Also included is a partial key to the ciphers used by the Lees which was compiled by Edmund C. Burnett. The documents on this roll begin with a 1672 map of Richard Lee's plantation, "Paradise," and his will, dated 1714. The first important run of MSS is a series of bills, receipts, and bills of lading dated between 1743 and 1750 concerning the commerce carried on by Henry Lee, Thomas Lee, John Lee, and Richard Lee. Between 1774 and 1750 Thomas Lee and Conrad Weiser of Pennsylvania carried on a correspondence concerned with Indian life and affairs (only the letters of Lee to Weiser appear here).

The years 1751 through 1757 are unrepresented in the collection, being the period between the death of Thomas Lee (1750) and the beginning of the political activity of his sons. On 29 August 1759 the first letter from Adam Stephen to Richard Henry Lee appears, initiating a series that ends only in 1777, after Stephen's court-martial following the battle of Germantown. His letters discuss military events (French and Indian War, Revolutionary War) and Western lands. There is a quantity of material on this roll pertaining to Massachusetts, dating from 7 November 1765, when Thomas Cushing, Speaker of the Massachusetts Bay House of Representatives, wrote Dennis DeBerdt, merchant of London, informing him of his appointment as agent of that colony in London. (When DeBerdt died in 1770, Benjamin Franklin took his place, making Arthur Lee his assistant. Lee became sole agent in 1775, thus adding the Massachusetts Bay material to his own papers.) An interesting sub-division of this series is the material dealing with Daniel Malcom of Boston, who protested when the deputy collector for the port of Boston searched his house for smuggled contraband in September 1766. Other items of note are the Westmoreland Resolutions against the Stamp Act, 27 February 1766, and drafts of two speeches delivered by R. H. Lee in the House of Burgesses--one on paper money in 1763, the other dealing with the contest over separating the Speaker of the House from the Treasury in 1766 or 1767. Among regular correspondents are Robert Carter Nicholas, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing, and John Dickenson.

Arthur Lee's letters fall neatly into three periods. The first begins 24 December 1760, when he wrote R. H. Lee from London of his arrival, the death of King George II, and his meeting with Samuel Johnson. This series covers Arthur's career at the University of Edinburgh, where he received the M.D. degree in 1764, and ends in 1766 with his return to Virginia. The second period, 1766-1768, contains a few letters to R. H. Lee from Williamsburg, where Arthur practised medicine. The third series begins in 1768, when Arthur and his brother William went to London to seek their fortunes. Written principally to Richard Henry Lee, the letters in this last period contain much political material. The growth of his relationship with Lord Shelburne and his interest in the radical movements of the period are well illustrated. In a letter to Francis Lightfoot Lee of 23 March 1769 he mentions the Wilkesite group "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," and says "my purse does not equal my inclination to support the Bill of Rights." (By the next year he was an active member of the group.) Lee was especially impressed by the letters of Junius--he called him the only political commentator worth reading--and on 3 December 1769 he wrote to R. H. Lee that he had begun writing under the nom de plume of "Junius Americanus," hoping to popularize the American cause by a reflection of the ferocious and popular government-bater.

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No. 8.

CALENDAR

OF THE

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REPRINTED FROM THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY BULLETIN.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.:
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1882.

Already issued or in preparation:

A Star prefixed indicates they are not yet ready.

1. Edward S. Holden. Index-Catalogue of Books and Memoirs on the Transits o Mercury.
2. Justin Winsor. Shakespeare's Poems: a Bibliography of the Earlier Editions.
3. Charles Eliot Norton. Principal books relating to the Life and Works of Miche angelo, with Notes.
4. Justin Winsor. Pietas et Gratulatio. An Inquiry into the authorship of the sever pieces.
5. List of Apparatus in different Laboratories of the United States, available f Scientific Researches involving Accurate Measurements.
6. The Collection of Books and Autographs, bequeathed to Harvard Colle Library, by the Honorable Charles Sumner.

*7. James M. Peirce. References in Analytic Geometry.

8. Calendar of the Arthur Lee Manuscripts in Harvard College Library.
9. George Lincoln Goodale. The Floras of different countries.
10. Justin Winsor. Halliwelliana: a Bibliography of the Publications of James Orcha Halliwell-Phillipps.
11. Samuel H. Scudder. The Entomological Libraries of the United States.
12. A List of the Publications of Harvard University and its Officers, 1870–1880.
13. Samuel H. Scudder. A Bibliography of Fossil Insects.
14. William H. Tillinghast. Notes on the Historical Hydrography of the Handkerch Shoal in the Bahamas.
15. J. D. Whitney. List of American Authors in Geology and Palæontology.

*16. Richard Bliss, Jr. Classified Index to the Maps in Petermann's Geographisc Mittheilungen. 1855–1881.

*17. Justin Winsor. A List of the most useful Reference Books.

*18. Justin Winsor. The Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography.

*** The present list has been mainly prepared by Miss K. V. Smith, formerly of the Library Staff.

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CALENDAR OF THE LEE MANUSCRIPTS IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

*** The papers were given, July 24, 1827, to this Library by RICHARD HENRY LEE, author of the lives of RICHARD HENRY LEE and ARTHUR LEE, and are bound in eight volumes. The numbers represent the pages of the volumes.

VOL. I.

1. **Gooch**, *Sir* William, (*Gov. of Va.*). *June* 17, 1744. Letter to [Thomas Lee]. The Indian council at Lancaster, Penn. ff. (2).

2. **Copy** of orders. *April* 23, 1760. Court-martial upon Lord George Sackville for disobedience of the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at the battle of Minden. f. (1).

Lee, Arthur. *Nov.* 5, 1763. Letter to his brother [Philip Ludwell Lee?] The political situation of England and the produce of Virginia. ff. (2).

3, 4. **Massachusetts Bay** — *House of Representatives. Nov.* 28, 1764. Copy of letter sent to Jasper Mauduit and afterwards to Richard Jackson, agents in London for the province. Reasons why Great Britain would gain nothing by the tax on molasses, *etc.* ff. (3).

5. **Massachusetts Bay**, Rhode Island, Providence Plantations, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Governments of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, and Maryland. *Oct.* 25, 1765. Copy of memorial to parliament against the stamp act. ff. (2).

6. **Massachusetts Bay** — *House of Representatives. Nov.* 7, 1765. Letter to Dennis De Berdt. His appointment as special agent in London for the province. Signed, "Sam[l] White Spkr." ff. (2).

Printed, with a few verbal changes, in Massachusetts Papers, p. 4, published in 1856 by the Seventy-six Society, Philadelphia.

7. **Extracts** from three letters on the situation of affairs in America. Indorsed "1766." f. (1).

The first is from William Donaldson of New York, and written on a slip attached to the sheet on which the others are. The last two are addressed, "My Lord," and are in a different hand.

8. **New Jersey** — *House of Assembly. June* 14, 1766. Order for thanks to be given to Dennis De Berdt "for his Assiduity and Attention to the Affairs of the Colonys During the Application for a Repeal of the Stamp Act." Signed, "Jona. Deare Clk." f. (1).

For the letter of thanks, see 11.

Massachusetts Bay — *House of Representatives. June* 20, 1766. Resolution for letter of thanks to be sent to William Pitt, for his efforts toward the repeal of the stamp act. Signed, "Sam[l] Adams Cler." f. (1).

Printed, Bradford's Massachusetts State Papers, p. 92. For letter of thanks, see 10.

9. **Massachusetts Bay** — *House of Representatives. June* 21, 1766. Note to Charles, Lord Camden, transmitting vote of thanks for his patronage of the colonies. Signed, Thomas Cushing Speaker. f. (1).

—— — —— *June* 21, 1766. Note to George, Lord Pomfret, for the same purpose. Same signature. f. (1).

For the accompanying vote of thanks, see 13.

10. —— — —— *June* 21, 1766. Letter of thanks to William Pitt, referred to under 8. Same signature. ff. (2).

11. **New Jersey** — *House of Assembly. June* 22, 1766. Letter of thanks to Dennis De Berdt, referred to under 8. Signed, Cortland Skinner Speaker. ff. (2).

12. **Massachusetts Bay** — *House of Representatives. June* 28, 1766. Letter of thanks and instructions to Dennis De Berdt. Signed, Thomas Cushing Spkr. ff. (2).

Printed, with a few orthographical changes and one additional sentence, in Massachusetts Papers, p. 14, published in 1856 by the Seventy-six Society, Philadelphia.

13. —— — —— *June* 30, 1766. Vote of thanks to George, Lord Pomfret, referred to under 9. Signed, "Sam[l] Adams Cler." f. (1).

14. **Boston** — *Committee of the Town. Oct.* 26, 1766. Draft of part of a letter to Dennis De Berdt. Search of Daniel Malcom's house by the custom-house officers in October, 1766. f. (1).

Composed by Samuel Adams. See Wells' Life of Samuel Adams, I. 130. For the full letter, see 25.

15–19. **Copy** of a copy of depositions, *Sept.* 24–*Oct.* 1, 1766, sworn before Gov. Bernard's council, in the case of Daniel Malcom's resistance to the search of his house by the deputy-collector William Sheafe, under the "writs of assistance." Depositions by William Sheafe, Benjamin Hallowell, John Ruddock, John Tudor, William Nickels, William Wimble, Nathaniel Barber, John Baker and Stephen Greenleaf, attested by John Cotton, deputy-secretary. Copy certified by William Cotton, town clerk. pp. 18. (Pp. 5–18 are imperfect — torn.)

After a copy of the depositions was at last received from the governor's council, the present copy was probably made by order of the town, to be sent to its agent in England. See Wells' Life of Samuel Adams, I. 130; Drake's History of Boston, p. 737. — For the evidence before the town, see 22.

20. **Downe**, Samuel. *Sept.* 26, 1766. Letter to Dennis De Berdt. Private business. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

21. **Ashley**, Joseph *and* Jonathan, *and* **Woodbridge**, Timothy. *Oct.* 9, 1766. Letter to Dennis De Berdt, asking his help in establishing an academy at Hatfield, Mass. ff. (2). (Imperfect—torn.)

22. **Copy** of depositions, *Oct.* 16–20, 1766, by Nathaniel Barber and William Nickels, sworn before Edmund Quincy. Ringing of the north bell and conduct of the people at the time of the Malcom disturbance mentioned above.—Deposition by William Wimble, *Oct.* 17, 1766, sworn before Joshua Winslow. Copy attested by William Cooper, town clerk. ff. (4).

For other and contradictory evidence, taken in the governor's interest, see 15–19.

23. **Copy** of deposition, *Oct.* 21, 1766, by Capt. Daniel Malcom, sworn before Edmund Quincy. Same affair. ff. (2). (Imperfect—first part gone, only last four pages left.)

24. **Boston.** *Oct.* 8–22, 1766. Two copies of votes of town meeting in reference to the depositions given in the governor's council on the Malcom affair. Attested by William Cooper, town clerk. ff. (2).

25. **Boston.**—*Committee of the Town. Oct.* 26, 1766. Letter to Dennis De Berdt stating the people's version of the Malcom affair and transmitting the depositions given above. Signed, "James Otis pr Order of ye committee." ff. (4.)

Composed by Samuel Adams. See Wells' Life of Samuel Adams, I. 130.—For draft of a part of this letter, written in another hand, see 14.

26. **Deposition**, *Dec.* 1, 1766, by John Pike, John Lombard, Jr. and Lewis Lombard, Jr., sworn before Barnabas Paine, at Truro, Barnstable Co., Mass. Prevention of fishing in the Straits of Belle Isle by a British man-of-war. f. (1).

27, 28. **Massachusetts Bay**—*House of Representatives. Dec.* 6, 1766. Letter to [Dennis De Berdt], inclosing depositions. Prevention of American fishing and whaling in Newfoundland waters by order of Com. Palliser, gov. of Newfoundland; custom-house officers and regulations. Signed, Thomas Cushing Speaker. ff. (4).

For the depositions, see 29–31.

29–31. **Deposition**, *Dec.* 9, 1766, by Robert Barker, sworn before Richard Dana. Fishery trouble.—Deposition, *Dec.* 13, 1766, by Moses Wiley, Cyprian Hinkley and Henry Young, sworn before Belcher Noyes.—Deposition, *Dec.* 26, 1766, by Thomas Harding, sworn before John Avery. ff. (3).

These were inclosed in the letter above, 27, 28.

32. **New York**—*Presbyterian Church. Feb.* 17, 1767. Petition of the ministers, elders, *etc.*, to Sir Henry Moore, captain-general and governor of New York, for leave to prove facts in a former petition for a charter. Signed, John Rogers, Joseph Treat on behalf of the petitioners. ff. (2).

33–35. **Massachusetts Bay**—*House of Representatives. March* 16, 1767 Letter to Dennis De Berdt. Claim of Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson to a seat in the council. Signed, Thomas Cushing Spkr. pp. 11.

Composed by Samuel Adams. See Wells' Life of Samuel Adams, I. 135 *et seq.*, where much of the letter is quoted.

36, 37. **Massachusetts Bay**—*House of Representatives. June* 24, 1767. Letter to the same. The fishery trouble in Newfoundland waters; troops in America; the bill for pardon of rioters and compensation of sufferers during disturbances in Boston; paper money; Connecticut and Massachusetts boundary. Signed, Thomas Cushing Spkr. ff. (4).

38. **Sheafe**, Edward. *July* 1, 1767. Letter from Charlestown to the same. Relations of the colonies with Great Britain; bill for pardon, compensation, *etc.* (as above, 36, 37). ff. (4). (Imperfect—torn.)

39. **Cushing**, Thomas. *Oct.* 15, 1767. Private letter to Dennis De Berdt. Imposition of taxes on the colonies; the governor's salary. pp. 8.

40. **Copy** of examination of Robert Hallowell, controller of the port of Boston, at the treasury board in London. *July* 21, 1768. Seizure of John Hancock's sloop "Liberty." Copy signed, "Jno. Speed." ff. (5).

41. **[Livius** (?), Peter], of New Hampshire. *Oct.* 18, 1768. Copy of a letter to his brother in London. Quartering troops in America. ff. (4). (Imperfect—torn.)

This letter has no signature, and the name of the writer, given in the indorsement, is torn, so that only "evius" or "evins" is legible.

42. **Boston**—*Selectmen. Feb.* 16–18, 1769. Requesting Gov. Bernard to communicate facts which may have been sent to Great Britain militating against the colonies; with the governor's reply. ff. (2).

Without attestation. Printed, with two names of members different, and with a few verbal changes, in Massachusetts Papers, p. 115, published in 1856 by the Seventy-six Society, Philadelphia.

——— *Feb.* 23, 24, 1769. Second request for the same purpose, and second reply. ff. (2).

Without attestation. Printed, with a few verbal changes and one additional line, in Massachusetts Papers, p. 120, published by the Seventy-six Society, Philadelphia.

43–45. ——— *Feb.* 25, 1769. Letter to Dennis De Berdt reviewing this correspondence. Signed, Joshua Henshaw, Joseph Jackson, John Rudduck, John Hancock, Samuel Pemberton, Henderson Inches. ff. (6).

46. **Lee**, Arthur. *March* 23, 1769. Letter from London to his brother [Richard Henry Lee] in Virginia. English and American politics. ff. (2).

47. **Dickinson**, John. *April* 20, 1769. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. The disaffection in America and the unworthiness of many of the colonial representatives in London. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 293.

48. ——— *June* 26, 1769. Letter to the same on the same subjects. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 296.

Massachusetts Bay—*House of Representatives. July* 22, 1769. Notice to Col. Dalrymple of the time for taking depositions relative to the rescue of John Ryley. ff. (2).

49–56. **Depositions**, *July* 24, 1769, by Jeremiah Belknap, Peter Barbour, Samuel Downe, Joseph Edwards, Thomas Waite Foster, Stephen Greenleaf, Edward Jackson, Edmund Quincy and John Loring, sworn before Richard Dana and Belcher Noyes. Rescue of John Ryley. ff. (13)

57. **Nelson**, William. *Sept.* 3, 1769. Letter from Virginia to Arthur Lee in London. Importing taxed goods, and the line between Virginia and the Cherokees. ff. (2).

58. **Dickinson**, John. *Nov.* 25, 1769. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee in London. Importing taxed goods. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 297.

Shelburne, W. Petty, *Earl of.* Letter to Arthur Lee at Bath, England, inviting him to Bowood Park. *No date.* ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 353, where it is dated 1769.

59. **De Berdt**, Dennis. 1770. A draft of memorial to the king's council, by the agent of Massachusetts Bay. Reasons for declining to attend the council to support the charges of the province against Gov. Bernard. Interlined, corrected, and not signed. Indorsed, "For Mr. Lewis." ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

60. **Dickinson**, John. *March*, 31, 1770. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Importing taxed goods; Boston massacre. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 299.

61. **Lord Chatham's** motion, petitioning the king to dissolve Parliament and call a new one. A copy. *May* 14, 1770. f. (1).

62. **Massachusetts Bay.**—*House of Representatives.* [*July ?*, 1771]. Portion of letter of instructions to Benjamin Franklin, agent at London. Gov. Hutchinson's complaint about the preservation of the "king's timber" in the territory of Sagadahoc; request to have the king confirm the grants of townships therein, and of the town of Machias. Signed, Thomas Cushing Speaker. pp. 3–5. (Imperfect — first part gone.)

63. **Lee**, William. *Jan.* 20, 1772. Copy of letter from London to his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, on private affairs (dispute with Capt. Walker). ff. (2).

With autograph postscript.

64–75. —— *March* 3–*Nov.* 18, 1772. Eleven letters to the same, mainly on private affairs. ff. (26).

76–79. **Memoire** sur les avantages qu'offre le port de Dunkerque au commerce des treize collonies unies de l'Amerique Septentrionale. *Not dated or signed.* ff. (4). Not received

VOL. II.

1. **Lee**, William. *Jan.* 30, 1773. Letter from London to his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee. Private commercial affairs. ff. (4).

2. **[Lee**, Arthur.] *Feb.* 14, 1773. Letter from London to his brother, [Richard Henry Lee.] American politics, *etc.* ff. (2). (Imperfect — last part wanting.)

3. **Lee**, William. *Feb.* 23, 1773. Letter from London to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs. ff. (2).

4. —— *March* 4, 1773. Letter to the same, with a copy of the above (3). Same subject. ff. (4). (Imperfect — slightly torn.)

5, 6. **Massachusetts Bay.**—*House of Representatives. March* 6, 1773. Letter to Lord Dartmouth. The source of the governor's pay and other grievances of America. Signed, Thomas Cushing Speaker. ff. (4).

The second paragraph of this is printed in "A true state of the proceedings in the parliament of Great Britain," *etc.* [1774.]

7. —— — —— *March* 6, 1773. Petition to the king for restoring governor and judges to dependence upon the people. Signed, Thomas Cushing Speaker. ff. (2).

8. **Lee**, William. *March* 20, 1773. Note to his brothers, R. H. Lee and F. L. Lee, inclosing copy of his letter to R. C. Nicholas. Accounts of Lee estate. ff. (4).

9. —— *July* 31, 1773. Letter to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs. ff. (2).

10. —— *Sept.* 18, 1773. Letter to the same, with a copy of another, dated *Sept.* 11, 1773. Same subject. ff. (2).

11. —— Copy of the above (10). (Imperfect — superscription torn.)

12, 13. —— *Oct.* 4, *Dec.* 2, 1773. Two letters to the same. Same subject; election of mayor of London. ff. (4).

14. **Massachusetts Bay.**—*House of Representatives. Dec.* 21, 1773. Letter from committee to Benjamin Franklin, the colony's agent in London. Destruction of the tea in Boston harbor; temper of the people. Signed, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Wm. Phillips. ff. (2).

Printed, Massachusetts Historical Society, Collections, 4th ser. IV. 377.

15, 16. **Scollay**, John. *Dec.* 23, 1773. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Same subject. pp. 12.

Printed, Massachusetts Historical Society, Collections, 4th ser. IV. 379.

17. **Lee**, William. *Jan.* 4, 10, 29, 1774. Three letters from London to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs. ff. (6). (The last is imperfect — a part torn off.)

18. —— *March* 19, 1774. Letter to the same, with a copy of another, dated *March* 16, 1773. Same subject. ff. (2). (Imperfect — slightly torn.)

19. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *April* 2, 1774. Letter to the same. Political situation of America. Not signed. ff. (4).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 37.

20. [**Lee**, William]. *April* 2, 1774. Letter to [F. L. Lee?] Non-exportation to Great Britain. Not signed or superscribed. f. (1).

21. —— *April* 21, *June* 5, 1774. Two letters to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs, with a slight reference to politics. ff. (4).

22. —— *July* 14, 1774. Letter to the same; with a copy of another of *June* 30, 1774. Private commercial affairs. ff. (2).

—— *July* 16, 1774. Letter to the same. Non-exportation to Great Britain. ff. (2).

23. —— Copy of the above of *July* 16, with autograph signature and postscript.

—— *July* 30, 1774. Letter to the same, with another copy of the above of July 16. Private commercial affairs. ff. (2).

24. [**Dickinson**, John]. *Aug.* 20, 1774. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. General congress of the colonies. Not signed or superscribed. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 305.

25. **Lee**, William. *Sept.* 5, 1774. Letter to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs. ff. (2).

26. [**Dickinson**, John]. *Oct.* 27, 1774. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Political aspect of America. Not signed. ff. (2).

Lee, William. *Dec.* 5, 1774. Letter to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs; political situation of America. ff. (2).

27. **Lee**, Arthur. *Dec.* 13, 1774. Letter from London to his brother, [F. L. Lee?] Non-exportation to Great Britain; plans of parliament against America. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 209.

Lee, William. *Dec.* 24, 1774. Letter to F. L. Lee. Edward Brown's partnership in the firm. ff. (2).

28. —— *Dec.* 24, 1774. Another letter to the same. Private commercial affairs. ff. (3).

29. —— Copy of the above (28). pp. 5. (Imperfect — p. 5 torn.)

30. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *Dec.* 26, 1774. Letter from London to the same. General congress of the colonies; effect upon the ministry. Not signed. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 213.

Buchan, David Stewart Erskine, *11th earl of.* *Jan.* 5, 1775. Letter to Arthur Lee. Fairfax lands in Virginia. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 346.

31. **Lee**, William. *Jan.* 13, 14, 1775. Letter to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs; petition of London merchants and traders to parliament for relief to American commerce. ff. (4). (Imperfect — torn.)

Cushing, Thomas. *Feb.* 1775. Private letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. State of feeling in America. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 275.

32. **Lee**, William. *Feb.* 10, 1775. Letter from London to F. L. Lee. Public and private commercial affairs. ff. (4).

Warren, Joseph. *Feb.* 20, 1775. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Prospect of war; spirit of New England. ff. (4).

Printed, Frothingham's Life of Joseph Warren, p. 418; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 264.

33. [**Lee**, William]. *Feb.* 25, 1775. Letter from London to [F. L. Lee]. Politics in England and America; sympathy with the ministry among American merchants in London. Not signed or addressed. ff. (2).

—— *Feb.* 25, 1775. Another letter to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs. ff. (2).

34. —— *March* 1, 1775. Letter to the same. Bill regulating fisheries; war preparations. ff (2.).

—— *March* 11, 1775. Letter to the same. Private commercial affairs; commercial restrictions on America. ff. (2).

35. —— *March* 13, 1775. Letter to the same. Private commercial affairs. f. (1).

Franklin, Benjamin. *March* 19, 1775. Letter from London to Arthur Lee. Departure from London; Massachusetts papers, *etc.* ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Life of Franklin, p. 391.

36. **Lee**, William. *March* 21, 1775. Letter to F. L. Lee. Private commercial affairs. ff. (2).

37. 44, 46–48. **Depositions**, *April* 23–25, 1775. Fight at Lexington and Concord. Indorsed, No. 2, 4–12, 14–18. All certified to by Nathaniel Gorham, Noty. pubk., at Charlestown, Mass., April 26, 1775. ff. (18).

Lexington. 2. Thomas Rice Willard, sworn before Wm. Reed, Jona. Hastings, Duncan Ingraham, Middlesex, April 23; — 4. Capt. John Parker, before Wm. Reed, Josiah Johnson, Wm. Stickney, April 25; — 5. John Robbins, before Wm. Reed, Josiah Johnson, April 24; — 6. Benjamin Tidd of Lexington, Joseph Abbot of Lincoln, before Wm. Reed, Josiah Johnson, Wm. Stickney, April 25; — 7. Nathl. Mulliken, Philip Russell, Moses Harrington, Junr., Thomas Harrington, Daniel Harrington, William Grimes, William Tidd, Isaac Hastings, Jonas Stone, Junr., James Wyman, Thaddeus Harrington, John Chandler, Joshua Reed Junr., Joseph Simonds, Phinehas Smith, John Chandler Junr., Reuben Lock, Joel Niles, Nathan Reed, Samuel Tidd, Benjamin Lock, Thomas Winship, Simeon Snow, John Smith, Moses Harrington ye 3d, Joshua Reed, Ebenezer Parker, John Harrington, Enoch Wellington, John Hosmer, Isaac Green, Phinehas Stearns, Isaac Durant, Thomas Headley [Hadley?], Junr., all of Lexington, before the same, April 25; — 8. Nathaniel Parkhurst, Jonas Parker, John Monro Junr., John Winship, Solomon Peirce, John Muzzy, Abner Mead, John Bridge Junr., Ebenezer Bowman, William Monro 3d, Mikah Hagar, Samuel Sanderson, Saml. Hastings, James Brown, all of Lexington, before the same, April 25; — 9. Timothy Smith, of Lexington, before the same, April 25; — 10. Levi Harrington, Levi Mead, both of Lexington, before the same, April 25; — 11. William Draper, of Colrain, before the same, April 25; — 12. Thos. Fessenden, before the same, April 23.

Concord. 14. John Hoar, John Whithead, Abram Gearfield, Benja. Munroe, Isaac Parks, Wm. Hosmer, John Adams, Gregory Stone, of Lincoln, before Wm. Reed, John Cuming, Jona. Hastings, Duncan Ingraham, April 23; — 15. Nathan Barrett, Jonathan Farrar, Joseph Butler, Francis Wheeler, John Barrett, John Brown, Silas Walker, Ephraim Melven, Nathan Buttrick, Stephen Hosmer Junr., Samuel Barrett, Thomas Jones, Joseph Chandler, Peter Wheeler, Nathan Peirce, Edward Richardson, of Concord, before Jona. Hastings, John Cuming, Duncan Ingraham, April 23; — 16. Timothy Minot Junr., of Concord, before Wm. Reed, Jona. Hastings, John Cuming, Duncan Ingraham, April 23; — 17. Col. James Barrett, of Concord, before Wm. Reed, Jona. Hastings, Duncan Ingraham, April 23; — 18. Bradbery Robinson, Samuel Spring, Thaddeus Bancroft, of Concord, James Adams, of Lincoln, before Wm. Reed, Wm. Stickney, Jona. Hastings, April 23.

The entire series (20 in number) is printed in Force's American archives, 4th ser. II. 490, *et seq.*; Shattuck's History of Concord, pp. 342, *et seq.*; Journal of 2d continental congress, pp. 79, *et seq.*; and portions of it are given in Frothingham's Siege of Boston, pp. 367, *et seq.*; Remembrancer, 1775, I. 35, *et seq.*; London chronicle, June 1, 1775; also in various Boston newspapers of the time.

45. **Deposition.** Duplicate of "no. 14" above (p. 44). f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

49. **Lee**, William. *April* 27, 1775. Letter from London to Edward Browne, with postscript to F. L. Lee. Tobacco commerce. ff. (2).

50. **Warren**, Joseph. *April* 27, 1775. Letter from Cambridge to [Arthur Lee]. Josiah Quincy's death; necessity of conciliatory measures from England. ff. (2). (Imperfect — signature and address cut out.)

Printed, Frothingham's Life of Joseph Warren, p. 471; and incorrectly in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 267.

51. **[Dickinson**, John]. *April* 29, 1775. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Fight at Lexington and Concord. Not superscribed. Signed, J. D. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 307.

52. **Warren**, Joseph. *May* 16, 1775. Letter from Cambridge to [Arthur Lee]. Situation of affairs in America. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

Printed, Frothingham's Life of Joseph Warren, p. 488; and incorrectly in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 268.

53. **Lee**, Richard Henry. *May* 21, 1775. Letter from Philadelphia to [F. L. Lee?] Action of the provincial assemblies; conduct of British troops. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

54. **Lee**, William. *May* 24, 1775. Letter from London to F. L. Lee. Appointment as alderman of London; private commercial affairs; necessity of firmness in America. ff. (2).

55, 56. **Continental Congress**, *Second. Philadelphia, May*, 1775. Form of address to the people of Great Britain. Injuries and attitude of America. Indorsed "1776." ff. (3).

Cf. Journals of congress, I. 134, *et seq.*; 142, *et seq.*

57, 58. **Copies** of letters, 1775–1778, from Dr. Benjamin Rush, to John Sawbridge and to Mrs. Macaulay, John Sawbridge to Samuel Witham Stockton, William Baker to S. W. Stockton, Saml. Wharton to Benjamin Franklin, Granville Sharp to Benjamin Franklin. Recommendation of S. W. Stockton. 3d copy. Attested by S. W. Stockton. pp. 6.

Dickinson, John. *July* 7, 1775. Note from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Introduction of Dr. Hutchinson; fighting near Boston. Signature and address crossed out with ink. f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 312.

59. **Continental Congress**, *Second. July* 8, 1775. Letter to Richard Penn, William Bollan, Arthur Lee, Edmund Burke and —— Garth. Inclosure of a petition to the king, a second address to the people of Great Britain, and a letter of thanks to the lord mayor of London. Signed, John Hancock President. — With note added, *Sept.* 4, 1775, by Arthur Lee and Richard Penn. Reception of petition. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 47; and, without the postscript of the agents, in Journals of the 2d continental congress, p. 149.

60. **Dickinson**, John. *July* 1775. Letter from Nairbill to Arthur Lee. Petition to the king proposing plan of accommodation; engagements near Boston. Signature and address crossed out. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 312.

61. **Dartmouth**, William Legge, *2d earl of. Aug.* 31, 1775. Note to Richard Penn and Arthur Lee, appointing a meeting. p. (1).

Lee, Arthur. Note to Mr. Penn. Same subject. p. (1).

Penn, Richard, *and* **Lee**, Arthur. *Sept.* 2, 1775. Draft of letter from London to the continental congress. Presentation of the petition mentioned in the preceding notes. f. (1). (Torn.)

62. **Lee**, Arthur. *Sept.* 4, 1775. Letter to [John Dickinson?] Violence of the ministry of Great Britain against the colonies. ff. (2).

63. **Virginia Delegates** to Second Continental Congress. *Oct.* 5, 1775. Draft of letter to committee of safety at Williamsburg. Patrols, military lookouts, *etc.* — With copy of another, dated *Oct.* 23, 1775. f. (1).

64. **Jackson, Bayard and Co.** *Jan.* 18, 1776. Letter from Philadelphia to Montandouin & Frère at Nantes. Order for merchandise. f. (1).

65. **Vergennes**, Charles Gravier, *Comte de. June* 9, 1776. Letter from Versailles, in French, to [Arthur Lee]. Ammunition for Virginia. With a translation. f. (1).

66, 67. **Maryland** — *11th Battalion of Militia. June* 20, 1776. Copy of a letter to the representatives of Prince George's county in the provincial convention. Support to the union of the colonies. Signed, Thomas Sim Lee, George Lee, Luke Marberry, John Addison, Wm. Barnes Jr., Thomas Trueman, Trueman Skinner, David Crawford, Fulder Bowie, Stephen West. ff. (3).

68. **[Lovell**, James]. 1776. Account of his imprisonment in Boston by the British; unsuccessful efforts for release. (The latter part probably in his autograph.) ff. (2). (Perhaps incomplete.)

69. —— *June* 25, 1776. Letter from Halifax to Arthur Lee. Imprisonment at Halifax. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 48.

70. **Certificate**, dated London, *Aug.* 3, 1776, from Geo. Ross, James Hodge, Richd. Rouse (British) as to their good treatment by Capt. Henry Johnson (American) while prisoners on his sloop. (f.) 1.

71, 72. **Continental Congress**, *Second. Sept.* 26, 1776. Instructions to Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Thomas Jefferson, commissioners. Proposed treaty with France. Signed, John Hancock Presidt. ff. (4).

Printed, Secret journals of congress, II. 27; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 280.

73. —— *Sept.* 30, 1776. The original appointment of Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Thomas Jefferson as commissioners to make a treaty with France. With seal. Signed, John Hancock Presidt. f. (1) folded.

Printed (with blanks for names), Secret journals of congress, II. 32.

74. —— *Feb.* 3, 1777. Copy of the same with Arthur Lee's name substituted for Thomas Jefferson's. Attested on the outside by Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee.

75, 76. **Franklin**, Benjamin, *and* **Morris**, Robert. *Oct.* 1, 1776. Letter from Philadelphia to Silas Deane. Aid expected from France; battle of Long Island, *etc.* ff. (4).

77. Agreement in French, *Oct.* 15, 1776, between De Montieu, "Rodrique Hortalez & Cie" and Silas Deane. Secret aid to America. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 51.

78. **Continental Congress**, *Second. Oct.* 22, 1776. Extract from the minutes. Appointment of Arthur Lee as commissioner to France in place of Thomas Jefferson. Signed, Chas. Thomson Secy. f. (1).

79, 80. —— *Oct.* 22, 1776. Instructions, similar to those above (71, 72). Indorsed, No. 2. With Arthur Lee's name in place of Thomas Jefferson's. ff. (4).

81–83. —— Copy of the same. With extracts from the minutes, dated, *Sept.* 26, 28, 1776, and additional instructions, dated, *Oct.* 16, 22, 1776. Indorsed, *Feb.* 5, 1777, by Franklin, Deane and Lee.

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 280.

84–88. —— Plan of treaty with France, sent with the above instructions. Signed, John Hancock Presidt. Indorsed, No. 3. ff. (10).

Printed, Secret journals of congress, II. 7, *et seq.*

89. **Letter**, dated Berlin, *Nov.* 25, 1776. Superscribed, "Edward Palmer Middle Temple London." Not signed. Political events of the times. ff. (2).

Many proper names are altered or erased.

90. **Memoir**, *Dec.* 1776, concerning the state of America. Drafted at Paris. ff. (2).

91. **Lee**, Arthur. Copies of political anecdotes of Sir Wm. Howe, Franklin, Gerard and Beaumarchais. ff. (3).

92–98. **Morris**, Robert. *Dec.* 20, 1776. Letter from Philadelphia to Silas Deane in Paris. Detail of American misfortunes. With postscript dated, *Jan.* 8, 1777. ff. (13).

Printed (except the opening sentence and the entire postscript), but with differences, in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 225, *et seq.*, where it is dated Dec. 21, 1776, and addressed throughout as to the commissioners. This MS. bears pencil marks corresponding to the changes in the printed copy.

99. **Continental Congress**, *Second. Dec.* 23, 1776. Extract from the minutes. Resolution to the commissioners concerning the conduct of Portugal and action to be taken thereon. f. (1).

Printed, Secret journals of congress, II. 35.

100. **Franklin**, Benjamin, **Deane**, Silas, *and* **Lee**, Arthur. *Dec.* 28, 1776. Form of letter to Count d'Aranda, ambassador from Spain to France, asking permission to call upon him. f. (1).

101. **Lee**, Arthur. *Dec.* 23, 1776. Copy of letter to committee of secret correspondence, accepting his nomination as commissioner. — Copy of letter, *Dec.* 31, 1776, to Lord Shelburne. Departure for Paris. f. (1). (Imperfect — latter part wanting.)

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 60, 62.

VOL. III.

1. **Continental Congress**, *Second. Jan.* 2, 1777. Appointment of Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, as commissioners to make a treaty with France. With seal. Signed, John Hancock; attest. Chas. Thomson Secy. f. (1), doubled. (Imperfect — cut.)

This differs from the commission on p. 74 of vol. II. by one additional clause: — "and also to enter into and agree upon a treaty with his Most Christian Majesty or such person or persons as shall be by him authorized for that purpose for assistance in carrying on the present war between Great Britain and these United States." See letter from Dr. Franklin on p. 27 of this volume.

2. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *Jan.* 4, 1777. Letter from Paris to his brother, Richard Henry Lee. Defence of the lakes; probable British force. ff. (2).

3. **Commissioners to France.** *Jan.* 5, 1777. Copy of memorial to France. Request for ships, *etc.* Indorsed by Lee, "Signed by the Commissioners & presented to Count Vergennes, thro Mr Gerard." Not signed. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 21; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 63.

4. **Gerard**, Conrad Alexandre, *Secretary to Vergennes. Jan.* 5, 1777. Note to the commissioners. Interview. ff. (2).

5. [**Commissioners to France**]. *Jan.* 14, 1777. Copy of letter to C. A. Gerard. Thanks for message from the king of France, Louis XVI. In Lee's handwriting, not signed. Indorsed, No. 10. f. (1).

The message was probably a verbal one delivered in the interview appointed by Gerard (see p. 4). See also Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 23, *note*. Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 23; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee. I. 66.

6. **Continental Congress**, *Second — Secret Committee. Jan.* 14, 1777. Copy of letter to the commissioners. Purchase of ammunition from France. Signed, "Robt Morris Chairman of the Secret Committee of Congress." Indorsed, 3d copy. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 295.

7. **Gerard**, C. A. *Jan.* 30, 1777. Note to Arthur Lee. Interview. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

8. **Commissioners to France.** *Feb.* 1, 1777. Copy of memorial to Vergennes. France and England; Gen. Burgoyne. Indorsed by Lee, "Presented by Mr Lee alone at Versailles." Not signed. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 24; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 67.

9. [**Continental Congress**, *Second — Committee of Secret Correspondence*]. *Feb.* 2, 1777. Draft of letter from Baltimore to the commissioners. Blockade by the British; loan of ships of war from France; Gen. Washington; Sir William Howe; Gen. Heath. Indorsed, "Copy of Letter to Commissioners." In R. H. Lee's handwriting, but not signed. f. (1).

Printed, in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 257, with differences and signatures: B. Harrison, R. H. Lee, W. Hooper; in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 290, with verbal changes and signatures: Benj. Harrison, Richard Henry Lee, Jno. Witherspoon.

10, 11. [**Commissioners to France**]. *Feb.* 6, 1777. Copy of letter to "The Secret Committee of Congress." Hodge; Farmers-general; American packets; Burgoyne; envoys to Spain and Holland; Nicholas Davis. Not signed. Copy examined by W. T. Franklin. ff. (4).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 310; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 260, where it is addressed, "To the committee of secret correspondence." For the difference between the committees see Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 5, *note*.

12. **Gruel, J.** *Feb.* 8, 1777. Etat de differentes sommes Payés à Nantes Par ordre et Pour compte de Monsieur le Docteur franklin. ff. (2).

13. [**Continental Congress**, *Second—Secret Committee*]. *Feb.* 17, 1777. Draft of letter from Baltimore to the commissioners. Orders for clothing, *etc.* Signed, Richard Henry Lee; and in his handwriting. Indorsed, "Copy of letter from Secret Committee." f. (1).

14. **Cleveland**, Stephen, *Capt.* *Feb.* 19, 1777. Letter to Arthur Lee. John Philip Mirckle. ff. (2).

15. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *Feb.* 20, 1777. Letter from "Bourdeau," addressed, "Dear Brother." Thomas Morris; J. P. Mirckle. Not signed. ff. (2).

16. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons, *merchants at Bilboa.* *March* 3, 1777. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Commerce between the firm and America; news of Trenton battle. ff. (2).

17. **Lee**, Arthur. *March* 5, 1777. Copy of memorial from Burgos to Marquis de Grimaldi. Reasons for desiring reception at Madrid. Signed, "Arthur Lee Commissioner plenipotentiary from the Congress of the United States of America." Indorsed, N°. 13. ff. (2).

The title here assumed by Lee was not strictly descriptive of his position, and was probably appended only for form, as in his other communications to the court of Spain; see Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 47, *note*. Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 38; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 79.

18. **Lee**, Arthur. *March* 6, 1777. Memoria sobra [*sic*] la contienda en la America. Dated at Burgos. Signed as the last on p. 17. Indorsed, N°. 14. Interlined with English translation. ff. (2).

English translation printed, in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 81; and with differences in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 41, where it is stated that the memorial was not presented to the court of Spain, but put into the hands of Marquis de Grimaldi at Burgos, who returned a verbal answer without consulting the court.

19, 20. [**Sarsfield**, —— *Comte de*]? 1777? Mémoire. Arrangement of troops in America. Not signed. Indorsed, "Count [Sarsfield's?] plan for troops." pp. 8.

21–24. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *March*, 1777. Plan of a treaty with Spain. Not signed. ff. (7).

See Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 84.

25. [——]. *March* 6, 1777. Letter from Burgos. Character of commercial agents of Congress in Europe. Addressed, "Dear Sir"; closing, "Adieu," but not signed. ff. (2).

26. [——]. *March* 19, 1777. Letter from Vitoria to R. H. Lee. Loans to America; additional troops. ff. (2).

Downer, Eliphalet. *March* 20, 1777. Receipt, dated Pool, to William Lee for five guineas. Indorsed, "Ent. P. C. fol. 65." f. (1).

27. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *March* 21, 1777. Letter from Passy to Arthur Lee. News of Trenton battle; Lord Cornwallis; Washington; Howe; fresh commission (see p. 1 of this volume); Lee's mission to Spain. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 54; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 75.

28. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *March* 22, 1777 Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. News from America; preparation of ships. ff. (2).

29. **Gardoqui**, James. *March* 23, 1777. Letter from Vitoria to Arthur Lee. Washington's advantage over British. ff. (2).

30. **Farmers-General of France**. *March* 24, 1777. Copy of contract with Franklin and Deane for tobacco. In French. Signed, B. Franklin, S. Deane, Paulze. ff. (2). (Imperfect — edges worn.)

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 282.

31. [**Commissioners to France**]. *March* 28, 1777. Copy of propositions to Vergennes. Supply of cannon, *etc.* to America. f. (1).

32. **Cleveland**, Stephen, *Capt.* *March* 28, 1777. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. J. P. Mirckle. ff. (2).

33. [**Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *April* 9, 1777. Letter from Bilboa to Benjamin Franklin. Supplies for America. Not signed. ff. (2).

34. **Suffolk**, Henry Howard, *12th Earl of.* *April* 10, 1777. Copie d'une lettre au comte de Welderen Ministre d'hollande à Londres. Governor of St. Eustatius. Indorsed, "Taken by Conyngham." ff. (2).

35. [**Lee**, Arthur]? *April* 12, 1777. Copy of letter from Paris to Dr. Richard Price. Conduct of British soldiery in America. Not signed. ff. (3).

36. [**Commissioners to France**]. *April* 19, 1777. Draft of letter to Baron Schulenburg. Friendly relations between America and Prussia. Signatures in pencil. Copy on next page. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 58; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 5.

37. [——]. Copy of the same. Signed. Indorsed, No 1. ff. (2).

38. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *April* 19, 1777. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. With memoranda. ff. (2).

39. **Gardoqui**, James. *April* 24, 1777. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Loan of $1,000 livres. ff. (2).

40. [**Commissioners to France**]. *April* 28, 1777. Copy of letter from Paris to secret committee of congress. Supplies sent by France; Lee's mission to Prussia. Not signed. Note added by W. T. Franklin.

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 314.

—— *May* 1, 1777. Copy of letter to Jonathan Williams. Directions about packets. Indorsed, N° 1. f. (1).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 285.

41. [**Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *May* 5, 1777. Letter from Madrid to [Arthur Lee?]. Supplies for America. Superscribed, "Mr John Thompson." Not signed. Indorsed in pencil, Gardoqui. ff. (2).

42. [**Commissioners to France**]. *May* 7, 1777. Draft of memorial to Vergennes. Violations of French neutrality by British vessels; case of the Culloden. Indorsed, "drawn up by A. Lee." ff. (2).

43. [——]. Copy of the same. f. (1).

Grand, Ferdinand, *banker at Paris. May* 10, 1777. Acknowledgment of receipt of a bill for 106,500 livres, indorsed by Gardoqui, in favor of Arthur Lee. f. (1).

See Gardoqui's letter in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 59.

44. **[Commissioners to France].** *May* 11, 1777. Letter to Count de Bernstorff, minister to Copenhagen, sending him a letter captured from a British vessel by an American privateer. ff. (2).

Schulenburg-Kehnert, Friedrich Wilhelm, *Baron de. May* 20, 1777. Letter from Berlin to Arthur Lee. Lee's journey to Berlin. In French, with translation by Lee. Indorsed, No 2. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 63; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 6.

45. **Gardoqui,** James. *May* 29, 1777. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Supplies to America from the firm in Bilboa; receipt of tobacco in return. Not signed. ff. (2).

Schulenburg-Kehnert, F. W., *Baron de. June* 9, 1777. Letter from Berlin to Arthur Lee. Lee's journey to Berlin. In French, with translation by Lee. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 68; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 90.

46. **Grand,** Ferdinand. *June* 10, 1777. Account with the commissioners. f. (1).

47. **Sollier,** J., *banker at Nantes. June* 13, 1777. Account with the commissioners. ff. (2).

Maltrebiou (?), ——. *June* 17, 1777. Letter from Calais to M. Deloder at Paris. His capture and treatment by the British. In French. ff. (2).

48. **Ross,** John. *June* 17, 1777. Letter from Nantes to Silas Deane. Gruel's account against congress. ff. (2).

Schulenburg-Kehnert, F. W., *Baron de. June* 18, 1777. Letter from Berlin to Arthur Lee. Commerce between Prussia and America. In French, with translation by Lee. Indorsed, No 3. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 75; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 8.

49. —— *June* 26, 1777. Letter to the same. American privateers in Prussian ports. In French, with translation by Lee. ff. (2).

Translation printed, in Papers in relation to the case of Silas Deane, p. 187, published in 1855 by the Seventy-six society, Philadelphia; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 78; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 97.

[Lee, Arthur]. *June* 28, 1777. Letter from Berlin to his colleagues at Paris. Cannon from Prussia; robbery of his papers. Indorsed, N° 4. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 79; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 9.

50. **Williams,** Jonathan, *commercial agent at Nantes. June* 28, 1777. Copy of letter from Nantes to the firm of De Begray, Beaugeard fils & cie. at St. Malo. Disposal of prizes. With copy of circular letter to prize-masters. ff. (2).

Frederick II., *of Prussia. July* 2, 1777. Letter from Potsdam to Arthur Lee. Robbery of Lee's papers. In French, with translation by Lee. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 96; and translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 86.

51. **Deane,** Silas. *July* 4, 1777. Copy of letter from Paris to Jonathan Williams. Disposal of prizes at Nantes. Indorsed, "N°. 2 Copy of Extract." f. (1).

After the signature is this note added in the same hand: "The forgoing being written in the plural Number is supposed to be from the Commissioners altho' accidentaly signed only by M^r. Deane, The Letter to Capt Weeks (see next paper) being to the same effect & being signed by Doct^r. Franklin & M^r. Deane prove this, and the Letter from Doct^r. Franklin of Decr. 22^d, 1777 (see reverse of next paper) ratifying all M^r. Deans orders renders it perfectly authentic." Printed, except the note, in Papers in relation to the case of Silas Deane, p. 201, published by the Seventy-six society, Philadelphia.

Franklin, Benjamin, *and* **Deane,** Silas. *July* 4, 1777. Copy of letter from Paris to Capt. Lambert Weeks. Prizes; Mr. Williams. Indorsed, "No. 3 Copy." — **Franklin,** Benjamin. *Dec.* 22, 1777. Copy of letter from Passy to Jonathan Williams. Same subjects; ratification of Mr. Deane's orders. On reverse of preceding paper. Indorsed, "N° 4 Copy of Extract." f. (1).

Printed, in Papers in relation to the case of Silas Deane, p. 200, published by the Seventy-six society, Philadelphia. The note by Franklin, of Dec. 22, 1777, on the reverse, is printed in the same, p. 193.

52. **Lee,** Arthur. *July* 6, 1777. Letter from Berlin to his colleagues in Paris. Robbery of his papers; probable consequences. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 86; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 10.

Williams, Jonathan. *July* 8, 1777. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Disposal of prizes; fitting out of privateers. ff. (4).

53. —— *July* 9, 10, 1777. Copy of two letters from Nantes to Thomas Morris. Disposal of prizes. ff. (2).

54. —— *July* 10, 1777. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Same subject; purchase of clothing; discount credit. ff. (4).

55. —— *July* 12, 1777. Letter to the same. Thomas Morris; prizes; purchase of clothing. ff. (2).

56. **Vergennes,** C. G., *Comte de. July* 16, 1777. Copy of letter from Versailles to Franklin and Deane. American privateers in French ports. In French. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 311.

57. —— Copy of the same. — [*Aug.* 21, 1777.] Copy of letter to Grand (see original on p. 66). Privateers; prizes; Chaumont; Hodge. — *March* 4, 1778. Extract of letter from Capt. Cunningham to Arthur Lee. Disposal of prizes. — Note by Arthur Lee. Deane. ff. (2).

Translation of Vergennes' letter to Grand, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 95.

58. **Schweighauser,** J. D. *July* 16, 1777 (?) Letter to the commissioners Disposal of American goods and prizes. "July 16" added in Lee's(?) handwriting; the year is not given. Indorsed in later hand in pencil, "1777 (?)" ff. (2).

59. **Franklin**, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *July* 17, 1777. Copy of letter to Vergennes. Answer to his complaint of violation of neutrality by American privateers (see pp. 56, 57). ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 314.

60. **Weedon**, George, *Gen.* *July* 18, 1777. Letter from "Clove(?) Camp in New Jersies" to [R. H. Lee?]. Capture of Gen. Prescott. f. (1).

61. **Pincus d'Eisenstadt**, Baruch. *July* 20, 1777. Letter from Vienna to Arthur Lee. Price of wool and cloth. ff. (2).

Sollier, J. *Aug.* 1, 1777. Account with the commissioners. In French. ff. (2).

62. **Penet**, P. & cie. *Aug.* 2, 1777. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Financial transactions of the commissioners; complaints. ff. (2).

Gerard, C. A. *Aug.* 4, 1777. Reply to Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

63. **Lee**, William. *Aug.* 9, 1777. Letter from Nantes to [F. L. Lee?]. Difficulties as commercial agent at Nantes. Indorsed, "F L L." ff. (2).

Greive, ——. *Aug.* 11, 1777. Note to Arthur Lee. Appointment for breakfast. News from America. ff. (2).

64. **Lee**, William. *Aug.* 12, 1777. Copy of letter from Nantes to R. H. Lee. Difficulties as commercial agent at Nantes. ff. (2).

65. **Commissioners to France**. *Aug.* 12, 1777. Copy of letter to Vergennes. Hodge. Indorsed, "Sent to Count Vergennes by Mr Franklin jun^r^." ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 317.

Franklin, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *May* 9–*Aug.* 15, 1777. Copy of contracts with the firm of Holker fils, Sabatier fils & Desprez for furnishing cloth. In French. Copy certified by H. Ford, Sec'y. ff. (2).

Translation of that of Aug. 15 printed, in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 318.

66. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de.* *Aug.* 21, 1777. Letter to Grand. Privateers; prizes; Chaumont; Hodge. In French. ff. (2). (Imperfect — hole worn.)

See copy on p. 57. Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 95.

[Bridgen, Edward]. *Aug.* 29, 1777. Letter from London to [Arthur Lee]. American politics; character of American agents. Signed, E. B. Superscribed, "Monsieur Johnstone." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II, 86.

67. **Jennings**, Edmund]. *Sept.* 1, 1777. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. American affairs. Signed, "Robert Williams." f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 99.

[——]. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Trouble between Franklin and Lee; Carmichael. Not dated. Signed, "G. Harrison." Superscribed, "Monsieur Dupré." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 100.

68. **Wanson**, ——, *maitre tailleur.* *Sept.* 2, 1777. Note in French. Lee's letters; Carmichael. f. (1).

[Gardoqui, James]. *Sept.* 4, 1777. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Proffers of personal friendship; disposition of Spain toward America. ff. (2).

69. **[Commissioners to France]**. *Sept.* 8, 1777. Copy of letter to "The Secret Committee." Disposition of European powers toward America; financial situation of the commissioners; English trade. Not signed. Attested by W. T. Franklin. ff. (4).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 315; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 319, where it is addressed, "To the committee of foreign affairs" (formerly the committee of secret correspondence, see Journals of congress, III. 142).

70. **[Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *Sept.* 13, 1777. Letter from Bilboa to Benjamin Franklin. Proffers of friendship; consignment of tobacco; Logoanere & Co.; Cuningham. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

71. **Dumas**, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich. *Sept.* 23, 1777. Letter to Arthur Lee. Lee's journey to Berlin; John Adams; Samuel Adams; Cushing; Newman; Franklin; Deane; Carmichael. Inclosing extracts from two other letters of his of same date. ff. (3).

72. **[Jennings**, Edmund]. *Sept.* 24 (?), 1777. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Trouble between Franklin and Lee. Signed, "George Harrison." Superscribed, "Monsieur Letsom"(?) ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 90, where the date is given *Sept. 27th.* The date is apparently 23 changed to 24.

Carmichael, William. *Sept.* 26, 1777. Note to Arthur Lee. Request for an interview. Answer, on same page, from Lee, appointing one. f. (1).

73, 74. **Thompson**, Thomas, *Capt.* *Sept.* 28, 1777. Copy of letter to the commissioners. Account of the Raleigh's voyage and encounter with a British fleet off the Bermudas. ff. (4).

75. —— *Oct.* 5, 1777. Copy of the journal of the Raleigh. Indorsed, "Sent to Congress." ff. (2).

76. **Deane**, Simeon. *Oct.* 7, 1777. Letter from Passy to "Capt. Joseph Hynson or Capt. John Folger." Packets to America. With two other communications to Folger, *Oct.* 7, 19, 1777, on the reverse, the second signed by Franklin and Deane. f. (1).

77, 78. **Commissioners to France**. *Oct.* 7, 1777. Copy of letter from Passy to "The Secret Committee." Money loans from Europe; failure of remittances; commercial agents; Ross; Hodge; Ceronio; Gardoqui; William Lee; Izard. Attested, W. T. Franklin. ff. (4).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 319; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 332, where it is addressed "To the committee of foreign affairs." This is probably correct, as the "Secret committee" was dissolved July 5, 1777, and the "Committee of secret correspondence," April 17, 1777.

79. **Rosignan**, Sigard, *Marquis de, Sardinian envoy to Berlin.* *Oct.* 7, 1777. Letter from Berlin to Arthur Lee. Ticonderoga; Burgoyne; electrophons; Sayre. In French. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 363.

[Gardoqui, James]. *Oct.* 16, 1777. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Supplies to America. Signed, J. G. ff. (2).

80. **[——]**. *Oct.* 27, 1777. Letter to the same. Conduct of American privateers toward French and Spanish property; American army

at Saratoga; supplies for America. Not signed. ff. (2).

Sayre, Stephen. *Oct.* 27, 1777. Letter from Berlin to Franklin. Appeal for support. ff. (2).

81. [**Jennings**, Edmund]. *Oct.* 1777. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Carmichael. Signed, "John Harris." Superscribed, "John Waters." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 97.

[——]. *Nov.* 4, 1777. Letter to the same. Same subject. Signed, "John Bourgenville." f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 91.

82. **Lee**, William. *Nov.* 11, 1777. Letter from Paris to his brother, [F. L. Lee?]. Commercial agency at Nantes; mission to Prussia; Carmichael; Capts. Babson and Kendrick; Hodge; Cuningham; complaints against commissioners at Paris. pp. 8.

83. —— *Nov.* 24, 1777. Letter from Paris to R. H. Lee. Commercial agency at Nantes; acceptance of appointment to Prussia; complaints against Williams, Deane; Thomas Morris; Lloyd; Montandouin; Limozin; use of public money. ff. (4).

84. [**Gardoqui**, James]. *Nov.* 24, 1777. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Orders of congress; Ross's cargo of flour at Corunna (see p. 86); Burgoyne. ff. (2).

[**Jennings**, Edmund]. *Nov.* 25, 1777. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Disposition of England; hiring Swiss troops. Signed, "John Townsend." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 92.

85. [**Commissioners to France**]. *Nov.* 25, 1777. Letter from Paris to Capt. Thomson. Instructions about prizes. Not signed. ff. (2).

86. **Ross**, John. *Nov.* 25, 1777. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Gardoqui's letter; cargo of flour at Corunna (see p. 84). ff. (2).

87. [**Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *Nov.* 26, 1777. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Remittances to America. ff. (2).

88. **Grand**, Ferdinand. *Nov.* 27, 1777. Memorandum of money remittances. f. (1).

89. **Digges**, Thomas, *of Maryland*. *Dec.* 1, 1777. Note to W. Thornton. List of American prisoners in Fortton prison near Portsmouth, Eng.; their treatment. ff. (2).

90. **Ross**, John. *Dec.* 2, 1777. Note from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Acknowledgment of letter. ff. (2).

Rosignan, Sigard, *Marquis de*. *Dec.* 2, 1777. Letter from Berlin to [Arthur Lee]. Fordyce Bang; Sayre; Elliot; electrophons. In French. Indorsed, N° 2. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 365.

91. **Ross**, John. *Dec.* 2. 1777. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Insurance of public property. ff. (2).

[**Jennings**, Edmund]. *Dec.* 2, 1777. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. News from America; Washington; Howe; Donop; Burgoyne. Signed, "John Townsend." Superscribed, "Monsieur Waters." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 95.

92. [**Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *Dec.* 3, 1777. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. Signed, J. G. ff. (2).

93. **Continental Congress**, *Second*. *Dec.* 3, 1777. Resolutions on the issue of paper money; directions to the commissioners; borrowing money from France. Signed, Henry Laurens, President; attest. Chas. Thomson Secy. Indorsed, Duplicate. f. (1).

The first two paragraphs were public, and printed in Journals of congress, III. 552; the rest of the paper is printed in Secret journals of congress, II. 55.

94. [**Jennings**, Edmund]. *Dec.* 5, 1777. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Howe; Burgoyne; Washington. Signed, "C. (?) Townsend." Superscribed, "Monsieur Dupre." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 94, where the signature is given as J. Townsend.

Lee, Arthur. *Dec.* 10, 1777. Copy of letter from Paris to the earl of Shelburne. Treatment of prisoners; cruelty of Gen. Clinton. Indorsed, Lett. Book. 1. p. 144. Copy compared by John Adams. f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 104; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 119, where it is dated Dec. 14.

95. [**Gardoqui**, James]. *Dec.* 10, 1777. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America; Capt. Babson; Capt. Hibbert. Not signed. ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin. *Dec.* 11, 1777. Copy of letter from Paris to Sir Grey Cooper. Condition of American prisoners in England; Major Thornton. With copy of instructions from the commissioners to Major Thornton. Attested, W. T. Franklin. ff. (2).

96. **Mullett**, Thomas. *Dec.* 14, 1777. Letter from Bristol to ——?, introducing William Stevenson. ff. (2).

Ross, John. *Dec.* 16, 1777. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. American vessels; British cruisers; Hodge. ff. (2).

97. [**Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *Dec.* 17, 1777. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. ff. (2).

98. **Morris**, Robert. *Dec.* 17, 1777. Copy of letter from Manheim to William Smith of the commercial committee at York, Eng. Conduct of Thomas Morris. ff. (2).

[**Gardoqui**, James]. *Dec.* 18, 1777. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Washington; Howe; supplies for America. Not signed. ff. (2).

99, 100. [**Commissioners to France**]. *Dec.* 18, 1777. Copy of letter from Paris to the committee for foreign affairs (formerly committee of secret correspondence). Burgoyne's surrender; treaty of amity and commerce with France; remittances of money; favors from France; Lord Stormont; treatment of prisoners. Directed to Robert Morris. ff. (4).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 355.

101. **Schulenburg-Kehnert**, F. W., *Baron de*. *Dec.* 18, 1777. Letter from Berlin to Arthur Lee. Burgoyne's surrender. In French, with translation by Lee. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 120; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 98.

[Jennings, Edmund]. *Dec.* 22, 1777. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. London news; Stevenson. Signed, "C. Townsend." f. (1).

102. **Grand**, Ferdinand. *Dec.* 23, 1777. Receipt to Arthur Lee. f. (1).

Ross, John. *Dec.* 24, 1777. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Shipments to America. ff. (2).

103. **Boux**, ——, *Capt.* *Dec.* 24, 1777. Letter from Paris to [the commissioners?]. Request for commission in American navy. In French. ff. (2).

Sayre, Stephen. *Dec.* 25, 1777. Letter from Copenhagen to the commissioners. His plans about going to America; disposition of Denmark toward America. ff. (2).

104-107. **Morris**, Robert. *Dec.* 26, 1777. Copy of letter from Manheim to Henry Laurens. Conduct of Thomas Morris. ff. (4).

108. **Ross**, John. *Dec.* 27, 1777. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Fitting out cruisers. ff. (2).

109. [**Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *Dec.* 27, 1777. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America; Capt. Hibbert; Burgoyne; Howe. Signed, J. G. & Co. ff. (2).

110. **Waller**, John. *Dec.* 28, 1777 (?). Letter from Plymouth, Eng., to David Hartley. Condition of American prisoners; Condry, the agent; Burgoyne. ff. (3). (Date partly illegible from stain.)

111. **Carmichael**, William. *Dec.* 30, 1777. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Ships to America; Williams. ff. (2).

Morris, Thomas. *Dec.* 30 *or* 31, 1777. Copy of letter from Nantes to Jonathan Williams. Appointment of Williams as assistant in the commercial agency at Nantes. Indorsed, N° 5. f. (1). (Imperfect — part of date torn off.)

112. **Moylan**, James. *Dec.* 31, 1777. Letter from L'Orient to Arthur Lee. British proposition to raise Catholic regiments in Ireland; Macintosh, a Scotch spy. With copy of letter from the commissioners to him promising him the control of the public business at L'Orient. Indorsed, N°. 5. ff. (3).

113. [**Berkenhout**, ——, *Dr.* 1777.] Letter to Arthur Lee. Capture of the Fox; Washington; Philadelphia; paper money. Not signed, dated, or addressed. ff. (2).

82[a]. **Lenoue**, ——. *Nov.* 11, 1777. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Colombé and Lauty. Indorsed, "Letters relative to the robbery of our Despatches by Folger." ff. (2).

This paper was inadvertently omitted from its proper chronological place.

VOL. IV.

1. **Stevenson**, William. *Jan.* 1, 1778. Claim for £500 on the French governor-general at Guadalupe. With note in pencil by Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

2. **Carmichael**, William. [*About Jan.* 3, 1778.] Note to Arthur Lee. Departure for America. Dated, "Saturday 6 oclock." ff. (2).

For the circumstances of this and the three following papers, see Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 373, 374; and Papers in relation to the case of Silas Deane, p. 54, published in 1855 by the Seventy-six society, Philadelphia.

3. **Stevenson**, William. [*Jan.* 4, 1778.] Letter to the commissioners. Despatches for America. ff. (2).

4. **Franklin**, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *Jan.* 4, 1778. Answer to Stevenson's note (p. 3) Despatches for America. f. (1).

5. **Stevenson**, William. *Jan.* 4, 1778. Reply to the letter of Franklin and Deane. Explanation of his position. ff. (2).

Lee, William. *Jan.* 4, 1778. Letter to F. L. Lee. Stevenson; Carmichael; Hodge; Deane; Burgoyne's surrender; British plans for new campaign; prospect of European war. ff. (2).

6. **Letter**, dated "Alnewick," to [Arthur Lee]. *Jan.* 4, 1778. Burgoyne's expedition; Harcourt; sympathy with America. P. S. dated, *Jan.* 13. Not signed, perhaps imperfect; addressed, "Dear Friend"; indorsed, N° 4. f. (1).

Ross, John. *Jan.* 5, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Stevenson. ff. (2).

7. [**Lovell**, James]. *Jan.* 5, 1778. Portion of letter to R. H. Lee. Ticonderoga; attorney-general Sergeant of Pennsylvania; Patterson of New Jersey. Date and name indorsed on back. f. (1).

8. —— *Jan.* 5, 1778. Letter from York [Pennsylvania] to [R. H. Lee?]. Loss of public papers, sent by the commissioners through Capt. Folger; Gen. Howe; Burgoyne. With an explanatory indorsement and names filled out in another hand. ff. (2).

9. **Lee**, Arthur. *Jan.* 5, 1778. Draft of letter from Paris to [the committee of foreign affairs]. Result of his missions to Spain and Prussia; effect of Burgoyne's surrender; friendly attitude of Prussia. With a copy of a note in French from Schulenburg, dated, Dec. 23, 1777. Indorsed, "Committee" and "No 7." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 16; and with verbal differences in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 123, on p. 122 of which is a translation of Schulenburg's note.

9. —— *Jan.* 5, 1778. Letter from Paris to [R. H. Lee]. Treaty of commerce with Portugal; British defence of Canada. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 126.

10, 11. [**Thornton**, John (?), *Major.* *Between Jan.* 5 *and Jan.* 8, 1778.] Memorandum to the commissioners. Prisoners confined by the British at Forton prison near Portsmouth, Eng. With list of those in prison Dec. 29, 1777. ff. (6). (Imperfect — each page worn.)

Probably not the whole, as it is not signed or dated. Name indorsed on outside.

12. —— Copy of one sentence in the same. Dr. Bancroft "stock-jobbing" in London for commissioners. Copy attested by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

Lee, Arthur. *Jan.* 10, 1778. Extract from a letter to Franklin and Deane. Williams's accounts. Indorsed in Lee's handwriting, "taken from 49th page Letterbook, Vol 2[d]"; also in

John Adams's, "Copy from a Letter Book of the Hon. A. Lee compared by John Adams." f. (1).

13. [Gardoqui, Joseph & Sons]. *Jan.* 10, 1778. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Capt. Cuningham's prize; supplies for America. Signed, J. G. & Co. ff. (2).

14, 15. **Copy** of examination, *Jan.* 12, 1778, of Capt. Folger. Opening of despatches to congress, (see p. 8). Signed, James Lovell. ff. (4).

16. **Dumas**, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich. *Jan.* 13, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to Arthur Lee. News from America; effect of good news on money-lenders in Holland; Van Berkel; commissions in American army; publication of a new encyclopædia. Signed, D. ff. (2).

[Gardoqui, Joseph & Sons]. *Jan.* 14, 1778. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Shipment of supplies for America. Signed, J. G. & Co. ff. (2).

17. [**Commissioners to France**]. *Jan.* 16, 1778. Copy of orders to Capt. John Paul Jones of the Ranger. Disposal of prizes; conduct toward neutral powers; mention of Moylan, Gourlade [Goulard], Sam. Delap, T. H. Delap, Gardoqui, Leoganere. Signed by Franklin and Deane. — Note added, *Jan.* 17, 1778, by Lee. Disapproval of part of these orders. — Note added, *Jan.* 17, 1778, by Franklin and Deane. Confirmation of orders and reasons therefor. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 361, where the name Leoganere is spelled Leagonere.

[Dumas, K. W. F.]. *Jan.* 16, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to Arthur Lee. News from Hamburg, Leyden, Magdeburg; William Lee; Franklin, Mansfield. Signed, D. ff. (2).

18. **Schulenburg-Kehnert**, Friedrich Wilhelm, *Baron de.* *Jan.* 16, 1778. Letter from Berlin, in French, to Arthur Lee. Expressions of friendship; arrangement about letters; Gen. Howe; promise of Prussia's acknowledgment, after France; permission for the purchase of guns and ammunition in Prussia. Indorsed, No. 8. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 125, which differs from the one on p. 19.

19. —— Translation of the same by Arthur Lee. (Imperfect — edges much worn.)

Printed, from this imperfect copy, in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 18.

[Lovell, James]. *Jan.* 17, 1778. Copy of letter to [Arthur Lee?] in Paris. Robbery of the despatches to congress, sent through Capt. Folger. ff. (2).

This seems to be to one of the commissioners, yet not to Franklin or Deane; but the doubt about its being to Lee comes toward the close, where Lovell asks his correspondent to "enquire of R. H. Lee's worthy brothers" concerning the nature of the inclosure sent to R. H. Lee.

20. **Extracts**, *Jan.* 20–28, 1778, from news at London and Brest of American events. In French. Superscribed, Monsieur Franklin. In the same handwriting as the notes from Malesherbes on p. 23. ff. (2).

Stevenson, William. *Jan.* 21, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Capt. Nicholson; Carmichael's opinion of Deane and Izard. ff. (2).

21. **Lloyd**, John. *Jan.* 22, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Carmichael's opinion of Deane and Izard. ff. (2).

22. [Gardoqui, James]. *Jan.* 22, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Return from Madrid to Bilboa. Not signed. ff. (2).

Bancroft, Edward. *Jan.* 22, 1778. Letter from Passy to Arthur Lee. Resentment at Lee's suspicion of him. ff. (2).

23. [**Dumas**, K. W. F.]. *Jan.* 23, 1778. Letter from the Hague in French to the commissioners. Prussia's refusal of passage to British mercenaries; assurances of friendship. ff. (2).

Lamoignon de Malesherbes, Chrétien Guillaume *de*, *Minister of State.* *Jan.* 24, 1778. Note of invitation in French to Arthur Lee. William Lee; Sarsfield. f. (1).

—— Note to Arthur Lee. Sarsfield. Not dated. f. (1).

24. **Lee**, Arthur. *Jan.* 27, 1778. Copy of letter to Carmichael. Demand for the despatches sent through him to Congress; with copy of Carmichael's reply refusing them. Indorsed, "Inclosed in Mr. Carmichael's information delivered in May 3, 1779." ff. (2).

For original of Carmichael's, see p. 30.

Cushing, Thomas, *Jr.* *Jan.* 27, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Capt. Nicholson; departure for America; charge of letters. ff. (2).

25. [Gardoqui, Joseph & Sons]. *Jan.* 28, 1778. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. Signed, J. G. & Co. ff. (2).

26. **Ross**, John. *Jan.* 29, 1778. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Thomas Morris's condition of health; care of public papers. ff. (2).

Lee, Arthur. *Jan.* 30, 1778. Copy of letter to Franklin and Deane. Dangerous consequences of the 12th article of the treaty of [amity and] commerce with France. With copy of reply, *Feb.* 1, 1778, agreeing to its omission. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 126; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 127.

27. **Lee**, Thomas, *nephew of Arthur Lee.* *Jan.* 31, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Carmichael's refusal to deliver the despatches asked for Jan. 27th, (see p. 24). ff. (2).

28. [**Berkenhout**, ——, *Dr.* *Feb.* 1778.] Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Howe; Washington; Cornwallis; English political parties; America's independence; publication of a pamphlet against Franklin; Israel Mauduit; manufactories; Edmund Tully. Not dated, signed, or superscribed; addressed, "Amico charissimo." ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *Feb.* 1, 1778. Original of the reply to Lee, (see p. 26). 12th article of the treaty. f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 128; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 129.

29. **Stevenson**, William. *Feb.* 1, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Carmichael's position toward Franklin, Deane, and Lee. ff. (2).

Copies of portions of letters about Carmichael and Deane. *Jan.* 22, 1778. John Lloyd from Nantes to Arthur Lee, (see p. 21). — *Jan.* 24, 1778. The same to the same. — *Jan.* 21, 1778. William Stevenson to Arthur Lee, (see p. 20).

— *Feb.* 1, 1778. The same to the same, (see p. 29, above). (Imperfect — unfinished.)

30. **Franklin**, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *Feb.* 1, 1778. Copy of letter to Gerard. Omission of the 11th and 12th articles from the treaty. Attested by W. T. Franklin. With copy of Lee's letter on the same subject (see p. 26). ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 128; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 130.

Carmichael, William. *Feb.* 1, 1778. Original of the reply to Lee's letter to him, (see p. 24). Delivery of despatches. ff. (2).

31. —— Another copy of the same. Attested by Arthur Lee. f. (1).

32. **Affidavit**, *Feb.* 2, 1778, by Thomas Lee, Wm. Stevenson, and J. Thornton. Interview with Carmichael, (see pp. 24, 27, 30, 31, 32 below). In Thornton's handwriting. ff. (2).

Lee, Thomas. *Feb.* 5, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Interview of Ross with Carmichael; despatches for congress. ff. (2). (Partly illegible from a stain.)

33-39. **France** *and* **United States of America.** *Feb.* 6, 1778. Copy in French of the treaty of amity and commerce. Not signed, dated, or filled out completely and with the two disputed articles. ff. (14).

Printed, Martens' Recueil de traités, *etc.* 2e éd. II. 587–602; and translation in Treaties, *etc.* between the U. S. and other powers, Washington, 1871, p. 244, *etc.*

40. —— *Feb.* 6, 1778. Copy in French and English of the "Act separate and secret" of the treaty. Compared with the original by Arthur Lee. f. (1).

English translation printed, Treaties, *etc.* between the U. S. and other powers, p. 254.

41. **Commissioners to France.** [*Sept.* 1, 1778.] Déclaration. Draft in French of the act rescinding the 11th and 12th articles of the treaty. f. (1).

Printed, Martens' Recueil de traités, *etc.* 2e éd. II. 602; and English translation in Treaties, *etc.* between the U. S. and other powers, p. 247.

42. **Lee**, Arthur. *Feb.* 9, 1778. Letter to F. L. Lee. Treaty with France; conduct of Carmichael and Deane. Addressed, "Dr Loudon." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 132.

Copies of portions of letters about Carmichael and Deane. The same as those on p. 29. With the addition of one dated *Feb.* 10, 1778, from Lloyd to Lee. ff. (2). (Imperfect — unfinished.)

43. **Goulard**, J. C. F. & fils, *Merchants at L'Orient.* *Feb.* 10, 1778. Letter in French from Frankfort to Arthur Lee. Receipt of letter; American news [Burgoyne's surrender]; proffers of friendship. ff. (2).

[Wharton, Joseph]. *Feb.* 11, 1778. Letter to [Major John?] Thornton. Complaint about letters. Signed, "Tudyuscung"; indorsed, No 4. Certified to be Wharton's handwriting by M. Livingston, *July* 13, 1778, and by Matthew Mease, *July* 29, 1778. ff. (2).

44. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de.* *Feb* 14, [1778]. Note in French to Arthur Lee. Invitation to dinner with Malesherbes and Franklin. With seal. ff. (2).

45. **Lee**, Arthur. [*Feb.* 15, 1778.] Draft of letter to the committee of foreign correspondence Beaumarchais; Lauregais; Wilkes; Deane f. (1).

This is marked P. S. and is without date. Printed, with verbal differences, in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 134, where it stands not as a P. S. but bears the date Feb. 15, 1778, and is addressed, "Gentlemen"; it also has there an additional sentence and the testimonial of Lauregais.

46. **Pasteur**, William. [*Feb.* 16, 1778.] Letter from Williamsburg, Va., to William Lee. Request for goods for the Williamsburg manufactory; John King; John Greenhow; Saml. Gist. With invoice. ff. (3).

47. **Pringle**, John Julius. *Feb.* 17, 1778. Extrait d'un discours fait par Monsr. C. Fox & publié dans le courier de l'Europe 24. Fev 1778." Franklin's intelligence that the treaty was signed. f. (1).

With a note added by Sparks, "Dr Franklin's name is not mentioned by Mr. Fox. — See 'Parliamentary Register' of the above date" [Feb. 17, 1778].

48. **Lee**, Ludwell, *nephew of Arthur Lee.* The same extract copied from the Courier. With note, "*Feb.* 18, 1779 Copy compared by John Adams." f. (1).

With a note by Sparks similar to that on the last paper.

[Lee, William]. *Feb.* 17, 1778. Letter from Nantes to F. L. Lee. Thomas Morris; John Ross; Robert Morris; Schweighauser; John Bondfield; treaty; German embassy; military situation of England; Washington; Samuel Adams; Dr. Shippen. Not signed; addressed, "My Dear Loudoun." ff. (2).

49. **[Hartley**, David, *M. P.*]. *Feb.* 18, 1778. Letter from London to John Thornton. Lord North; conciliation; treaty. Signed, "D H". f. (1).

Lloyd, John. *Feb.* 18, 1778. Letter from Nantes to [Arthur Lee]. Carmichael; Deane; Franklin; Williams. Addressed, "Dear Sir"; not superscribed. ff. (2).

50. **[Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *Feb.* 18, 1778. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Shipment of supplies for America. Signed, J. G. & Co. ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *Feb.* 22, 1778. Copy of letter to [C. A. Gerard]. Rumor of treaty between Howe and Washington; Hartley's letter of Feb. 18, (see p. 51). ff. (2).

See Sparks' Franklin, VIII. 232, *note*, where a portion is printed as addressed to Vergennes with date *Feb.* 1. Franklin himself says, in a letter to Lee on p. 241 of the same volume, that he wrote this to Gerard. As the communications to Vergennes were usually through Gerard, this is probably the explanation of Vergennes' name in Sparks' note.

51. **Copies** of letters between Franklin, Deane, and Lee. Return of despatches by Simeon Deane; acknowledgment of the commissioners by the French court. — *Feb.* 26, 1778. Lee to Franklin and Deane. — *Feb.* 27, 1778. Franklin and Deane to Lee. — *Feb.* 27, 1778. Lee to Franklin and Deane. — *Feb.* 28, 1778. Franklin and Deane to Lee, (see p. 52). ff. (2).

The first two are printed in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 136, 137.

52. **Ross**, John. *Feb.* 26, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Thomas Morris; Robert Morris; complaint about William Lee's interference. ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *Feb.* 28, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Copying of the treaties; sailing of a convoy. f. (1).

This is the original of the last copy on p. 51.

54. [**Commissioners to France**]. *Feb.* 28, 1778. Copy of letter to the committee for foreign affairs. Return of despatches; conclusion of the treaty of amity and commerce; Lord North's conciliatory bills; future prospects of America; friendship of France; Babson and Hendricks; William Lee and Thomas Morris; Bermudas; Newfoundland. Attested by W. T. Franklin. ff. (4).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 369; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 330.

Izard, Ralph. *Feb.* 28, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Acknowledgment of the commissioners at the French court. f. (1).

Williams, Jonathan. *Feb.* 28, 1778. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Sailing of fleet from Quiberon; detention of the Duchesse de Grammont; credit with Grand; cost of fitting the Ranger; agreement with Thomas Morris; escape of Capt. Johnson of the Lexington. ff. (2).

Chaumont, Le Ray *de*. *March* 1, 1778. Letter, in French, from Passy to Arthur Lee. Despatches. f. (1).

Franklin, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *March* 1, 1778. Note to Arthur Lee. Despatches; change of appointment. — Note added by W. T. Franklin. Lee's engagement to dinner with Messrs. Chalut. f. (1).

Chaumont, Le Ray *de*. *March* 1, 1778. Letter, in French, from Passy to M. De Kater at Bordeaux. Lee's despatches. ff. (2).

[**Thornton**, John, *major*] (?). *March* 3, 1778. Note from London to [the commissioners?]. Troops to Canada, Newfoundland; Lord George Germain; Portsmouth; rumor that France will declare the independency of America. Not signed or addressed. Indorsed, Thornton. ff. (2).

Franklin, William Temple. *March* 1, 1778. Note to Arthur Lee. Copying letter to congress. With seal. ff. (2).

59. **Essay** in French, *March* 1, 1778. Conciliatory propositions of Great Britain; treaty with France. Not signed or addressed. ff. (2). (Imperfect — worn.)

60. **Franklin**, Benjamin, *and* **Deane**, Silas. *March* 3, 1778. Note to Arthur Lee. Appointment; despatches by Austin. ff. (2).

Commissioners to France. *March* 4, 1778. Copy of note to C. A. Gerard. Appointment. f. (1).

Gerard, Conrad Alexander. *March* 4, 1778. Answer to the commissioners. f. (1).

61. **Llano**, ——, *Marquis de. Ambassador from Spain to Sweden. March* 5, 1778. Note in French to Arthur Lee. Acceptance of an invitation to meet Franklin. f. (1).

Franklin, Benjamin. *March* 5, 1778. Note to Arthur Lee. Acceptance of invitation. ff. (2).

62. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *March* 6, 1778. Copy of letter to William Lee. Appointment of commercial agents; Williams; Thomas Morris's papers. — *March* 12, 1778. Copy of William Lee's reply. Indorsed, "39 f." Attested by William Lee. ff. (2).

Part of the former printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 164, *note*.

Thornton, John (?), *major*. *March* 7, 1778. Receipt to Henry Grand for £21 (twenty-one pounds). f. (1).

63. **Ross**, John. *March* 12, 1778. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Thomas Morris's papers; William Lee; departure of vessels from Nantes; Arthur Lee; the Revenge; Hodge; disputes about the commercial business. Indorsed by Arthur Lee, June 26, 1778, "This Letter was not shewn to me." ff. (2).

64. [**Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons]. *March* 14 (?), 1778. Letter from Bilboa to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. ff. (2).

The day of the month is illegible from having been altered.

65. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *March* 17, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Departure of Beaumarin's packets from Bordeaux; presentation of bills drawn by Hancock and Lawrence; request for an interview. With note added by Lee appointing an interview. ff. (2).

Franklin's letter printed, Sparks' Franklin, VIII. 248.

Gerard, C. A. *March* 17, 1778. Note in French to the commissioners. Appointment for their presentation at court. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 374.

66. **Memorandum**, *March* 17, 1778. Shipment of Izard's effects by "Benjamin et Calverley Berwicke" in the ship Nile, Capt. Goldsmith, for A. M. Mantinelli, Leghorn, to send to Abbé Niccoli. In French. ff. (2).

This ship was taken by a French privateer, and her goods, including Izard's, confiscated to the captors. Several letters on the subject passed between the commissioners, Vergennes, Izard, and Sartine, in September and October, 1778. See Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 459–461, 467, 470–475, 478, 479.

[**Bridgen**, Edward]. *March* 18, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Introduction of Garnier; respects to Franklin; William Lee; Sayre. Indorsed, "M. Garnier never came near me." ff. (2). (Imperfect — signature torn out.)

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 87.

67. [——]. *March* 18, 1778. Letter to the same. Sending of newspapers; Gerard; Garnier; direction of letters. Not signed; superscribed, "Mons. Alexander Johnstone." ff. (2).

With a request, in the closing paragraph, that his signature to the preceding letter be cut out or the letter burned.

Chaumont, Le Ray *de*. *March* 23, 1778. Note in French to Arthur Lee. Packages from Garnier. ff. (2).

68. **Ross**, John. *March* 23, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Thomas Morris's papers; William Lee; Deane; recriminations. ff. (4).

69. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *March* 24, 1778. Copy of note to William Lee. Treaty to be kept secret. f. (1).

Lloyd, John. *March* 24, 1778. Letter from Nantes to [Arthur Lee]. Presentation of commissioners; Ross. ff. (2).

70. [**Lee**, Arthur. *Between March* 24 *and April* 1, 1778.] Letter to F. L. Lee. Recommendation of Mr. Archer; Ross and Williams; Robert Morris; Deane. Not signed. ff. (2).

71. **Lacoisqueta**, Josef *de*. *March* 24, 1778. Letter from Cadiz, in Spanish, to Benjamin Franklin. Capture of the Fortuna, Capt. Bertrand Renguen; rights of neutrals. ff. (2).

72. **Ross**, John. *March* 28, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Credit of Willing, Morris & Co.; Schweighauser; Gardoqui; William Lee. ff. (2).

73. **Gardoqui**, James. *March* 30, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Fleet at Havana; Lord Grantham's brother. ff. (2).

Mortimer, Charles. *March* 31, 1778. Letter from London to Arthur Lee. Misfortunes; desire to return to Virginia; request for protection; William Lee. ff. (2).

74. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *March* 31, 1778. Copy of letter to Henry Laurens, as president of congress. Testimony to Deane's character and services. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Franklin, VIII. 255; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 120.

75. **Gerard**, C. A. *April* 1, 1778. Copy of note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Departure for America. With copy of answer. f. (1).

Translation and answer printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 144.

76. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*. *April* 3, 1778. Letter, in French, to [Arthur Lee]. Invitation to dine with Duchess d'Enville; maps of Spain. ff. (2).

77. **Emery**, John. *April* 4, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Benjamin Franklin. Trouble about prizes: — Capt. Babson, Capt. Hibbert of the Hawke, Wood of the Britannia, Capt. John Allen; firm of Lynch, Killikelly & Maroney; Capt. Hodge; Burgoyne. ff. (2).

78. **Statement**, [*April*, 1778], in Spanish. The same affair of Capts. Hibbert, Wood, and Allen; John Emery; Manuel Gomez; Patrick MacMahon. No date or signature. ff. (2).

79. **Ross**, John. *April* 6, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Willing, Morris & Co.; recriminations. ff. (2).

Gamba & Archdeacon. *April* 6, 1778. Letter, in French, from Dunkirk to [Benjamin Franklin?]. Clearance of bottles of rum. Not superscribed. f. (1).

80. **Lenoue**, ——. *April* 7, 1778. Note from Paris to Arthur Lee. Passport for Letellier. Indorsed, N. 4. ff. (2).

[**Jennings**, Edmund. *April* 7 (?), 1778.] Letter to [Arthur Lee]. "Rescript" of French ambassador; effect on England; Sardinian embassy; peace with America; Gov. Johnstone; Chatham; Gen. Conway; [Sir William Meredith]; Lord North; Burke; pamphlet on the conciliatory bills. Not dated; signed, Duncan Donaldson; superscribed, Monsieur Johnstone. ff. (2). (Imperfect: — torn.)

81. **Blake**, William. *April* 8, 1778. Letter from Nantes to [Arthur Lee?]. Departure for America; offer to take letters for Izard and Arthur Lee; desire for convoy. Not superscribed. f. (1).

Dumas, K. W. F. *April* 10, 1778. Letter, in French, from the Hague to the commissioners. Relation between Holland and England; Van Berckel; Ostend, Dort, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Zealand; Deane; Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

82. **Enumeration**, *April* 10, 1778, of French fleet. In French, dated Brest. D'Estaing; Keppel; Howe. ff. (4). (Partly illegible from stains.)

83. **Franklin**, W. T. [*April* 10, 1778.] Note in behalf of Dr. Franklin to Arthur Lee. Presentation of John Adams; François, Garnier, Vergennes, Maurepas. Not dated. ff. (2).

84. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *April* 11, 1778. Letter from Versailles to Franklin and Lee. Arrival of John Adams. ff. (2).

Livingston, M., *Capt*. *April* 11, 1778. Attestation. Bancroft; Wharton; treaty with France known in England. Witness, Geo. Digges. Indorsed, No. 6. f. (1).

See Papers in relation to the case of Silas Deane, p. 159, *etc*.

85. **Bondfield**, John, *April* 14, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Departure of vessels; supply of clothes for soldiers. ff. (2).

Digges, George. *April* 14, 1778. Statement, dated Paris. Capt. Barnet; Euge; Capt. MacFarlin [MacFarland]; Chaumont; Capt. Tucker. Indorsed, "Digges v. Chaumont," and "Thornton." f. (1).

86. [**Mauduit**, Israel]. *April* 16, 1778. Copy of paper on British prospects in America; peace, and acknowledgment of independence; war with France. Copied by Arthur Lee at this date and indorsed, "Written by Mr. Mauduit by the direction of Ld. North & circulated under the Orders of Administration." ff. (2).

Printed, Remembrancer, VI. 185, where it is stated that it was written about March 13, 1778, and "circulated at the doors of the two Houses of Parliament."

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de*. *April* 17, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Thanks for news. Copy certified by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

87. **Williams**, Jonathan. *April* 18, 1778. Letter from Nantes to [Benjamin Franklin?]. Conflict of commercial powers; Arthur Lee; William Lee; Schweighauser. ff. (2).

88. **Limozin**, Andrew. *April* 18, 1778. Letter from Havre de Grace to Arthur Lee. Capt. Hynson; Deane; Carmichael; Folger; Robert Morris; William Lee; John Adams. ff. (4).

89. **Dufourcq**, ——. *April* 18, 1778. Mémoire, from Bayonne. Claims upon the ship Sally from Salem; Capt. Thomas; Payez; Gardoqui; Bassecourt; Boussignac; Ossun; Boyetet; Florida Blanca; Hozé; Birmingham; Babington; Lamy. In French. ff. (2).

90. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *April* 19, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Thanks for English paper. Copy certified by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

[**Morris**, Robert]? *April* 22, 1778. Copy of letter from Manheim to John Langdon. Settlement of secret committee's accounts. Copy compared by Wm. Duer, sec'y. Signature worn or torn off. f. (1). (Imperfect — bottom worn off.)

91. **Lee**, Arthur. *April* 24, 1778. Copy of letter to Count Vergennes. David Hartley. "Duplicate copy from the Letter Book," certified by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 156; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 143.

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de*. *April* 24, 1778. Copy of answer, in French, to the last paper. Same subject. Certified by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 157; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 144.

92. ——. *April* 24, 1778. Original of the last paper. With translation by Lee. ff. (2).

Bondfield, John. *April* 25, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Barnet; MacFarland; affairs in Virginia; King. ff. (2).

93. [**Jennings**, Edmund]. *April* 26, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Condition of England; books; Gov. Johnstone; Ferguson; "Common Sense." Signed, Donald McGregor; superscribed, John Pringle. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 91.

94. **Sartine**, Antoine Raymond Jean Gualbert Gabriel *de*, *Minister of Marines*. *April* 26, 1778. Letter, in French, from Versailles to the commissioners. Protection of American commerce and ships of war. ff. (2).

95. [**Gardoqui**, James]. *April* 27, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Acknowledgment of commissioners; John Adams; Silas Deane; prizes; Spanish flotta. Not signed. ff. (2).

——. Note without date, address, or signature. Manufactures; Cunningham; privateers. Marked, "Found enclosed in Letter to Arthur Lee of 27th April, 1778." f. (1).

96. **Bondfield**, John. *April* 28, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Sailing of packets; MacFarland; Barnet; Chaumont; Livingston; Izard. ff. (2).

97. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *April* 29, 1778. Letter from Versailles, in French, to the commissioners. Protection of American commerce at Nantes and Bordeaux; convoy; reply of Sartine. f. (1).

98. ——. *April* 29, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Robbery of papers; Cavillon. Indorsed, "On Folger's robbery." ff. (2).

99. **Gannan**, Bartholomew. *April* 29, 1778. Letter from Dunkirk to [Arthur Lee]. Acquaintance with William Lee; request for appointment of his son, James Gannan, as agent at Dunkirk. ff. (2).

[**Bridgen**, Edward]. *April* 29, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Books from Dr. Price to Franklin; Gov. Johnstone; Israel Mauduit's pamphlet; Cartwright's letter to Lord Abingdon; Garnier; George III. Not signed. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 89.

Thornton, [John, *Major*]. *April* 30, 1778. Receipt for thirty Louis d'or from Arthur Lee. f. (1).

Written on a portion of a copy of letter from the committee of Congress of which only the name Charles Thomson remains.

100. **Lovell**, James. *May* 3, 1778. Letter from York, [Penn.] to Arthur Lee. Imprisonment at Boston and Halifax; William Powell; Gage; Howe; feeling toward Great Britain. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 292.

101–110. **Continental Congress**, *Second*. *May* 4, 1778. Ratification of the treaty of amity and commerce with France. With copy of the treaty and a form of passports and letters for ships, in English and French. Signed, Henry Laurens; attest: Chas. Thomson, sec'y. With seal. ff. (20).

This was one of the six official copies sent by Congress to its commissioners in Europe; see Journals of congress, IV 259, 260.

111. ——. *May* 4, 1778. Copy of resolution of thanks to France for the treaties. Signed, Chas. Thomson, sec'y. ff. (2).

See Journals of congress, IV. 257.

112. [**Gardoqui**, James]. *May* 4, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. Not signed. ff. (2).

Continental Congress, *Second*. *May* 5, 1778. Copy of resolution desiring the abolition of the 11th and 12th articles of the treaty of amity and commerce. Signed, Chas. Thomson, sec'y. ff. (2). (Stained.)

See Journals of congress, IV. 258.

113. **Adams**, John. *May* 5, 1778. Note to Arthur Lee. Invitation from Vergennes to the commissioners. ff. (2).

[**Dumas**, K. W. F.]. *May* 5, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to the commissioners. Inclosure of French translations of German letters received by him, dated *Hamburg*, *May* 1, 1778, and *Berlin*, *April* 26, 1778 (the latter on p. 114). Preparations of Prussia for war with Austria. Signed, D. ff. (4).

114. **Dohrman**, Arn^do Enrico. *May* 5, 1778. Copy of news, in French, sent to K. W. F. Dumas. French and English prizes in Portuguese ports; Deane frigate; the Dauphin, Capt. Israel Turner; the Alarm, Capt. Robert Mann; the Cuningham. Copied by Dumas. ff. (2).

115. [**Dumas**, K. W. F.]. *May* 7–15, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to the commissioners. Interviews with Van Berckel and others; endeavors to obtain the friendship of Holland. Not signed. ff. (4). (Imperfect — unfinished.)

116. **Continental Congress**, *Second*. *May* 7–9, 1778. Copy of resolutions. Expenses of the commissioners; captains in the navy. Signed, Chas. Thomson, sec'y. f. (1).

See Journals of congress, IV. 266, 276.

117. ——. Another copy of the resolves of May 7, above (p. 116).

Bondfield, John. *May* 8, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to the commissioners. Arrival of ships from Savannah and Charleston; disposal at Cadiz of Cuningham's prizes; MacFarland, Barnet. ff. (2).

118. **Continental Congress**, *Second*. Another copy of the resolves of May 9, above (p. 116).

119. **Chaumont**, Le Ray *de*. *May* 11, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Receipt of letter from Monthieu. f. (1).

120. **Gardoqui**, James. *May* 11, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Bills on Paris banks. ff. (2).

Copies, *May* 12, 1778, of letters to and from Arthur Lee. 1. Lee to Chaumont, in French. Answer to that on p. 119; Monthieu's letter. — 2. Lee to Lord ——. Assurance of esteem; Abbé Raynal; Barré; Dunning; Priestley; Price. (Imperfect — first part torn off.) — 3. Chaumont to Lee. Copy of the above (p. 119). Indorsed, "True copies from the Letter Book. (duplicates) H. Ford, sec'y." Also in Adams's handwriting, "Compared by John Adams." f. (1).

121. **[Jennings, Edmund]**. *May* 12, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Chatham's death; Barré; Rigby; Dunning; Pultney; Townsend; policies; insurance; trade; Howe; Clinton; the Ranger. Signed, Malcolm Derimple; addressed, Monsr Johnstone. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 104.

Bondfield, John. *May* 12, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Mr. Hewes of Edenton, Va.; Barnet; Chaumont; Capt. Barry; Thomas Morris; Robert Morris; Willing & Morris; privateering. ff. (2).

122. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *May* 13, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. ff. (2).

123. **Continental Congress**, *Second — Committee for Foreign Affairs*. *May* 14, 1778. Copy of letter to Arthur Lee. Receipt of letters; despatches through Deane and Capt. Young; Prussia; "Rodrique Hortalez & Co."; commerce of America; Gardoqui; treaties with France; finance, depreciation of paper money. Signed, Rich[d]. Henry Lee, James Lovell, Rob[t]. Morris. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 159.

124. ——. *May* 14, 1778. Letter to the commissioners. Disposition of America; conciliatory bills; Howe; Washington; despatches through Deane; treaties with France; 11th and 12th articles of treaty of amity and commerce; misconduct of American armed vessels. Signed, Richard Henry Lee, James Lovell. Indorsed, "Duplicate" and "N° 7." ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 388.

125. ——. *May* 15, 1778. Extract from letter to the commissioners. 11th and 12th articles of the treaty. — With extract from the letter of May 14, (p. 124). Same subject. In R. H. Lee's handwriting. f. (1).

126. ——. *May* 15, 1778. Another extract from the same letter of this date. Payment of tobacco according to contract. With summary of resolutions passed on May 16. "Hortalez & Co." In R. H. Lee's handwriting. f. (1).

For the full letter of May 15, 1778, see Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 393.

127. **[Thornton, John, *Major*]**. *May* 16, 1778. Letter from London to [Arthur Lee?]. Portsmouth; English fleet; arrival of Burgoyne; Washington; [Bancroft, Wharton], Franklin, Deane; Chatham, Camden; privateers; Jersey and Guernsey. Not signed or addressed; indorsed, "Thornton about going to Jersey N° 4." ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

128. **[Jennings, Edmund]**. *May* 19, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Advice; "stock-jobbing"; Townsend; "MacGregor"; D'Estaing's squadron at Toulon; Walpole; Burgoyne; Capt. Jones; Franklin; the Alfred and Raleigh; [Thornton]. Signed, Donald MacDonald; not superscribed; addressed, "My Dear Nephew," and worded throughout as if advice to a young man just starting in business. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 102.

Franklin, Benjamin. *May* 19, 1778. Note of invitation to Arthur Lee. Bertin; Chalut. ff. (2).

On the reverse is a copy of a note from Arthur Lee, *June* 7, 1779, to Count d'Aranda, transmitting memorial. There are besides parts of lines of another letter and the separate indorsements, "Invitations," "Spanish Papers," "Papers used in the No 3[d] of Appendix to the Memoir of A. L." The note from Lee to Count d'Aranda is printed in this appendix, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 277.

129. **Thornton**, John, *Major*. *March* 10, *May* 7, 16, 21, 1778. Copies of letters and intelligence to Arthur Lee, numbered 1–5. 1. Account of forces in Great Britain, *March* 18, 1778. — 2. *March* 10. Letter in French. British commissioners to America; prisoners at [Portsmouth or Plymouth]; expenses; Lord Carlisle, Eaton, Jackson, Palliser, Wharton, Grand. — 3. *May* 7. Letter from London. Information about American secret negotiations "from R—'s lady." — 4. *May* 16. Copy of the letter on p. 127. — 5. *May* 21. Letter from Portsmouth. Strength of British fleet. ff. (4).

130. **Lenoue**, ——. *May* 21, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Carmichael's servant. ff. (2).

This is probably in reference to the investigations concerning the robbery of the despatches sent through Capt. Folger.

[Ridley, ——]? *May* 22, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee?]. Warnings about treachery; Virginia goods; Burgoyne; Capt. Solomon Townsend; the Randolph and Yarmouth. Not signed or superscribed; indorsed, Ridley. ff. (2).

131. **Coffyn**, Fran[s]. *May* 23, 1778. Letter from Paris to the [commissioners]. Inclosure of copy of a memoir made in 1777 at request of Carmichael on the advantages of the port of Dunkirk to the American trade. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

132–135. ——. Mémoire, referred to in the last paper (p. 131). In French. Not signed or dated. pp. 8. (Imperfect — edges worn.)

136. **Bondfield**, John. *May* 26, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Fulfilment of commissions; D'Estaing; fleet at Cadiz. Indorsed, "Advertisement abt. Byrons fleet. N°. 2." ff. (2).

Lloyd, John. *May* 28, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Departure for America; despatches and credentials; William Lee. ff. (2).

137. **[Dumas, K. W. F.]**. *May* 29, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to the commissioners. Presentation of letter from the commissioners to the grand pensionary announcing the treaty with France; [Van Berckel]; ambassadors from France, Spain, and England; friendly disposition of the states general; Welderen; Howe; death of Chatham; arrival of Burgoyne in England. With French transla-

tion of a German letter to Dumas from Berlin, *May* 26, 1778. Preparations for war. Signed, D. ff. (3).

138. **Williams**, Jonathan. *May* 29, 1778. Copy of account at Nantes with the commissioners. Certified by H. Ford, sec'y. With copy of charges, *Nov.* 15, 1777, of S. & I. (?) H. Delap of Bordeaux and Jean Sabatier & fils of Montpelier on the same goods. Certified by H. Ford, sec'y; witness, William Lee. ff. (2).

[**Thornton**, John, *Major*]. *May* 30, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Admiral Byron's fleet; Admiral Keppel; additional information in England about the secret negotiations of the commissioners in France; repetition of particulars given in letter of May 7 (see p. 129). Not signed or superscribed; indorsed, "Thornton." ff. (2).

139. [**Wharton**, Samuel]. *June* 1, 1778. Letter to [Dr. Edward Bancroft]. Thornton's exposure of secrets of the commissioners. Not addressed; signed, "P—a C—o"; indorsed, N°. 1. Evidently in a disguised hand. —Another letter from the same to the same. Same subject. Not signed or dated; superscription crossed out; indorsed, "No 2." ff. (2).

[**Chaumont**, Le Ray *de*]. Note about letters; Cavillon. Not signed, dated, or superscribed; indorsed, "M. de Chaumont's note," and in pencil by a later hand, "June (?) 1778." f. (1).

Part of the investigation concerning the robbery of the despatches sent by Folger; see Vergennes' letter to Arthur Lee of April 29 (p. 98).

140. [**Ridley**, ——]. *June* 2, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Introduction of Rev. Hezekiah Ford (afterwards Lee's secretary); news from America; reception of the conciliatory bills; the Virginia, Nicholson; parliament and ministry; Keppel; Howe, Clinton; Ireland; embargo; press. Not signed; indorsed, Ridley. ff. (2).

[**Gardoqui**, James]. *June* 4, 1778. Letter from Aranjuez to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America; Cuningham. Signature probably cut out. ff. (2).

141. [**Ridley**, ——]. *June* 5, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. [Hartley's] motion in the house of commons for recognizing the independence of America; fleet at Toulon; exchange of prisoners. Not signed; indorsed, Ridley. ff. (2).

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de*. *June* 5, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Aid [for Virginia] from Prince de Montbarey. With translation. Indorsed, N°. 1. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 413.

142. **Montbarey**, Alexandre Marie Léonor DE SAINT MAURIS, *Comte* and *Prince de, Minister of War*. *June* 5, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to Vergennes. Supplies for Virginia. f. (1).

143. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *June* 5, 1778. Copy of letter on p. 141. Certified by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1.).

[**Thornton**, John, *Major*]. *June* 8, 1778. Letter to —— (?). Change of ministry, North, Gower, Jenkinson, Stormont, Suffolk; fear of French invasion, preparations; Capt. Jones; Keppel; De Chartres; Scotch and Irish; British affairs in America; Sir Wm. Howe. Not signed or superscribed; indorsed, Thornton. ff. (2).

144. [**Ridley**, ——]. *June* 9, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Introduction of Ogden; Percival; Franklin; Capt. Collis. Not signed; indorsed, Ridley. ff. (2).

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de*. *June* 10, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Thanks for news from London. Certified by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

Jones, William, *Capt.* *June* 10, 1778. Two receipts to Arthur Lee for 453 livres. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

145. **Emery**, John. *June* 10 *or* 11, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Capt. John Allen; Dr. Smith of the Revenge; Cunningham. ff. (2).

See also pp. 77, 78, on Allen's affair.

[**Gardoqui**, James]. *June* 11, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Remittances. Not signed. ff. (2).

146. **Sartine**, A. R. J. G. G. *de*. *June* 12, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Detention of prisoners by Americans in French ports. ff. (2).

147. **Montbarey**, A. M. L. DE S. M., *Comte* and *Prince de*. *June* 13, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Supplies for Virginia. Indorsed, "N°. 4," and afterwards, "No 2." With translation. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

Translation printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 413.

[**Gardoqui**, James]. *June* 15, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Remittances. Signed, J. G. ff. (2).

148. **Lee**, Arthur. [*June* 14, 1778.] Copy of letter to Vergennes. 12th article of the treaty. — With translation of Vergennes' reply, *June* 15, 1778. f. (1).

Both printed, with verbal differences, in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 171–173.

149. [**Dumas**, K. W. F]. *June* 15, 1778. Extracts, in French, from French and Dutch papers and from despatches of ministers. Reception of William Lee at Vienna; disposition of the Dutch government. With a printed slip from newspaper containing what is quoted on the first sheet. One signed, D, and directed to the commissioners; the others unsigned. ff. (4), and slip.

150. [**Ridley**, ——]. *June* 16, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Introduction of William Moore; Keppel. Not signed. ff. (2).

[**Gardoqui**, James]. *June* 18, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Remittances; supplies for America. Not signed. ff. (2).

151. **Sartine**, A. R. J. G. G. *de*. *June* 20, 1778. Letter, in French, to Benjamin Franklin. Schweighauser; prizes. ff. (2).

152. **Continental Congress**, *Second — Committee for Foreign Affairs*. *June* 21, 1778. Copy of letter from York, Penn., to the commissioners. Arrival of commissioners for peace; Clinton's evacuation of Philadelphia; Washington;

Holker. Signed, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Heyward, Junr., James Lovell. Copy attested by Arthur Lee. Indorsed, No. 1. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 402.

153. [Gardoqui, James]. *June* 22, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Remittances. Signed, J. G. ff. (2).

[Thornton, John, *Major*]. *June* 24, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee?]. Fears of French invasion; Keppel; Washington; Clinton; Howe. Superscribed, "Alexr Johnston"; not signed. ff. (2).

This is supposed to be to Arthur Lee from the superscription being the same which is used as a cover by Bridgen and Jennings to conceal their communications. The tone of the letter, however, as well as of that of June 8 (on p. 143), is of a sympathizer with Great Britain. If this were for purposes of concealment, probably the letter of June 8 was to Lee also. But it would seem that Lee and Thornton had no communication with each other at that time; as appears by Papers in relation to the case of Silas Deane, p. 163, and Ridley's letter of June 2 (see p. 140 of this volume).

154. Commissioners to France. *June* 25, 1778. Letter to the legislature of South Carolina. Absence of Miss Stevens from Carolina. In Arthur Lee's handwriting. f. (1). (Imperfect — much torn.)

[Gardoqui, James]. *June* 25, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Remittances. Signed, J. G. ff. (2).

155. Sartine, A. R. J. G. G. *de*. *June* 26, 1778. Letter, in French, to the commissioners. Capt. William Castle. ff. (2).

156. [Dumas, K. W. F.]. *June* 19, 23, 26, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to the commissioners. Reception of William Lee at Vienna; disposition of Holland. Signed, D. ff. (2).

[Gardoqui, Joseph & Co.]. *June* 27, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Departure of Capt. Hodge and Capt. West; supplies for America; Capt. Cuningham. Signed, J. G. & Co. ff. (2).

VOL. V.

1. [Bridgen, Edward]. *July* 2 (?), 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Thornton, Bancroft, Wharton; ambassador from Spain; Washington. Date nearly illegible; not signed; indorsed, "Bridgen about Thornton." ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 84, where the date is given 1777.

2. Jones John Paul, *Capt.* *July* 3, 1778. Copy of paper presented to the commissioners. Communication from the minister of marine (Sartine). Copied by Arthur Lee. f. (1).

Bondfield, John. *July* 4, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Admiral Byron; Keppel; treachery; supplies for America. ff. (2).

3. Chaumont, Le Ray *de*. *July* 5, 1778. Letter, in French, to Benjamin Franklin. Inclosure of letter (see next paper). Indorsed, No. 1. f. (1).

Letter, in French, directed to Franklin. Suegasse; accusation against Dobrée. Signed I (?); indorsed, No. 2; not dated. Marked in pencil, "5 July '78?"

4. Copy of same. With indorsement by H. Ford, sec'y, *Sept.* 24, 1778. f. (1).

5. Sartine, A. R. J. G. G. *de*. *July* 5, 1778. Letter, in French, to the commissioners. John Paul Jones. ff. (2).

Order of confiscation. *July* 6, 1778. In French. Capt. Allen's affair; prize Britannia; Capt. Wood. f. (1). (Imperfect — worn.)

See also IV. pp. 77, 78, 145.

6. Statement, *July* 7, 1778. ["Charles de Weissenstein"]; Vergennes; Jennings. Indorsed, "Copie pour M. f. . . ."; also by Mr. Sparks, "The above is doubtless a fabrication." f. (1).

This seems on its face to be the report of the detective to the superintendent of police, sent by Vergennes to the commissioners. For particulars concerning this singular paper, see Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, III. 45; Sparks' Franklin, VIII. 278; Adams' Life and works of John Adams, III. 178.

7. Gardoqui, Joseph & Co. *July* 8, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Remittances; supplies for America. ff. (2).

8. [Lee, Arthur]. *July* 12, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to Chaumont. Schweighauser; Dobrée. Certified by Lee. Indorsed, No 3. f. (1).

9. Chaumont, Le Ray *de*. *July* 13, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Answer to the preceding. Indorsed, No. 4. f. (1).

See also the papers on p. 3.

[Wharton, Samuel]. Note to John Thornton. Loan of twenty guineas. Not dated or signed; indorsed, No. 3. Certified to be Wharton's handwriting by M. Livingston. *July* 13, 1778. f. (1).

See also IV. p. 139.

10. Puchelberg & Co. *July* 13, 1778. Letter from L'Orient, in French, to Arthur Lee. Capt. Samuel Tucker; Schweighauser. ff. (2).

11. Lloyd, John. *July* 14, 1778. Letter from Nantes to [Arthur Lee]. Receipt of letters; departure for America; Blake. f. (1).

Emery, John. *July* 14, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Confiscation of prize; appeal from sentence. f. (1).

See also IV. pp. 77, 78, 145, and V. 5.

12. Sarsfield, ——, *Compte de*. *July* 14, 1778. Letter from Rennes, in French, to Arthur Lee. Receipt of news; Washington; Keppel; Shelburne. ff. (2).

13. Livingston, M., *Capt.* *July* 15, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Thornton; Joseph Wharton; Samuel Wharton; Bancroft; Blake. Indorsed, No. 5. ff. (2).

See also IV. p. 139, and V. 9.

Puchelberg & Co. *July* 15, 1778. Letter from L'Orient, in French, to Arthur Lee. Prizes. ff. (2).

14. France. *July* 16, 1778. Ratification of the treaty of amity and commerce. Copy, in French, signed "Louis. Par le Roi Gravier de Vergennes." f. (1).

Printed, Marten's Recueil de traités, *etc.* 2e éd. II. 602.

15. Adams, John. *July*, 1778. Note to Arthur Lee. Ratifications of the treaty. Letters from Arthur Lee, William Lee, and Izard. f. (1).

16. **Emery**, John. *July* 22, 1778. Letter from San Sebastian to Arthur Lee. Confiscation of prize; Capt. Allen; Capt. Wood. ff. (2).

See also IV. pp. 77, 78, 145, and V. 5, 11.

[**Lee**, Arthur]. *July* 22, 1778. Draft of letter, in French, to Chaumont. [Schweighauser; Dobrée; William Lee]. Not signed; indorsed, N°. 5. ff. (2).

See also pp. 3, 9.

17–19. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *July* 22, 1778. Letter to James Lovell. Deane; Capt. Young; Beaumarchais; Francy, duties on exports; objections to 11th and 12th articles of treaty; [Arthur Lee, William Lee, Izard]; expenses of commissioners; Stormont; Spain; relations between England and France; war in Germany; drafts of congress; Bingham; Dumas. Indorsed, Copy. ff. 6.

Printed, with verbal differences, Sparks' Franklin, VIII. 288; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, III. 52.

20. **Gardoqui**, James. *July* 23, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Remittances. ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin, *and* **Adams**, John. *July* 23, 1778. Copy of letter to Henry Laurens. Ambassadors from England for peace; Vergennes. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 412.

——. Note to Lee. With an indorsement by Lee, *July* 24, 1778.

Probably in reference to the preceding paper.

21, 22. **Montbarey**, A. M. L. DE S. M., *Comte* and *Prince de*. *July* 26, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to Vergennes. Supplies for Virginia. With list of artillery to be furnished. ff. 3.

23. **Chaumont**, Le Ray *de*. *July* 27, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Suspicions of William Lee. Indorsed, N. 6. f. (1).

See also pp. 3, 9, 16.

Grand, Ferdinand. *July* 28, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Questions concerning accounts. ff. (2).

24. **Statement**, in Spanish, *July* 28, 1778, dated San Sebastian. Cuningham; Allen; refusal of appeal from the judgment of the court (?). Signed, "De Basecourt; Liz^do^ Arontegui." f. (1). (Imperfect — worn.)

See also, IV. pp. 77, 78, 145, and V. 5, 11, 16.

25. **Dumas**, K. W. F. *July* 28, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to the commissioners. Extracts from despatches from Vienna and Ratisbon, *July* 11, 16, 23; news from Germany; 11th and 12th articles of treaty; English ambassadors for peace; Almodovar; Van Berckel. ff. (2).

26. **Sartine**, A. R. J. G. G. *de*. *July* 29, 1778. Letter, in French, to the commissioners. Provisions for the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; privateers; prizes. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 414.

27. **Emery**, John. *July* 29, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Capt. Allen; request for commission. With note, added by Lee, to Franklin and Adams, *Aug.* 9, 1778. ff. (2).

Bargum, F. *July* 30, 1778. Receipt, to Arthur Lee, for 48 livres. f. (1).

28, 29. **Dunteguy**, Garralde. *July* 31, 1778. Letter from San Sebastian, in French, to Arthur Lee. Cuningham; Gardoqui; Emery, Allen; Count d'Aranda; Deane; privateers. ff. 4.

30. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *Aug.* 3, 1778. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Thanks for letters and papers. With translation by Lee. f. (1).

——. Copy of the above, certified by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

31. **Dumas**, K. W. F. *Aug.* 4, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to the commissioners. Inclosure of letter from Van Berckel; treaty with France; favorable disposition of Holland; Orvilliers, Keppel. With extracts from despatches, and postscript. Declaration of emperor of Morocco; Welderen; reception of conciliatory bills in Pennsylvania. ff. (3).

32. **Lee**, William. *Aug.* 5, 1778. Two letters to Arthur Lee. Thomas Morris; Ross; Robert Morris; Lewis; Simeon Deane; supplies for Virginia; Lemaire; British commissioners for peace; Johnstone, Eden, Ferguson; Byron, Keppel; war in Germany; Franklin. ff. (2).

33. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *Aug.* 5, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. ff. (2).

34. **Bargum**, F. *Aug.* 8, 1778. Receipt, to Arthur Lee, for 48 livres. f. (1).

Sartine, A. R. J. G. G. *de*. *Aug.* 10, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Suit of Scott and Delon against Papillon and Lartois. ff. (2).

35. **Schweighauser**, Jean Daniel. *Aug.* 11, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Accusations against Dobrée; Franklin; Granville; Chaumont. ff. (2).

36. **Dobrée**, Peter Frederick. *Aug.* 11, 1778. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Accusations; Schweighauser; Lee; Chaumont. ff. (3).

37. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *Aug.* 12, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Vessels to America. ff. (2).

38. **Grubb**, J. *Aug.* 13, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Bergon; Capt. Taylor; Ford; Ross; desire for employment. ff. (2).

39. **Sartine**, A. R. J. G. G. *de*. *Aug.* 16, 1778. Letter, in French, to the commissioners. Prizes. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 418.

40. **Ross**, John. *Aug.* 18, 1778. Letter from Nantes to the commissioners. Ceronio; Thomas Morris; William Lee. ff. (2).

Lloyd, John. *Aug.* 18, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Departure for America; care of despatches. Williams; Schweighauser. ff. (2).

41. **Dobrée**, P. F. *Aug.* 20, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Chaumont's accusation; inclosure of letter to the commissioners. ff. (2).

——. Copy of the same. f. (1).

42. ——. *Aug.* 20, 1778. Copy of letter from Nantes to the commissioners (referred to in

the preceding letter). Chaumont's accusation; request for investigation. Copy certified by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

43. **Puchelberg & Co.** *Aug.* 26, 1778. Letter from L'Orient, in French, to Arthur Lee. Arrival of vessels; Capt. Daniel MacNeil; Moylan; prizes. ff. (2).

Emery, John. *Aug.* 26, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Capt. Allen's commission as privateer; Gardoqui; departure and arrival of vessels. ff. (2).

44. **Lloyd**, John. *Aug.* 29, 1778. Letter from Nantes to [Arthur Lee?]. Assurances of friendship; departure for America; Stevenson. Not superscribed. ff. (2.)

Bondfield, John. *Aug.* 29, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Shipments to America; Izard's goods; Duke de Mouchi; Marchioness de Lafayette. ff. (2).

45. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Co. *Aug.* 29, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Shipments to America; Capt. Barzilla Smith of North Carolina; Howe. f. (1). (Imperfect—worn.)

[**Jennings**, Edmund. *Aug. or Sept.* (?) 1778.] Letter to Arthur Lee. Recommendation of nephew; probable meeting of [French and English] fleets; Eden. Not dated or signed; superscription cut off; marked in pencil, "about Sept. 26, '78?" ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 106.

46. **Bondfield**, John. *Sept.* 1, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Shipments to America; duties. ff. (2).

Duer, William. *Sept.* 2, 1778. Copy of bill of exchange for £51 sterling on Chaumont in favor of Nicholas La Farque. With memorandum of payments by Chaumont appended. ff. (2).

47. **Chaumont**, Le Ray *de*. *Sept.* 5, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Inclosure of note from Lessart (?); accusation against Dobrée. With answer from Lee, in French. Indorsed, No. 8. ff. (2).

48. **Boisbertrand**, Gaiault *de*. *Sept.* 7, 1778. "Memoire," in French, to the commissioners. Inducements to go to America; Dubourg; Penet; Deane; imprisonment; misfortunes; petition for relief. ff. (2). (Imperfect—stained and worn.)

49. **Cottnisses**, ——. *Sept.* 7, 1778. Note from Paris, in French. Money loans. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

Gilbank, John, *and* **Gale**, John. *Sept.* 8, 1778. Letter from Paris. Cannon or Kennan, a spy; Dobrée; Mallett. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

50. **Emery**, John. *Sept.* 9, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Privateers; Capt. Allen; Capt. Tuck; D'Estaing. ff. (2).

[**Dumas**, K. W. F.]. *Sept.* 9, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to the commissioners. Proceedings of the states-general; Van Zoaberg; Boschart. Not signed. ff. (2).

51. **Continental Congress**, *Second*. *Sept.* 11, 14, 1778. Copy of resolutions appointing Franklin minister plenipotentiary to France. Signed, Chas. Thomson sec.; copy attested by W. T. Franklin. f. (1).

52. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *Sept.* 13, 1778. Letter, in French, to the commissioners. Stevenson; Sartine. ff. (2).

53. **Bancroft**, Edward. *Sept.* 14, 1778. Letter to Benjamin Franklin. Request from Ellison and Samuel Wharton. ff. (2).

Camyn, ——, *Assistant Mayor of Calais*. *Sept.* 15, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Longchamp; Madame Necker; proffers of service. ff. (2).

54. **Gilbank**, John. *Sept.* 17, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Delay about departure for America; request for money. ff. (2).

Ford, Hezekiah, *Rev., Secretary to Arthur Lee*. *Sept.* 17, 1778. Review of the contracts entered into by Franklin and Deane with Montieu, Holker, and Williams, compared with that entered into by Arthur Lee with Bondfield of Bordeaux. ff. (2).

55. **Lloyd**, John. *Sept.* 19, 1778. Letter from Nantes to William Lee. Thanks for introduction to F. L. Lee; accusation against Dobrée and Schweighauser. ff. (2).

Lloyd, John, *and* **Blake**, Daniel. *Sept.* 19, 1778. Letter from Nantes. Testimony to Schweighauser's character. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

56. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *Sept.* 19, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America; Capt. Smith; Capt. Ives; D'Estaing; Gen. Charles Lee. ff. (2).

Lloyd, John. Copy of the letters from Lloyd on p. 55. Certified by H. Ford, sec'y. ff. (2).

57. **Rosignan**, Sigard, *Marquis de*. *Sept.* 20, 1778. Letter from Turin, in French, to Arthur Lee. Acknowledgment of letter; travel. ff. (2).

Bondfield, John. *Sept.* 22, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Capt. Ayres; shipments to America; commission. ff. (2).

58. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *Sept.* 23, 1778. Letter, in French, to [Arthur Lee]. Holker; duties; Franklin; Adams. ff. (2).

59. **Lee**, Arthur. *Sept.* 25, 27, 1778. Observations on Montieu's accounts. Williams; Deane; Holker. ff. (2).

Bondfield, John. *Sept.* 26, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Remittances; Joseph Wharton. ff. (2).

60–64. **France**. *Sept.* 27, 1778. Draft of regulation concerning prizes in the ports of the United States and of France. pp. (12).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 419, *etc* where the 2d and 14th articles are given in a different form; this MS. is probably the draft sent by Sartine to the commissioners, Aug. 16, 1778 (see p. 39), and differs considerably in wording from that finally adopted, which is printed in Martens' Recueil de traités, *etc*. III. 123, *etc*.

65. **Grand**, H^s. *Sept.* 27, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Accounts. f. (1).

66. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *Sept.* 30, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. ff. (2).

67. [**Norton**, George F.]. *Oct.* 2, 1778. Letter from Dover to William Lee. Intelligence of British vessels. Signed, G. F. N. ff. (2).

68. [**Mason**, George]. *Oct.* 2, 1778. Copy (?) of letter from Gunston Hall, Virginia, to [Col. George Mercer], in England. Digges; family affairs; declaration of rights; independence. pp. 4. (Imperfect — last part gone.)

Printed, except the portion on family affairs, Virginia historical register, II. 1, p. 28.

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de.* *Oct.* 5, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. News from America; D'Estaing. With translation. ff. (2).

69. **Continental Congress**, *Second.* *Oct.* 6, 1778. Copy of resolution inviting Dr. Price to America. Signed, Chas. Thomson, sec'y. f. (1).

Printed, Secret journals of congress, II. 101.

Gardoqui, Joseph & Sons. *Oct.* 7, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America; Emery's privateers. ff. (2).

70. ——. *Oct.* 7. 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America; D'Estaing; Byron. ff. (2).

71. **Sartine**, A. R. J. G. G. *de.* *Oct.* 7, 1778. Letter, in French, to the commissioners. Izard's effects; Martinelli; Niccoli. ff. (2). (Imperfect — edges worn.)

See IV. 66; printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 467.

72. **Mason**, George. *Oct.* 8, 1778. Copy of letter from Gunston Hall, Virginia, to William Lee. Investment of money in Europe; remonstrance. With copy of another letter on same subject, *March*, 4, 1779, and copy of answer from Lee, *Sept.* 25, 1779. Defense and explanation. ff. (2).

73. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *Oct.* 10, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Arrival of vessels; news from America; D'Estaing; Sullivan; Howe. ff. (2).

74. **Cathalarck**, Estienne. *Oct.* 12, 1778. Letter from Marseilles to Arthur Lee. Supplies of medicine for America; Schweighauser; Izard's effects. ff. (2).

Comyn, M. *Oct.* 14, 1778. Letter from Marseilles to Arthur Lee. Desire for appointment as commercial agent. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

75. [**Lee**, William]. *Oct.* 15, 1778. Letter from Frankfort a/M. to R. H. Lee. Treaty with Holland; estate in Virginia; private commercial arrangements; appointment of consuls in France; Edward Browne; change of commissioners; [Carmichael, Deane]; Johnstone; D'Estaing. Signed, W. L. pp. 7.

76. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de.* *Oct.* 17, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Spain. Copy attested by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 195.

—— *Oct.* 19, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Thanks for American news; D'Estaing. Copy attested by H. Ford, sec'y. f. (1).

77. **Continental Congress**, *Second.* *Oct.* 22, 1778. Copy of resolution recommending harmony between commissioners. Signed, Chas. Thomson, sec'y; copy attested by W. T. Franklin. f. (1).

Printed, Secret journals of congress, I. 123.

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de.* *Oct.* 24, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. D'Estaing's movements; Byron; Parker; Howe. With translation. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 199.

78. **Amsterdam** — *Merchants.* *Oct.* 24, 1778. Address, in French, to the Prince of Orange. British insults to Dutch commerce. Translated from the Dutch by Dumas, with a note added. ff. (2).

Sarsfield, ——, *Comte de.* *Oct.* 24, 1778. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Apology; Franklin. ff. (2).

79. **Gerard**, *Mad.* Deverly, *wife of C. A. Gerard.* *Oct.* 26, 1778. Copy of letter, in French, to the commissioners. Request for favor. With copy of letter, *Nov.* 1, 1778, from commissioners to Schweighauser concerning the same. Indorsed, N° 4. f. (1).

80. **Gardoqui** Joseph & Sons. *Oct.* 28, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

Lloyd, John. *Oct.* 29, 1778. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Blake; accusation against Schweighauser; "La Belle Poule." ff. (2).

81. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de.* *Nov.* 1, 1778. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Mrs. Gibbes; Prince de Condé's "pavillon." ff. (2).

——. [*Nov.* 4, 1778.] Letter, in French, to the same. Same subject. ff. (2).

[**Rulls**, George. *Nov.*, 1778]. Letter addressed, "My Lords." Condition and treatment of American prisoners in [Mill Prison, Plymouth]. Not signed, dated, or superscribed. ff. (2).

82. ——. [*Nov.* 8 (?), 1778.] Letter to Arthur Lee. Treatment of prisoners. ff. (2).

Kirk, Arthur. *Nov.* 7, 1778. Testimony confirming Rulls' statements; treatment while prisoner in Mill Prison. f. (1).

83. **Statement**, [*Nov.*, 1778?]. Capture of Eliphalet Downer, William Burt, and Seth Clarke. f. (1).

Lee, Arthur. *Nov.* 12, 1778. Draft of letter to K. W. F. Dumas. Loan from Holland. ff. (2).

84. [**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *Nov.* 15, [1778]. Letter, in French, to [Arthur Lee]. Mrs. Gibbes; Franklin; Bergasson. Not signed or superscribed. ff. (2).

[——]. *Nov.* 15, [1778]. Letter, in French, to the same. Same subjects. Not signed. ff. (2).

85. **Dumas**, K. W. F. *Nov.* 24, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to Arthur Lee. Receipt of Lee's letter of the 12th; probable result. ff. (2).

86. **Adams**, John. *Nov.* 28, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Recommendation of Lieut. Brown of the Boston. f. (1).

——. *Nov.* 29, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Recommendation of a Lieut. Adams. ff. (2).

87. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de.* [*Nov.*] 28, [1778]. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Invitation to dinner; illness of Mrs. Izard; prince de Condé. With seal. ff. (2).

This is dated only, Samedi 28, and the month and year are suppositions from its connection with S.'s note on next page.

88. **Craig**, ——, *and* **Readhead**, ——. Note to Arthur Lee. Thanks for passes; Digges. Not dated; marked, in pencil, "about 29 Nov. 78." ff. (2).

Sarsfield, ——, *Comte de. Nov.* 29, [1778]. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Prince de Condé. ff. (2).

89. **Johnson**, ——, *and* **Hobson**, ——. Note of thanks to Arthur Lee. Not dated; indorsed, in pencil, "about 29 Nov. '78." f. (1).

Gardoqui, James. *Nov.* 30, 1778. Letter from Madrid to Arthur Lee. Illness; change of residence. ff. (2).

90. **Norton**, George F. *Dec.* 3, 1778. Letter from London to Arthur Lee. Recommendation of Henry Farley. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

91. **Gibbes**, *Mrs., and* **Stevens**, *Miss.* Note to Arthur Lee. Acceptance of invitation. Not dated; marked in pencil, "about 3 Dec. 78?"

[**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de. Dec.* 5 (?), 1778.] Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Mrs. Gibbes; Prince de Condé's "pavillon"; Mrs. Izard. ff. (2).

92. **Extract** from letter, *Dec.* 7, 1778. Adams; Lee; Dobrée; Schweighauser; Franklin. In French, with English indorsements, to the effect that Carmichael believed it was written by Holker and quoted by G[ouverneur?] Morris, *May* 3, 1779, in a letter to congress. Signed, J. L. [James Lovell?]. f. (1).

93. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de. Dec.* 7, 1778. Note, in English and French, to Arthur Lee. Acceptance of invitation. ff. (2).

——. *Dec.* 13, 1778. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. La Rochefoucauld. ff. (2).

94. [**Lee**, William]. *Dec.* 13, 1778. Letter to [his brother?] in Virginia. Congress manifesto; expedition to Charleston; Clinton; Washington; D'Estaing; Penet; supplies for Virginia. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

95. **Louis XVI.**, *King of France. Dec.* 19, 1778. Copy of announcement to congress of the birth of a princess. f. (1).

96. **Bondfield**, John. *Dec.* 19, 1778. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Arrival of vessels from America; Gridley; Nairac; Byron; D'Estaing; Montieu, Beaumarchais, [Williams]. ff. (2).

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de. Dec.* 23, 1778. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Thanks for pamphlet. f. (1).

97. **Gardoqui**, James. *Dec.* 23, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Health; news from America; privateers. ff. (2).

98. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *Dec.* 23, 1778. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies for America; privateers. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn).

99. [**Deane**, Silas. *Dec.* 1778.] Copy of charges against Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

100. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de. Dec.* 24, 1778. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Ossun; Mrs. Izard. ff. (2).

101. [**Berkenhout**, ——, *Dr.*]. *Dec.* 25, 1778. Letter to [Arthur Lee]. Proposal for peace negotiations, in form of a dream. Signed, Semper Eodem; superscribed, "Monsr. Johnstone"; indorsed, "Berkenhout," also, "Received at Chaillot the 2d day Jany 1779. Attest H. Ford, sec'y." ff. (2).

102. **Dumas**, K. W. F. *Dec.* 18–28, 1778. Letter from the Hague, in French, to the commissioners. Action of the states-general on English complaints and French memoir; Amsterdam; Count Welderen. With copy of letter to Dumas signed, Oldenbarnevelt, dated, *Dec.* 4, 1778, and copy of reply; capture of Dutch vessel by American privateers. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn and stained.)

103. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de. Dec.* 29, 1778. Letter to Arthur Lee. Ossun. ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin. Suggestion concerning prizes. Indorsed, in pencil, "B. Franklin's hand writing." ff. (2).

104. **La Rochelle**, *France — Merchants.* Copy of a letter, in French, to Sartine. Convoys for merchant ships. Marked in pencil, "Dec. '78?" ff. (2).

105. **Benoit**, ——, *Mlle.* Love letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. With translation. Not dated. ff. (2).

Adanson, ——, *Mad.* Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Verses. With translation. Not dated; marked in pencil, Dec. '78. ff. (2).

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56. [**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *March* 1, [1778]. Note in English to Arthur Lee. Appointment of an interview with Ossun. ff. (2).

This paper belongs on p. 56 of Vol. IV., and was inadvertently omitted from its proper place in the Calendar.

Vol. VI.

1. **Bondfield**, John. *Jan.* 1, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Want of news; reimbursement for money advanced to navy officers. ff. (2).

2. [**Franklin**, Benjamin. *Jan.* 2, 1779.] Note to [the other commissioners]. Montieu's accounts. With Arthur Lee's reply dated Jan. 2. Montieu, Williams. f. (1).

3. **Grand**, Ferdinand, *the banker. Jan.* 2, 1779. Receipt to Arthur Lee for 22725 livres. f. (1).

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, *Comte de. Jan.* 4. 1779. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Berkenhout; acknowledgment of independence a necessary preliminary to treating. f. (1).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 214.

[**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *Jan.* 6, 1779. Letter, in French, to [Arthur Lee]. Prince de Tingry (?); ceremonial visits; Ossun. ff. (2).

4. **Henry**, Patrick. *Jan.* 9, 1779. Extract from a letter to the delegates of Virginia in congress. Hezekiah Ford. f. (1).

5. **Mannberger**, ——, *sword-cutler. Jan.* 10, 1779. Letter from Strasburg, in French, to [Arthur Lee]. Supplies to Virginia. ff. (2).

6. **Chaumont**, Le Ray *de. Jan.* 12, 1779. Copy of two promissory notes, in French, to Franklin, for 50,000 livres, each dated Jan. 1. With note added by H. Ford, sec'y. Reasons for copying the notes; Williams' accounts ff. (2).

Bondfield, John. *Jan.* 12, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Ships from Nantes; discord in America; Washington; vessels from Philadelphia; Deane. ff. (2).

7. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *Jan.* 16, 1779. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Departure of brig North Star, Capt. Francis Fawson; drafts on commissioners. ff. (2).

8. **Chaumont**, Le Ray *de*. *Jan.* 18, 1779. Note, in French, to M. Siot (?) at Passy. Letter of exchange from Mad. La Fargue (?); Baueroff. ff. (2).

Ross, John. *Jan.* 19, 1779. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Thomas Morris's papers; William Lee. ff. (2).

9. **Lloyd**, John. *Jan.* 19, 1779. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Duties in French ports. ff. (2).

Schweighauser, Jean Daniel. *Jan.* 19, 1779. Letter from Nantes, in French, to [Arthur Lee?]. Capt. Meredith; Capt. Niles; Goffingham; Da Costa and co. ff. (2).

10. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *Jan.* 21, 1779. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Thanks for information. With translation by Arthur Lee, and copy of note from Lee to Vergennes, *Jan.* 20, 1779. Departure of provision fleet and escorts for British army in America. ff. (2).

Lloyd, John. *Jan.* 23, 1779. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Reply to letters. Da Costa. ff. (2).

11. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *Jan.* 24, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Monthieu's accounts; Grand; Deane. With copy of Lee's reply. ff. (2).

Grand, Ferdinand. *Jan.* 29, 1779. Receipt, in French, to Arthur Lee for 80800 livres. ff. (2).

12. **Gardoqui**, James. *Jan.* 30, 1779. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Draft on Grand for Ross; remittances; re-imbursements; D'Estaing's fleet; fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol. ff. (2).

Ross, John. *Feb.* 2, 1779. Note from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Request to have a letter forwarded to William Lee. ff. (2).

13. [**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *Feb.* 4, 1779. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Compliments; note to Franklin. ff. (2).

Gilbank, John. *Feb.* 7, 1779. Letter from Nantes to [Arthur Lee?]. Request for loan of 1000 livres. ff. (2).

14. **Adams**, John. *Feb.* 7, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Request for a copy of the commissioners' letter to Vergennes. With an indorsement by Ford, *March* 20, 1779, stating that it was delivered to him by W. T. Franklin in the presence of Henry Grand. ff. (2).

Bancroft, Edward. *Feb.* 9, 1779. Letter from Chaillot to Arthur Lee. Lee's personal enmity; release of American prisoners. ff. (2).

15. **Commissioners to France**. *Feb.* 10, 1779. Copy of letter to J. D. Schweighauser. Capt. Jones; countess of Selkirk's plate. ff. (2). (Margins torn.)

Printed, but without Lee's signature, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, I. 513.

16. **Adams**, John. *Feb.* 11, 1779. Letter to Count Vergennes. Deane's address; vindication of Arthur Lee's character; F. L. Lee, R. H. Lee. ff. (2).

Printed Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 224; Adams' Works, VII. 79; and with verbal differences in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 157.

17. **Lee**, Richard Henry. *Feb.* 11, 1779. Letter from Freestonepoint, Va. to [Arthur Lee]. Deane's address; letter by Lafayette; Berkenhout; William Lee; F. L. Lee; Paine's defense of the Lees; D'Estaing; Byron. ff. (2). (Margins worn.)

Many of the names and expressions are in cipher.

18. **Bondfield**, John. *Feb.* 16. 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Commercial intelligence; Robert Morris; Samuel Ingles; Ross; Holker and co.; Deane; D'Estaing. ff. (2.) (Imperfect — torn.)

Sarsfield, ——, *Comte de*. *Feb.* 16, [1779]. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. "Defense of Common Sense"; Izard; Rochefoucauld. With seal. ff. (2).

19. ——. *Feb.* 17, [1779]. Letter to [Ralph Izard?]. "Common Sense"; Rochefoucauld; [Arthur] Lee. ff. (2).

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de*. *Feb.* 16, 1779. Copy of letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Inclosure of letter from Montbarey; payment for supplies to Virginia. With copy of Prince de Montbarey's letter. Indorsed, "True copy" by A. Gillon. With translation of each by Lee. ff. (2).

Translation of both printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 420.

20. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *Feb.* 18, 1779. Note to Arthur Lee. Request for public papers. Indorsed by Lee as delivered to him by W. T. Franklin in the presence of John Adams. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 230.

——. *Feb.* 18, 1779. Note to Arthur Lee. Resolutions of congress of Sept. 11, Sept. 14, and Oct. 22, 1778. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 229.

21. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*. List of the Spanish ministry, addressed to Arthur Lee. Count Florida Blanca; Count de Bida; Miguel de Muzguiz; Castijon; Joseph Galvez; Manuel de Roda y Arrieta. Marked in pencil, "20 Feb. 79?" ff. (2).

22. ——. *Feb.* 20, 1779. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Invitation to Duchess d'Enville's. f. (1).

Livingston, M., *Capt.* *Feb.* 20, 1779. Copy of certificate, dated *April* 11, 1778, to Arthur Lee and Ralph Izard. Knowledge of the treaty in England; Bancroft; Wharton; stock-jobbing. With indorsements by Livingston, Feb. 20, 1779. — Duplicate of the same. ff. (2).

23. **Gardoqui**, Joseph & Sons. *Feb.* 20, 1779. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies to America; Capts. Allen, Babson, Trash. f. (1).

24. **Lloyd**, John. *Feb.* 23, 1779. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Departure with Blake; Schweighauser. ff. (2).

Gardoqui, Joseph & Sons. *Feb.* 24, 1779. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Supplies to America; Capts. Babson, Trash, Emery. ff. (2).

25. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*. [*Feb.* 24, 1779?] Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Request for news. Dated, "Jeudi 24 fev." ff. (2).

Thursday was the 24th of February during this epoch only in 1774 and 1780. The days of the week in Sarsfield's notes are evidently erroneous, but the years are probably 1778 or 1779; it is impossible to determine which without further data. Many of them, as this, are indorsed in a recent hand in pencil, "1778?"

26, 27. [**Lee**, William]. *Feb.* 25, 1779. Copy of letter from Frankfort on the Main to R. H. Lee. Deane's charges; Schweighauser; Dobrée; Baron Breteuil; agent at St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm; Prussian mission. With part of another letter to the same, dated Paris, *March* 25, 1779. Samuel Adams; Deane's charges; Williams; Thos. Morris;

Limozin, Schweighauser; Bondfield; Franklin; Lloyd; Ross. pp. 8. (Imperfect — last part gone.)

28. **Bondfield**, John. *Feb.* 26, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Attack on S. Lucie; difficulties of merchant ships. ff. (2).

29. [**Berkenhout**, ——, *Dr.* *Feb.* 28, 1779.] Letter addressed to "Monsr. Lotson." Author of "Montcalm's Letters." British irresolution. ff. (2).

This was probably written to Arthur Lee. The allusions to political events are so guarded that the meaning is not at all clear.

30. ——. *Feb.* 28, 1779. Letter addressed to "Monsr. Johnstone" [Arthur Lee]. Franklin; negociation for peace. With copy of answer and indorsement by Lee of same date. Jennings; Bancroft. With indorsement by Ford. ff. (2).

Rosignan, Sigard, *Marq. de.* *Feb.* 28, 1779. Letter from Casal, in French, to Arthur Lee. Loss of letters; desire for news. Indorsed, "N° 3." ff. (2).

Translation printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 366.

31. **Bondfield**, John. *March* 6, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Deane's charges; commissioners; Franklin; Lafayette; Washington. ff. (2).

Gruve (?), ——. *March* 6, 1779. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. News from fleets; D'Estaing; Byron; De Grasse. f. (1).

32. [**Jones**, John Paul]? *March* 10, 1779. Copy of letter apparently in reference to the subjects mentioned in Livingston's letter on p. 33. Publication of news. Not addressed; indorsed as true copy by T. Smith. f. (1).

Bondfield, John. *March* 12, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Supplies for Virginia; D'Acosta; Haywood; Montieu; Beaumarchais; Gillon. ff. (2).

33. **Livingston**, M., *Capt.* *March* 13, 1779. Copy of letter from Nantes to John Paul Jones. Bancroft; Wharton. — Copy of Capt. Jones' reply. Each is indorsed by Livingston as a true copy. f. (1).

In the same hand as the first paper on p. 32.

Franklin, Benjamin. *March* 13, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Williams' accounts; Schweighauser. ff. (2).

34. **Livingston**, M., *Capt.* *March* 15, 1779. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Bancroft. ff. (2).

35. **Lee**, Arthur. *March* 17, 1779. Note in French, on Grand, the banker, for 25000 livres in favor of Joseph Gardoqui & Sons. f. (1).

Bondfield, John. *March* 18, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Commercial business; Wm. Lee; Deane's charges. ff. (2).

36. **Grand**, Ferdinand. *March* 20, 1779. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Acceptance of his note for 25000 livres (see above, p. 35). f. (1).

Vergennes, C. G., *Comte de.* *March*, 20, 1779. Copy of letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Payment by Virginia for supplies; inclosure of letter from Prince de Montbarey. With copy of Prince de Montbarey's letter dated March 16, relating thereto, and a translation of each by Arthur Lee. Indorsed as "True copy" by A. Gillon. ff. (2).

See also before, p. 19. — Translation of both printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 420, 421.

37. **Letter**, *March* 21, 1779, in cipher, from Philadelphia. Indorsed, "Received from the marchioness of Fayette July 8, 1779." ff. (2).

Lee, Arthur. *March* 22, 1779. Copy of letter to Count Vergennes. Recall of munitions promised to Virginia; remonstrance. Indorsed, "Letter Book N. 6. p. 4th True copy compar'd A. Gillon." ff. (2).

See also pp. 19, 36. — Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 421.

38. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de.* *March* 25, [1779?]. Note to Arthur Lee. Invitation to dinner. ff. (2).

Montbarey, Alexandre Marie Léonor DE SAINT-MAURIS, *Prince* and *Comte de, Minister of War.* *March* 26, 1779. Copy of note, in French, to Count Vergennes. Supplies for Virginia; Arthur Lee. With translation. Indorsed, "No. 5." ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

See also pp. 19, 36, 37. — Translation printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 423, where the date is given as May.

39. **Lee**, William. *March* 26, 1779. Letter from Paris to F. L. Lee. Private pecuniary troubles; importance of unanimity in America; British plans; Franklin; Silas Deane, Carmichael; Lord Bute; "Hortalez & co." pp. 4.

Schweighauser, J. D. *March* 27, 1779. Letter from Nantes, in French, to [Arthur Lee?]. Shipment of goods for America; Williams' accounts; Franklin. ff. (2).

40. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de.* *March* 27, 1779. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Supplies for Virginia; Montbarey's letter. With translation. Indorsed, "No 4." ff. (2).

See also pp. 19, 36–38. — Translation printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 423, where the date is given May 21.

——. Copy of this and of that on p. 37, with the dates, "mai." Also with translation. Certified by A. Gillon. ff. (2).

41. **Gerard**, Conrad Alexandre. *March* 31, 1779. Copy of letter from Philadelphia to Congress. Departure to France; power of ministers. Translated by Gouverneur Morris. Indorsed, "Original upon the files of congress." f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, X. 275.

42. **Livingston**, M., *Capt.* *April* 1, 1779. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Bancroft; Ross ff. (2).

Lloyd, John. *April* 3, 1779. Copy of letter from "On board the Belle Poule, Brest Road," to Livingston. Certificate from Champion; Izard; arrival of ships; convoy under La Motte-Picquet. Indorsed as true copy by Livingston; also, N. 2. f. (1).

Note, in cipher, *April* 4, 1779. f. (1).

43. **Ross**, John. *April* 6, 1779. Note to Arthur Lee. Inquiry for a letter sent to William Lee. ff. (2).

——. Note to Arthur Lee. Declination of invitation to dinner. Marked, "About 6 April 79"; dated, Sunday Evening. ff. (2).

44. **Penn**, John, **Hill**, Whitmell, *and* **Burke**, Thomas. *April* 8, 1779. Copy of letter from Philadelphia, to Henry Laurens. Remonstrance; votes of South Carolina delegates on the fishery claim. Indorsed by Henry Laurens, "Not examined but I believe there is no error." ff. (2).

45. **Newman**, Henry. *April* 9, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to William Carmichael. Carmichael's opinion of Deane and Lee; Lloyd, Stevenson, Thornton. Indorsed, "Inclosed in Mr. Carmichael's information delivered May 3, 1779." ff. (2).

Sarsfield, ——, *Comte de.* [*April*] 11, [1779]. Note to Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

This is dated only, "Sunday 11th" and if written this year, as is probable from its being in English, might have been in April or July.

Lloyd, John. *April* 15, 1779. Letter, dated "On board the Belle Poule, Brest Road," to Arthur Lee. Care of letters; Deane, Bancroft; Izard. ff. (2).

46. **Necker**, Jacques. *April* 15, 1779. Copy of letter, in French, from Paris, to Arthur Lee. Supplies for Virginia; refusal to exempt from duties. With translation by Lee. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 423.

47. **Lee**, Arthur. *April* 15, 1779. Copy of letter to M. Necker. Exemption from duty of supplies to Virginia; necessity for the request. With copy of Necker's reply in French, dated *April* 16. Request granted. Indorsed as true copy by A. Gillon, also, No. 4. With translation by Lee. ff. (2).

Lee's and translation of Necker's printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 424, 425.

48. [**Lee**, Francis Lightfoot]. *April* 22, 1779. Letter from Annapolis to [Arthur Lee]. Deane; William Lee. f. (1).

Letter, *April* 22, 1779, from London, to Hezekiah Ford. Slander of a mutual friend; family plans. Unsigned. ff. (2).

49. **Moustier**, Eléonore François Élie, *Comte* and *Marquis de. April* 23, 1779. Letter from Coblentz to [Arthur Lee?]. Ministers plenipotentiary; Franklin; [Deane, Adams]; sympathy and encouragement for America; D'Estaing; future of American states; Greece; Cromwell; character of rulers. ff. (4).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 372.

Ford, Hezekiah. *April* 23, 1779. Receipt to Arthur Lee for 696 livres, 6 sols, tournois. With another receipt for 1200 livres. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

50. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *April* 24, 1779. Two copies of letters to Capt. Landais. Exchange of prisoners; cruise of the Alliance; orders for sailing; Schweighauser; Adams. ff. (2). (One copy imperfect — torn.)

51. **Moustier**, E. F. É., *Comte*, and *Marquis de.* [April?] 25, [1779?]. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Visit of American ladies to the royal houses; offer of service. Marked in pencil in later hand, "25 April, '79"; dated only, "25." ff. (2).

52. **Lee**, Richard Henry. *April* 26, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to F. L. Lee. Death of Col. Taylor; success of fleet from Boston; recall of Dr. Franklin; foreign policy; treatment of Arthur Lee; Virginia; British movements. ff. (2).

53. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *April* 28, *July* 28, *Oct.* 15, 1779. Copy of notes to Capt. Landais. Orders for cruise under Capt. Jones; Chaumont; charges of disobedience; orders to report at Paris; prizes. With copy of Capt. Landais's answer. Necessary delay; illness of Capt. Cottineau; need of money. With copy also of Dr. Franklin's orders to Capt. Jones, *June* 30, 1779. All certified by Ludwell Lee. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

54. [**Lovell**, James]? *April* 29, 1779. Copy of letter from Philadelphia to Benjamin Franklin. Deane; Lee; deliberations of congress. Signed, J. L. f. (1).

55. **Paca**, William, *and* **Drayton**, William Henry. *April* 30, 1779. Copy of memorial to Congress. Arthur Lee's unpopularity and unfitness for position of minister at Madrid. ff. (2).

56. **Lamoignon de Malesherbes**, Chrétien Guillaume *de. April* 30, 1779. Note, in French to Arthur Lee. Invitation to dinner. f. (1).

Nicholson, Samuel, *Capt. May* 2, 1779. Copy of letter from Philadelphia to William Carmichael. Opinion of Lee, Deane, Franklin; Stevenson; Capt. Hill; Thornton; Lloyd; Ross. Indorsed, "Inclosed in Mr. Carmichael's information delivered in May 3, 1779." ff. (2).

57. ——. Copy of the same. Indorsed, No. 4, f. (1).

58, 59. **Lee**, Arthur. *May* 2, 1779. Copy of letter to Benjamin Franklin. Request for convoy to protect Virginia supplies. Copy of answer, dated May 3, giving reason for refusal, and copy of Lee's reply, dated May 6. Repetition of request; Adams; La Motte-Picquet; Sartine; Izard. Indorsed as true copies by A. Gillon. With note added by Ludwell Lee. ff. (3).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 426, 427.

60, 61. **Carmichael**, William. *May* 3, 1779. Copy of letter to congress. Charges against Arthur Lee; Grand brothers; Garnier; Shelburne; D'Estaing; Col. Nicholas Rogers; Lauregais; Vergennes; Gerard; Lafayette; D'Aranda; Bancroft; Sayce; Lord Camden; Franklin; Izard, Berkenhout; Ridley; Chaumont; Beaumarchais; Holker; Moylan; Ross; Williams; Jones; Nicholson; Thornton. ff. (4).

62. ——: Another copy of a portion of the same. ff. (2).

63. **Bondfield**, John. *May* 8, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Arrival of the Mercer, Capt. Robinson; R. H. Lee; La Motte-Picquet: news from the fleet with Virginia supplies; capture of the Legère with supplies of clothing for America; duel between Henry Laurens and John Penn; Deane; Izard. ff. (2).

64. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de. May* 8, [1779]. Note, in English and French, to Arthur Lee. Appointment with Malesherbes. ff. (2)..

——. *May* 15, [1779]. Note to Arthur Lee. Abbé Nolin; treaty at Teschen. ff. (2).

Lee, William. *May* 20, 1779. Letter from Frankfort, Germany, to [F. L. Lee]. Intended resignation of R. H. Lee; personal sacrifices; plans of Holland, Russia, Germany. ff. (2).

65. **Bondfield**, John. *May* 22, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Arrival of sloop from Maryland; Capt. Robinson; Virginia's indebtedness; Beaumarchais; William Lee. ff. (2).

[**Lee**, Arthur]. *May* 22, 1779. Portion of letter from Paris to Carter Braxton. Aspersions on the Lees; letter to Ross. ff. (2). (Imperfect — latter part gone.)

66. [**Lee**, Richard Henry]. *May* 23, 1779. Letter in cipher to [Arthur Lee?]. Deane's attack on the Lees. ff. (2).

67. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*. [*May*] 24, [1779]. Note to Arthur Lee. Spain's declaration. ff. (2).

——. Note in English to Arthur Lee. "Spain ready to declare"; visit to the gun-makers. Dated, "friday morning." ff. (2).

——. *May* 25, [1779]. Note to Arthur Lee. Abbé Nolin; appointment at Luzerne's; Ossun. ff. (2).

68. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *May* 26, 31, *Oct.* 4, 17, 28, *March* 4, 1779. Extracts from letters to Congress. Jones's command; the Alliance; Necker; borrowing money in Holland; assertion by the Howes, Cornwallis, Grey, Col. Montresor, and Capt. Hammond that conquest of America is impracticable; Deane and Lee; Neufville and co.; Arthur Lee's application for money; Montieu; Beaumarchais; supplies; quarrel of Jones and Landais. Indorsed, No. 2. ff. (2).

The letters of May 26, Oct. 4 and 17, are printed in full in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, III. and that of May 26, also in Sparks' Franklin, VIII.

Gillon, ——, *Commodore*. Note to [Arthur] Lee. Appointment; Capts. Joiner, Robeson, Kalteirer, Spencer. Dated, "Sunday Evening." ff. (2).

69. **Jennings**, Edmund. *May* 28, 1779. Receipt to Arthur Lee for £6 6*s*., for Edward Bridgen. f. (1).

Sarsfield, ——, *Comte de*. *May* 30, 1779. Note to Arthur Lee. Spain's declaration. ff. (2).

70. **Gillon**, A. Letter to Arthur Lee. Thanks for attention; Capt. Joiner, Luzerne. Dated "Wensday 10 o'clock." ff. (2).

Lee, Arthur. *June* 6, 1779. Copy of letter to Count Florida Blanca. Inclosure of memorial to Spain. With copy of note in French to Count D'Aranda, dated *June* 7, 1779, and copy of the memorial, dated *June* 27, 1779. ff. (2). (Imperfect — latter part gone.)

See also IV. 128. — Printed, with translation of note to D'Aranda, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 246, 247; Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 277; memorial printed in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 252; and with date of *June* 6, in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 277.

71. **Adams**, John. *June* 9, 1779. Copy of letter from L'Orient to Arthur Lee. Receipt of letters; Luzerne; Ford; Paine; declaration of northern powers against England; accusations against Lee; correspondence with Vergennes; Lafayette; situation in America. f. (1).

Printed Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 159.

Austin, Jonathan Loring. *June* 10, 1779. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Arrival in America; introduction to Lee's brother at Philadelphia; papers sent by Capt. Thompson to Adams; offer of service. — *July* 12, 1779. Another letter to the same. Gen. Moultrie's repulse of British at Charleston, S. C. ff. (2).

72. [**Lovell**, James]. *June* 13, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Deane's charges against Lee; Burke, Laurens, Gerry, S. Adams, Holton, Ellery, Wm. Lee, Izard, R. H. Lee; change in committee of foreign affairs; J. Adams. Signed, J. L.; indorsed "copy" though apparently in Lovell's handwriting; also indorsed on outside, "Received thus from Mr Adams the 11th Feby. 1780, i. e. with the wax fingered not open'd. M^r^. Adams had it from D^r^. Franklin." ff. (2).

73. **Bondfield**, John. *June* 22, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. News of ships; union of Spanish and French fleets; Ford; financial arrangements. ff. (2).

74. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *June* 25, 1799. Copy of note to Count Florida Blanca, with the memorial to Spain given on p. 70. Need of additional naval force to aid America. With copy of another letter dated *Dec.* 16, 1779. D'Estaing. On the back is a copy of another letter to some lord. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

See also p. 70. — Printed, with additional sentence, in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 251; the letter of Dec. 16 in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 278.

75. **Bondfield**, John. *June* 26, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. News through Capt. John Green, of Philadelphia; Carmichael; R. H. Lee; R. Morris; position of British and American armies; Gerard, Chaumont, Holker. ff. (2).

Ventades, ——. [*June*, 1779?]. Note to Count Sarsfield. Spanish declaration; Almodovar. Not dated. ff. (2).

The date is surmised from the date of the declaration, which was June 26, 1779.

76. **France** — *King's Council*. *June* 29, 1779. Enforcement of order of Sept. 23, 1778, about prizes; Izard. ff. (2).

77. **Vaughan**, ——. *July* 3, 1779. Extract from a letter to Arthur Lee. Inquiries concerning property of a minor. ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin. *July* 5, 1779. Copy of letter to Com. Gillon. Aid for Carolina; squadron under Joyner; "Alliance"; loans. Certified as true copy by John Joyner. f. (1).

78. **Pringle**, John Julius. *July* 7, 1779. Letter from Amsterdam to Arthur Lee. Inclosure from Temple; Grand; J. Adams; Vergennes, Wm. Stockton; Izard. f. (1).

[**Gardoqui**, James]. *July* 7, 1779. Letter from Bilbao to Arthur Lee. Spain's declaration; Digges; Spanish seamen. Signed J. G. ff. (2).

79. **Pringle**, J. J. *July* 12, 1779. Letter from Amsterdam to Arthur Lee. Views on the public situation; public virtue; La Motte-Picquet; J. Adams; Temple; Beaumarchais; Stockton; Izard. ff. 3. (Imperfect — slightly torn.)

Other people are referred to by numbers.

80. **Rosignan**, Sigard, *Marquis de*. *July* 15, 1779. Letter, in French, from St. Maurice to Arthur Lee. Illness; views on public affairs. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 367.

81. **Continental Congress**, *Second — Committee of Foreign Affairs*. *July* 16, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. News of British plans; Gen. Washington; Gov. Trumbull; destruction of Fairfield; want of news from Spain; Gerard; Congress; Deane and Lee. Signed, "James Lovell, for the com^tee^"; indorsed, "No 1." ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 253.

82. ——. Another copy of the same. ff. (2).

83. ——. The same. Indorsed, "3 plicate." f. (1).

84. **Virginia Gazette**. *July* 17, 1779. Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 24, 1779. "Junto" in congress; Deane's narrative; foreign loan; Arthur Lee; France and Spain; terms of peace; New England delegates; commissioners at Paris; [Thornton; Ford]; Gov. Johnstone; Lee's recall. Not signed. ff. (2.)

85. **Bondfield**, John. *July* 17, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. News from America; Green; Henry Laurens; Deane; Gen. Arnold; Gouverneur Morris; [Carmichael]; desire to be of service in Spain. ff. (2).

Continental Congress, *Second — Committee of Foreign Affairs.* *July* 17, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to William Lee. Recall of commission to Vienna and Berlin; reference to papers in hands of Arthur Lee and Dr. Franklin. Signed, "James Lovell for the comtee"; indorsed, "3 plicate." ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 350.

86, 87. [**Lovell**, James]. *July* 17, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Failure in sending letters; Bingham; Franklin; John Adams; journals of congress; recall of William Lee and Izard; R. H. Lee's resignation from congress; attempts to injure Arthur Lee's reputation; Deane; Laurens; S. Adams; Whitlock; uselessness of the committee; F. L. Lee; Lee's letters to Shelburne, Jennings; Boux. Signed, J. L. pp. (6).

88. **Continental Congress**, *Second — Committee of Foreign Affairs.* Another copy of the letter on p. 85. Indorsed, "3 plicate," with P. S. added. f. (1).

This P. S. is not printed in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence.

89. **Moustier**, E. F. É., *Comte* and *Marquis de.* *July* 19, 1779. Letter from Coblentz to [Arthur Lee]. Spanish declaration; Deane's attack on Lee. ff. (2).

Printed with date July 29, and verbal differences in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 375.

90. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *July* 21, 1779. Note to Arthur Lee. Inclosure of letter. ff. (2).

Pringle, J. J. *July* 22, 1779. Letter from Amsterdam to Arthur Lee. Temple; Sayre; change in commissions; Franklin; news of victory in Carolina; Stockton. ff. (2).

91. **Harris**, John. *July* 23, 1779. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Distress of Fortton prisoners arrived at France in the cartel. ff. (2).

92. **B.**, J. *July* 24, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Debt; the Alliance; Capt. J. P. Jones; Chaumont; Gourlade; Moylan. ff. (2).

93. **Champion**, Richard. *July* 25, 1779. Copy of letter to Moses Livingstone. Wharton; Digges; Izard; Lloyd. f. (1).

Izard, Ralph. *July* 26, 1779. Letter from St. Amand to Arthur Lee. Decision of court on restoring Izard's property; Maurepas; Prevost. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 78.

94. [**Lovell**, James]. *Aug.* 6, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Receipt of communications; "Henry, Francis and S. Adams"; Laurens; Whitelock; condition of committee for foreign affairs; Deane; Franklin; commissioners in Europe; Izard; William Lee; Wayne; D'Estaing. Indorsed, "copy (private)", also, No. 3; signed, J. L. ff. (2).

[——]. Another copy of the last sentences. Wayne; D'Estaing; Deane. f. (1).

95. [——]. *Aug.* 6, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to Benjamin Franklin. Receipt of letters; Dumas; Deane; Lee. Signed, J. L.; indorsed, "(copy) private." f. (1).

96. **Continental Congress**, *Second.* *Aug* 6, 1779. Extracts from minutes. Directions to commissioners and commercial agents about accounts; appointment of Joshua Johnson as examiner. Signed, Chas. Thomson sec'y. f. (1).

See Journals of congress, II. 308, 373.

97. ——. The same, with additional resolutions. Salaries of commissioners; accounts. Signed, James Lovell. f. (1).

Found inclosed in the letter of Oct. 14, from Lovell to A. Lee. (p. 123). — See Journals of congress, II. 308.

98. ——. Copy of the same. f. (1).

99. ——. Another copy of the same. f. (1).

100. **Blanca**, Florida, *Count.* *Aug.* 6, 1779. Letter, in Spanish, to Arthur Lee. Acknowledgment of letters; relations of Spain and England. With translation. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn).

Translation printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, II. 254, and without date in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 279.

101. [**Lovell**, James]. *Aug.* 6, 1779. Original of the letter on p. 94. Indorsed, private; signed, J. L. ff. (2).

Izard, Ralph, *Aug.* 8, 1779. Letter from St. Amand to [Arthur Lee]. Ford; Prevost's defeat; Charlestown; [William Lee]. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 78.

102. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *Aug.* 8, 1779. Copy of certificate to committee of congress. Ross's accounts; Wharton, Bancroft. f. (1).

103. **Pringle**, J. J. *Aug.* 16, 1779. Letter from Amsterdam to [Arthur Lee?]. William Temple; Franklin; St. Eustatia; Charleston; Gen. Williamson; William Craig; Davidson; Pulaski; Stockton; Pollard; [William Lee]; Petrie; Deane; Neufville; Sayre; Dumas. ff. (2).

Sarsfield, ——, *Comte de.* *Aug.* 19, 1779. Note, in French and English, to Arthur Lee. Inquiries about lodging; barony of Quintin. ff. (2).

104. **Pringle**, J. J. *Aug.* 19, 1779. Letter from Amsterdam to Arthur Lee. Virginia politics; Hall; Braxton; Jefferson; Nelson; Page; [F. L. Lee; R. H. Lee]; Henry; Deane. ff. (2).

[**Lee**, Arthur]. *Aug.* 21, 1779. Letter to R. H. Lee. Fleet for invading England; Lafayette; British fleets; uncertainty about recall; Izard; William Lee; Ford; action of northern powers; paper money; Carolina. Not signed. ff. (2).

105. [**Jennings**, Edmund]. *Aug.* 22, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. [William Lee]; Bridgen; Lee's recall; Izard; Grand. Signed, J. Clement. ff. (2).

Bondfield, John. *Aug.* 24, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Financial troubles; La Motte-Picquet; Charleston; Prevost; Ross; Gillon; Carmichael; Franklin; Chaumont; Jones. ff. (2).

106. [**Izard**, Ralph]. *Sept.* 1, 1779. Letter from St. Amand to [Arthur Lee]. Naval movements; Braxton; Pringle; Bondfield; Deane; health. Not signed. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 79.

[**Jennings**, Edmund]. *Sept.* 8, 1779. Letter from Boulogne to Arthur Lee. Naval movements; disposition of congress; Izard. Signed, J. Clement. ff. (2).

107. **Grand**, Ferdinand. *Sept.* 11, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Accounts. Signed, "for Mr. Grand, Hy. Grand." ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin. *Sept.* 12, 1779. Note to Arthur Lee. Journals. ff. (2).

108. [**Izard**, Ralph]. *Sept.* 12, 1779. Letter from St. Amand to Arthur Lee. D'Estaing; Byron; Granada; return to Paris. Signed, R. I. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 81.

Jenings, Edmund. *Sept.* 15, 1779. Letter from Boulogne to Arthur Lee. Tour into Flanders; payment of pension. ff. (2).

109. **Warren**, James. *Sept.* 17, 1779. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Opening of a letter; Lovell; expressions of esteem. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 271.

110, 111. **Lovell**, James. *Sept.* 17, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Letters to and from France; R. H. Lee; F. L. Lee; Laurens; Whipple; John Adams; Vergennes: Sergeant; Ingersoll; Warren; Schweighauser; Luzerne; S. Adams; Ford; Spain; Virginia supplies; Dumas; Franklin; Harrison; Jay; Reed; cypher; William Lee; Izard. ff. (4).

112. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*. *Sept.* 19, 1779. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. The Sensible; army; Izard. With seal. ff. (2).

113. [**Lovell**, James]. *Sept.* 21, 1779. Letter from Philadelphia to [Arthur Lee?]. Gerard; new appointment of commissioners; changes in congress; Jenings; Ingersoll; Sergeant; S. Adams, John Adams; Ellery; constitutional convention. Signed, J. L. f. (1).

114. [——]. *Sept.* 22, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Despatches to Dr. Franklin; seizure of bearer of letters; decision on Spanish affairs; Luzerne; Vergennes' opinion of Lee and John Adams. Indorsed, private. f. (1).

115. **Jenings**, Edmund. *Sept.* 25, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Tour to Flanders; negociation; suspension of arms; Lloyd. ff. (2).

[**Lovell**, James. *Sept.* 27 (?), 1779.] Note to [Arthur Lee]. Appointment of minister plenipotentiary; Jay; Carmichael; Deane. Signed, "A Friend to your Merits"; not directed; marked in pencil, "1779, 27 Sept." f. (1).

116. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*. [*Oct.* or *Sept.* 2, 1779?]. Note, in English, to [Arthur Lee?]. Return of papers; visit to Paris. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

The date is not very legible, 7ber and 8ber being written over each other, and the year being apparently 1775; the paper is marked in a later hand, in pencil, 2 Oct. 78. If to Arthur Lee the year is probably 1779, and the fact of its being in English would seem to place it thus late, as only the count's later letters were in English.

117. [**Jenings**, Edmund]. *Oct.* 3, 1779. Letter from Brussels to Arthur Lee. Retirement of members of congress; Carrol; commissioners. Signed, J. Clement. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn; memorandum on back.)

Jones, John Paul. *Oct.* 3, 1779. Extract of a letter from Texel to Goulard & Moylan. Engagement with the enemy; Alliance; Bon Homme Richard. — Cottineau. *Oct.* 4, 1779. Extract of a letter from Texel in French. Account of the same engagement; list of prizes. ff. (2).

118. **Harris**, John. *Oct.* 4, 1779. Letter from L'Orient to Arthur Lee. Thanks of recommendation; Gillon. ff. (2).

Franklin, Benjamin. *Oct.* 4, 1779. Extract from letter to congress. Bills of exchange; loans. — March 4, 1780. Disposition of French court; supplies for America; Ross; Johnson; Deane; Lee. — *May* 26, 1779. Commissions to strangers. f. (1).

The full letter from which these extracts are taken is printed in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, III.

119. **Jenings**, Edmund. *Oct.* 6, 1779. Note from Brussels to Arthur Lee. Complaints against nephew. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

Heredia, —— *de, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy*. [Oct. 6, 1779?]. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Rodney; English and Spanish vessels. Not dated; marked in pencil in a later hand, "6 Oct. '79?". ff. (2).

120. ——. *Oct.* 11, 1779. Note, in French, to Arthur Lee. Appointment. f. (1).

[**Izard**, Ralph. *Oct.* 12, 1779?] Note to [Arthur Lee?]. Departure of Gerard; letter. Signed, R. I.; not superscribed; dated, Wednesday morning; marked in pencil in a later hand, "11 Oct. '79?"; indorsed, "Gerard's going." f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

If this was written about Oct. 11, '79 Wednesday fell on the 12th; there is nothing in the letter to guide a surmise.

121. [**Lee**, R. H.?]. *Oct.* 12, 1779. Letter from Virginia to Arthur Lee. Controversy with Deane; Whipple; S. Adams; J. Adams; Mercer; Fitzhugh; Flemming; Griffen; William Lee; Izard. Signed and mostly written in cipher; only the P. S. appears to be in R. H. Lee's hand; indorsed, No. 4. ff. (2).

122. **Continental Congress**, *Second*. *Oct.* 13, 1779. Extract from the minutes. Lee's recall; appointment of Jay. Signed, James Lovell. f. (1).

See Journals of congress, V. 383.

123. [**Lovell**, James]. *Oct.* 14, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Bondfield; letters; Spanish commission; Jay; Deane's charges; Mercer; Gerard, Schweighauser; Shippen. Indorsed, "private"; signed, J. L. ff. (2).

124. [——]. *Oct.* 14, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Spain; Jay; Bondfield; Deane; Mercer; Gerard; Schweighauser. Indorsed, "private. Duplicate." ff. (2).

In wording different, in substance duplicate of the preceding letter (p. 123).

125. [**Bondfield**, John]. *Oct.* 16, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Chaumont; Franklin; detention of goods and despatches for America. Not signed. ff. (2).

[**Jenings**, Edmund]. *Oct.* 17, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. [Nephew John]; Mercer; Mrs. Izard. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

126. [**Benoit**, *Mlle.*]. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Expressions of love. Not signed; dated only Monday. With translation. Marked in pencil in a later hand, "17 Oct. 79?". ff. (4).

127. [——]. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Dated only Friday; not signed. With translation. Indorsed, "Mlle. Benoit." ff. (2).

[——]. Another letter to Arthur Lee. With translation. ff. (2).

128. [**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *Oct.* 22, 1779. Letter from Rennes, in French, to Arthur Lee. Departure of Americans; D'Estaing; return to Paris. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

[——]. *Oct.* 24, 1779. Letter from Chambière near Rennes, in French, to Arthur Lee. Lee's reputation; departure; Mrs. Izard. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

129. [——]. Two letters from Chambière, in French, to Arthur Lee. Advice; obscure references;

D'Estaing. ff. (4). (Imperfect—torn; date gone.)

130. **Jenings**, Edmund. *Oct.* 25, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Nephew; Genet; re-publication of article from Remembrancer; Deane; fall of English stocks. ff. (2). (Imperfect—torn.)

[**Lee**, Arthur]. *Nov.* 7, 1779. Letter to F. L. Lee. Resignation from congress; settlement for Virginia supplies; events of the campaign; D'Estaing; Spanish mission; recall. Not signed. ff. (2).

131. **Rosignan**, Sigard, *Marquis de*. *Nov.* 14, 1779. Letter from Turin, in French, to [Arthur Lee?]. Fleets; D'Estaing; character of certain men. Not superscribed; indorsed, "No 7." ff. (2).

Bondfield, John. *Nov.* 20, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Detention of packet; Chaumont; Franklin; Virginia; South Carolina; Holland; Landais; Jones; Jamaica; D'Estaing; Spain; plan for packets; Izard. ff. (2). (Imperfect—torn.)

132. **Gillon**, Alexander, *Commodore*. *Dec.* 8, 1779. Letter from Frankfort to Arthur Lee. Report of attempt to buy ships and military stores. ff. (2).

Many references in cipher.

Bondfield, John. *Dec.* 11, 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Changes among commissioners; Jay, William Lee, Livingston, Izard, Carmichael, Penet; Ross; Delap; Deane; Gillon; R. Morris; Holker. ff. (2).

133. ——. *Dec.* 13. 1779. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. News from Georgia; Americans jealous of France; Washington; Rhode Island; Sullivan; D'Estaing; Savannah; John Adams; Franklin; Spain and Portugal; Jones; Amsterdam. ff. (2).

134. **Braxton**, Carter. *Dec.* 16, 1779. Copy of letter from Williamsburg, Va. to Capt. Cunningham. Directions for a privateering cruise; Phripp; Willing & Morris. Indorsed as true copy, "Att^{t}. Ezek^{l}. Price." ff. (2).

[**Jenings**, Edmund]. *Dec.* 22, 1779. Letter to Arthur Lee. Sentiments of British cabinet; independence of America; Lord Chatham; Jay; John Adams; Lawrence. Signed, J. Clareville. ff. (2). (Imperfect—torn.)

135. **Izard**, Ralph. *Dec.* 23, 1779. Letter from Amsterdam to [Arthur Lee?]. Savannah news; D'Estaing; Prevost; loan of money; plans in America. ff. (2). (Imperfect—torn.)

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 81.

136. **Schweighauser**, J. D. *Dec.* 30, 1779. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Disbursements for Virginia; delivery of plate to Capt. Jones. Franklin; Cortentine. f. (1). (Imperfect—stained and torn.)

Vol. VII.

1. **Izard**, Ralph. *Jan.* 3, 1780. Letter from Amsterdam to [Arthur Lee]. Lee's resignation; Digges; Courier de l'Europe; John Adams; Franklin; the Confederacy, Alliance, Serapis, Countess of Scarborough; Beaumarchais; D'Estaing; Clinton; Prevost; Charleston; Capt. Gillon, Capt. Joyner. ff. (2). (Imperfect—torn.)

Printed. Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 82.

2. **Vergennes**, Charles Gravier, *Comte de*. *Jan.* 9, 1780. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Leave of the French court. With English translation. ff. (2).

3. **Lee**, William. *Jan.* 20, 1780. Letter from Brussels to Arthur Lee. Extract from letter of Arthur Lee, May 1, 1777, to William Lee; character of commissioners; Deane; Franklin; Williams. Extract, certified as true copy by Edmund Jenings. ff. (2).

4. **Bondfield**, John. *Jan.* 22, 1780. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Samuel Wharton; Chaumont; Franklin; John Adams; Izard. ff. (2).

[**Jenings**, Edmund]. *Jan.* 24, 1780. Letter to [Arthur Lee?]. Change of commissioners; John Adams; Holland; Great Britain's infringement of rights of neutrals on the sea; quotation in French from Baron de Bielfield. Signed, Mac Gregor; not superscribed. ff. (2). (Imperfect—torn.)

5. [——]. *Jan.* 27, 1780. Letter from Brussels. Acceptance of the Order of St. Louis. Signed, Mac Gregor; not superscribed; enigmatically expressed. ff. (2). (Imperfect—torn.)

6. **Bondfield**, John. *Jan.* 29, 1780. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. John Adams; Chaumont; Izard; Haller; debt due from Virginia. ff. (2).

7. [**Gillon**, Alexander, *Commodore*]. *Feb.* 14, 1780. Letter from Amsterdam to Arthur Lee. Attempts to purchase vessels. Not signed; indorsed, "Commodore Gillon" and "Outside cover directed by A. G." ff. (3).

8. **Bondfield**, John. *Feb.* 19, 1780. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Arrival of the Gov. Livingston and Mary Phearson; Virginia debts; D'Acosta; Haywood; report of English invading Virginia. ff. (2).

[**Jenings**, Edmund]. *Feb.* 22, 1780. Letter from Brussels to Arthur Lee. Expedition from Ireland for the West Indies; Walsingham's ships; Russia; John Adams. Signed, Donald Mac Donald. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 107.

9. ——. *Feb.* 28, 1780. Copy of letter to Charles Carroll. Abbé Mably's views; introduction of Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

Sartine, Antoine Raymond Jean Gualbert Gabriel *de*, *Minister of Marines*. *March* 1, 1780. Note of farewell, in French, to Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

10. **Le Roy**, Herman. *March* 2, 1780. Letter from Amsterdam to Arthur Lee. Thanks for Mr. Pringle's introduction to Lee; Chabanel; Admiral Byland. ff. (2).

Bondfield, John. *March* 3, 1780. Letter from Nantes to [Arthur Lee?]. Arrival of ship from Plymouth, Mass.; Bancroft; Lawrence; R H. Lee. Not superscribed. f. (1).

11. **Breteüil**, Louis Auguste de Tonnelier, *Baron de*. *March* 4, 1780. Letter of farewell to Arthur Lee. Luzerne. f. (1).

Franklin, Benjamin. *March* 4, *May* 31, 1780. Copy of memorandum to Congress concerning supplies. f. (1).

See Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, III. 129, 143; Sparks' Franklin, VIII. 459.

12. [**Lee**, William]. *March* 21, 1780. Letter from Brussels to F. L. Lee. Failure to receive let-

ters; Arthur Lee; family matters. Not signed. ff. (2).

[**Izard**, Ralph]. *March* 21, 1780. Letter from Paris to Arthur Lee. Garnier; Grand; arrival of the Tonant; Gillon. Signed, R. I. ff. (2).

13. **Stone**, William, **Smith**, Thomas, *and* **Bunner**, George, *Pilots from South Carolina. March* 22, 1780. Memorial from Brest to Arthur Lee. Governor of South Carolina; D'Estaing; the Languedoc; misfortunes. f. (1). (Imperfect — stained and torn.)

14. [**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *March* 22, 1780. Portion of letter, in French, to [Arthur Lee?]. D'Aranda, D'Heredia; Carmichael. ff. (2). (Imperfect — stained, and the lower part torn off.)

Smith, Michael, *and others. March* 28, 1780. Memorial, dated L'Orient, to Arthur Lee. Trouble as exchanged prisoners; Milford cartel; Capt. Cottineau; non-payment of wages. Signed, Michael Smith, Thomas Cave, Patrick Reed, James Mullin, Moses Bigger, John Rayworth, W^m^. Green. f. (1).

15. **Grinnell**, William, *and* **Wilson**, Joseph. *March* 29, 1780. Letter from L'Orient to Arthur Lee. Sickness; officers of the Alliance under J. P. Jones; expenses. ff. (2).

16. **Grand**, [Ferdinand], *banker. April* 8, 1780. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Opinion of Lee at French court; Count d'Aranda. ff. (2). (Partly illegible from stain.)

Bondfield, John. *April* 15, 1780. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee. Chaumont; delay of ships; Izard; Franklin; Williams; Jay; Carmichael; Ross; Bancroft; fleet from Brest destined for Quebec; clothing for Washington's army; intimacy of Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Williams; Peltier; Beaumarchais; De Montieu; Zacestas (?); Virginia trade; Samuel Wharton; illness of Franklin. ff. (2).

17. **Wara**, ——, *Baron de. April* 19, 1780. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Lee's departure; Paradez; declaration concerning neutral vessels by the empress of Russia. ff. (2).

[**Lee**, Francis Lightfoot?]. *April* 24, 1780. Part of letter to [Arthur Lee]. Introduction of George Mason, Jr.; Deane; advice to visit Gen. Whipple, Samuel Warren, Ellery, Merchant, Trumbull; George Wythe; Ludwell Lee. Addressed in cipher; no place of date; last part gone. f. (1). (Imperfect.)

The handwriting resembles R. H. Lee's, but is more exact; the writer also refers to Ludwell Lee as "your nephew."

18. **Williams**, Jonathan. *April* 24, 1780. Copy of letter from Nantes to Lieut. Digges. Answer of letter; Alliance; Hills; Nicholson; Parkes's prize money. Indorsed, "about the sale of Wicke's prizes." Memorandum on back, of "Snow Friendship," sloop Betsey, sloop Jason, brig Mattey, brig Jenney. On the same sheet as the following.

Franklin, Benjamin. *April* 26, 1780. Copy of letter to Samuel Ross. Prize money of Capt. Wickes of the Reprisal; Thomas Morris, Morris & Lee; Bancroft. ff. (2).

19. **Laurens**, Henry, [*Jr.?*]. *May* 4, 1780. Note from Wilmington, N. C., to R. H. Lee. Death of Col. Parker; danger of Charlestown [ton]. ff. (1).

Lee, William. *May* 17, 1780. Letter from Brussels to [Arthur Lee]. Inclosure of copies of certificates concerning Thomas Morris's papers; Robert Morris; Ross; Alliance; Capts. Wickes, Johnson, Nicholson; prizes; Franklin; Williams; Gourlade & Co.; Jones; Green. The first copied certificate is signed, William Blake, John Lloyd; the second, Ra. Izard, witness J. J. Pringle; the last, B. Franklin, "in our presence S. Deane — Arthur Lee"; all certified to by Edm. Jenings. ff. (2).

20. **Wara**, ——, *Baron de. May* 29, 1780. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Confederation of the north; letter of Clinton to Lord Germaine; fleets of Toulon and Brest; Paradez ff. (2).

21, 22. **Gillon**, Alexander, *Commodore. June*, 1780. Letter from Paris to John J. Cripps & Mey, of Charleston, S. C. Opinion upon Franklin, Deane, Bancroft, Robert Morris; commendation of John Adams, Arthur Lee, William Lee, Izard; Chaumont; difficulty of getting supplies for states; improvement of public service; Holland; Prussia. ff. (4).

23. **Shelburne**, William Petty, *Earl of. June* 2, 1780. Note of personal friendship to Arthur Lee. Dunning; Barré. ff. (2).

24. **Sartine**, A. R. J. G. G. *de. June* 3, 1780. Letter, in French, to Arthur Lee. Arrangements for Lee's passage to America; governor of Martinique; Alliance; Paul Jones; Franklin. ff. (2).

25. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *June* 7, 1780. Copy of letter to Capt. Peter Landais. Orders not to meddle with the Alliance. Certified on Aug. 26, 1780, by Ja's Warren and Fitch Pool as true copy of a copy sent from Capt. Jones to Capt. Parke. Indorsed, N°. 1. f. (1).

26. ——. *June* 16, 1780. Copy of letter to Capt. Landais. Repetition of order. — Copy of letter to the officers and seamen of the Alliance to obey Capt. Jones. Indorsed N°. 2, N°. 3. Certified as the above (p. 25). f. (1).

27. ——. *June* 12, 1780. Extract of letter to Capt. Jones. Mutiny of 115 men of the Alliance; Capt. Landais; prize money; Ariel. Indorsed, N°. 4. Certified as the above (pp. 25, 26). f. (1).

Printed in part, Life of John Paul Jones, Phil., *Lippincott*, 1858, p. 162.

28. **Brown**, Joseph. *June* 18, 1780. Letter from L'Orient to Arthur Lee. Petition for the prize ship Serapis; Franklin; Bancroft; Wharton; Jones. ff. (2). (Imperfect — bottom torn off.)

[**Lee**, Arthur]. *June* 25, 1780. Draft of letter to Capt. Landais. Advice to him to sail with the Alliance. ff. (2).

29. **Jones**, John Paul. *June* 27, 1780. Letter from L'Orient to Robert Morris. Orders to return with the Alliance to Philadelphia; sale of the Serapis; honors from the French court; Luzerne; Landais; Ariel; prevention of bloodshed; sailors of the Bon Homme Richard; conduct of Arthur Lee; Deane; Franklin; zeal for America. ff. (2).

30. ——. *June* 27, 1780. Letter from L'Orient to the president and board of admiralty at Philadelphia. Pleasure at the appointment of the board by Congress; mutiny, Lee, Landais; Robert Morris; Capts. Bell, Montgomery, Smith; Franklin; action of Flamborough Head. f. (1).

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, *Comte de. June* 30, 1780. Copy of letter, in French, to John Adams. Resolution of congress of March 18, 1780; desires of French court; Luzerne. Indorsed, No. 1. ff. (2).

Translation printed, Adams' Works, VII. 212.

31. ——. *June* [30, 1780]. Translation of letter to Benj. Franklin. Adams' representations,

Luzerne; payments of paper money to the French. Incorrectly indorsed, *July* 30. ff. (2). (Imperfect — stained and torn.)

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, III. 152; Sparks' Franklin, VIII. 477.

32. **Adams**, John. *July* 1, 1780. Copy of letter from Paris to Count Vergennes. Luzerne; resolutions of Congress; loan office certificates. Indorsed, N°. 2. f. (1).

Printed Adams' Works, VII. 213; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, V. 233.

Page, John. *July* 4, 1780. Letter from Rosewell, Va., to R. H. Lee. Association for weakening tory influence; Arthur Lee; William Lee. ff. (2).

33. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. *July* 20, 1780. Copy of letter, in French, to John Adams. Destination of Ternay and Rochambeau; assurances of the friendship of the French court. Indorsed, No. 4. f. (1).

Translation printed, Adams' Works, VII. 232; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, V. 278.

Adams, John. *July* 21, 1780. Copy of letter to Count Vergennes. Ternay; Rochambeau; appreciation of the friendship of the French. Indorsed, N°. 5. f. (1).

Printed, Adams' Works, VII. 233; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, V. 279.

34. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*, *July* 25, 1780. Copy of letter, in French, to John Adams. Objections to U. S. commissioners treating with Lord Germaine; treaty of commerce; desire to communicate first with congress. With copy on the margin of portions of Adams' letter of July 17. Indorsed, N°. 6 & 7. ff. (4).

Translation printed, Adams' Works, VII. 235, *etc.*; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, V. 287, *etc.* Adams' letter printed, Adams' Works, VII. 228, *etc.*; Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, V. 266.

35, 36. **Adams**, John. *July* 26, 1780. Copy of letter to Count Vergennes. Same subject; duke of Richmond; Hartley; Lord North; sentiments of the people of England; America; advantage to Europe. Indorsed, N°. 8. pp. (8).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, V. 294.

37. ——. *July* 27, 1780. Letter to Count Vergennes. Needs of Americans; assistance of France; admiral Graves, Ternay, Rochambeau; Guichen; reinforcements in the West Indies. Indorsed, N°. 9. ff. (2).

Printed, Adams' Works, VII. 241; Sparks'-Diplomatic correspondence, V. 301.

38. **Vergennes**, C. G., *Comte de*. [*July*] 31, 1780. Translation of letter to [Benjamin Franklin]. Disagreement with John Adams; list of letters between Vergennes and Adams during June and July. ff. (2). (Very imperfect — torn.)

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, V. 305.

39. **Lee**, Arthur, *and others*. *Aug.* 5, 1780. Copy of letter to Capt. Landais. Petition to sail; danger of loitering. Signed, Arthur Lee, Pontigibaud, La Colombl, Poirey, Ludwell Lee, Thomas Lee, John Middleton, E. Brush, Joseph Wilkinson, Joseph Brown Junr, John G. Frazer, Henry Ash, M. Comyn, M. Livingston. f. (1). (Imperfect — worn.)

Buckley, John, *and others*. *Aug.* 10, 1780. Copy of petition from the officers of the Alliance to Capt. Landais to enter port as soon as possible. Signed, John Buckley, James Lynd, M. Park, John Lauhar, James Warren, Thomas Ellwood, Benjamin Pierce, John Darling, James Bragg, Isaac Carr, N. Blodget, Thomas Hinsdale, George Thayer, Samuel Guild, Joseph Willson, George Raymond. — Copy of statement of officers. Capt. Landais's refusal of the petition; offer of command to 1st Lieut. James Diggs. Signed as above, with the additional names, Fitch Pool, John Savin. ff. (2). (Imperfect — one corner torn.)

40. **Gordon**, William. *Sept.* 15, 1780. Letter from Jamaica Plain to Ezra Stiles. Introduction of Arthur Lee. f. (1).

——. *Sept.* 15, 1780. Letter from Jamaica Plain to Benjamin Lord, Norwich, Conn. Introduction of Arthur Lee. f. (1).

41. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *Sept.* 19, 1780. Draft of letter from Boston to Baron Bretieul. Distress in America; depreciation of money; want of funds; need of loan of thirty or forty million livres; advantages of British in north and south. Not signed. ff. (2). (Partly illegible from stains.)

42. **Cooper**, Samuel. *Sept.* 19, 1780. Letter from Boston to Ezra Stiles. Introduction of Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 166.

——. *Sept.* 19, 1780. Letter from Boston to Enoch Huntington, Middletown, Conn. Introduction of Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 166.

43. ——. *Sept.* 19, 1780. Letter from Boston to Andrew Eliot, Fairfax, Conn. Introduction of Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 165.

44. **Huntington**, Samuel. *Oct.* 26, 1780. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Inclosure of act of congress; desire for information on affairs in Europe. ff. (2).

45. **Lee**, Arthur. *Oct.* 27, 1780. Note to Messrs. Madison, Bee & Clark. Directions about furniture. ff. (2).

46. **Bondfield**, John. *Nov.* 1, 1780. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee at Philadelphia. Receipt of letter through Mr. Brush; Sartine; Chaumont; arrival of the Fier Rodrique; Deane; Franklin; refusal of Bondfield's ships; claims against Virginia; Williams. Indorsed as forwarded by Wm Vernon. ff. (2).

47. ——. Duplicate of the last.

48. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*. *Nov.* 5, 1780. Letter from Valenciennes, in French, to Arthur Lee. Armed neutrality; Gillon; John Adams; Izard, defeat of Gen. Gates [at Camden]; paper money of America; Bunker Hill; Gen. Warren. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

49. **Carmichael**, William. *Dec.* 6, 1780. Letter from Brandywine, Penn., to Arthur Lee. Lee's defence; Deane, Williams, Franklin; exhortations to perseverance. ff. (2). (Partly illegible from stains.)

50. **Extracts** from the trial of Capt. Landais. *Dec.* 20, 1780? Linn; conduct of Lee on passage to America; Stephen Waters; Blodget; Winship; reasons for taking command of the Alliance; Gillon; Franklin; Montbarrey; Ross; Lafayette; Diggs; Jones. Not complete. ff. (2).

The date is taken from the indorsement in pencil added by a later hand.

51. **U. S.** — *Treasury office*. *Dec.* 28, 1780. Extracts from the minutes. Deposition of public property by Arthur Lee. Signed, Cornelius Comezys, Clk. f. (1). (Imperfect — worn.)

[**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *Oct.* 13, [1780 *or* '81]. Letter from Rennes, in French. References to letters and books received. No address or signature. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

52. **Copy** of questions to be asked in court. Will of William Bird; Thomas Newman; petition for writ of subpœna. Attest. Robert Graham. Marked in pencil "1780?" (f.) 1. (Imperfect — first part gone.)

53. **U. S.** — *Auditor General.* *Jan.* 1, 1781. Copy of report on John Ross's accounts. With report from the commissioners of the chamber of accounts, dated Jan. 5. The commissioners' report signed, William Govett, John D. Mercier; the auditor-general's, James Milligan. Copy compared by Wm Duer, Scy. ff. (2).

54. **Warren**, James. *Jan.* 10, 1781. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Information; Blodget; finances; publication of letters by British; Cooper. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 273.

[**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *Jan.* 11, 1781. Letter from Valenciennes, in French, to Arthur Lee. Death of sister; Luzerne; declaration of war by England against Holland; D'Estaing; Izard; success of Gates against Ferguson. Not signed. ff. (2).

55. **Blodget**, Nathan, *Purser of the Alliance.* *Jan.* 25, 1781. Deposition, dated Boston. Arthur Lee's goods; Landais. ff. (2).

Parke, M., *Capt. of Marines.* *Jan.* 29, 1781. Copy of deposition, dated Boston Harbor. Blodget's goods. —— Similar deposition, *Jan.* 31, 1781, signed James Diggs, Lieut., Chipman Bangs, ship's Steward. Each certified as true copy by N. Blodget. ff. (2).

56. [**Bondfield**, John]. *Feb.* 24, 1781. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Rupture between England and Holland; Russia's offer of mediation; Dutch navy; Spanish fleet; fleet from Brest for America; John Laurens; interception of mails; Deane, Bancroft, Chaumont; Virginia's debts; D'Acosta, Beaumarchais. —— *March* 20, 1781. Postscript. Mediation of Russia and Austria; Joseph Yorke; Choiseul; arrival of John Laurens. Signed, J. B. ff. (4).

57. [**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *March* 8, 13, 1781. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Departure of Letompe; mediation of Russia; armed neutrality; John Adams; Searle; Dana; son of John Laurens; Bondfield; Joseph Yorke; Lord North. Not signed. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

58. [**Brown**, John, *Secretary of the Admiralty*]. *March* 10, 1781. Copy of letter to Samuel Wharton. Inquiry concerning purchase of stores for America; Jones; Lafayette; Chaumont; Williams. Indorsed, "True Copy from the Original A. Lee." f. (1).

59. **Jones**, J. P. *March* 13, 1781. Extracts from answers to the board of admiralty. Schweighauser; William Lee; Franklin; Bon Homme Richard; Sartine; Landais; Ariel, Alliance; Ross; Chaumont; Serapis; Gourlade & Moylan; Wharton; Arthur Lee; Livingston. Addressed to Arthur Lee. f. (1).

60. **Wharton**, Samuel. *March* 23, 1781. Letter from Philadelphia to John Brown. Purchase of stores for America; Chaumont; Williams; Gourlade & Moylan; Jones. Indorsed, "True Copy from the Original A. Lee." f. (1).

See p. 58 for the letter of questions.

61. [**Bondfield**, John]. *April* 1, 1781. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Reduction of St. Eustatia; fleets of France, Spain, England, Holland; Lawrence; De Castre; Col. Palfrey; De Grasse, D'Estaing, De Touche. Signed, J. B. ff. (2). (Slightly imperfect.)

Warren, James. *April* 29, 1781. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Secretary for foreign affairs; Franklin; want of news; elections; Ward; Lovell; Adams; [Blodget]; navy board. f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 274.

62. **Wara**, ——, *Baron de.* *May* 4, 1781. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Laurent [John Laurens]; mediation; Virginia; Palfrey. ff. (2).

Izard, Ralph. *May* 12, 1781. Letter from Philadelphia to R. H. Lee. Arrival of vessel from L'Orient; news of fleet having sailed from Brest with French troops for America; loss of the Luzerne with mail; Virginia; movements of French troops; Rutledge; Laurens; Jefferson. ff. (2).

63. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *After June* 15, 1781. Draft of resolutions to be presented to congress. Revocation of appointment of Franklin, Jay, Henry Laurens, and Jefferson as ministers plenipotentiary jointly with John Adams to treat for peace; similar powers to John Adams alone. Indorsed with memoranda on other subjects. Incorrectly indorsed, "1 March, 1781." f. (1).

This appears from the Journals of congress, both public and secret, never to have been presented.

64. [**Bondfield**, John]. *June*, 25, 1781. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Chaumont; paper money; John Adams; Spain; insurrection in Peru; Russia; armed neutrality; Holland; resignation of Necker; Jolly; England's loss in the East Indies; French and Spanish fleets; journey of French emperor; German troops to aid British in America; fate of the ship Marquis de Lafayette; plan of sending supplies. Signed, J. B. ff. (2).

[**Warren**, James]. *July* 4, 1781. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Receipt of letter; attention to Lee's grant of land; Blodget; political state of affairs; Virginia. Signed, J. W. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 275.

65. **Jackson**, William. *July* 5, 1781. Copy of letter from Amsterdam to Benjamin Franklin. Necessity for a ship sailing with supplies; repeal of orders to Messrs. Fiseaux; Laurens; Gillon; Necker; delay, an increased expense. ff. (2).

The letters of July 2, referred to in this letter, and Franklin's answers thereto, are printed in Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence. III. 221-226; also in Sparks' Franklin, IX. 49-54: but this letter is not printed.

66. [**Lee**, Arthur.] *Aug.* 13, 1781. Copy of letter to the president of congress. Reports of the board of admiralty; Alliance; Landais; Franklin; denial of charges; Lafayette; Williams; Jones; Ross; Bondfield; Ternay; Bland; Gillon; Diggs. Not signed. ff. (4).

67. **Continental Congress**, *Second.* *Aug.* 14, 1781. Copy of report on motion of Virginia delegates. Resolutions to grant passports to governors of Virginia and Maryland; importation of 50,000 bushels of salt. f. (1). (Imperfect — slightly torn.)

Printed, Secret journals of congress, I. 225, 226.

68. **Breteüil**, L. A. DE T., *Baron de.* *Oct.* 2, 1781. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Thanks for copy of American constitutions. ff. (2).

[**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. 1781. Letter from Rennes, in French. American legislation, Guilford Court House; Palfrey; Malesherbes; Mrs. Izard. Not signed or addressed. ff. (2). (Imperfect — stained and torn.)

Bowdoin, James. *Jan.* 31, 1782. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Election as fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences; degree of LL.D. from Harvard university; defeat of Cornwallis. f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, I. 177.

69. [**Lee**, William]. *Feb.* 12, 1782. Letter from Bruxelles to F. L. Lee. No receipt of letters for five years; private business; estate in Virginia; Philip Ludwell Lee; family matters. Signed, W. L. ff. (2).

70. **Gordon**, William. *March* 2, 1782. Letter from Jamaica Plain to Arthur Lee. Election to Congress; Deane; Arnold; Samuel Adams; freedom of the press in Boston; Lovell; Gates; reduction of Canada; Burgoyne; Gen. Greene. f. (1).

71. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *March* 4, 1782. Extract from a letter to the secretary for foreign affairs. Deane; Arnold; Johnson; Searle. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, III. 312; Sparks' Franklin, IX. 176.

72. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *April* 12–*June* 29, 1782. Notes on letters from Franklin and Jay. Carleton; capture by Spaniards of St. Joseph on the Illinois; Diggs; treaty. No signature; hastily written on back of letter. f. (1).

73. [**Jay**, John ?]. *April* 28, 1782. Substance of letters. Complaint of Spanish minister against Gillon; prizes; Searle; Carmichael; Franklin; Del Campo; Holland; Spain; France. ff. (2).

Madison, James. *May*, 1782. Letter from Philadelphia. Parliamentary discussions; conciliatory overtures; military coercion; Jay; Carmichael; Spanish successes; western claims. Not superscribed. f. (1).

74. **Morris**, Robert. *May* 10, 1782. Copy of letter from the office of finance to the president of congress. Inclosure of state of the American commerce. ff. (2).

See pp. 75, 76. Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, XII. 150.

Blodget, Nathan. *May* 10, 1782. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Franklin; Chaumont; John Brown; David Sears. ff. (2).

75. **Superintendent of Finance**. [*May* 10, 1782.] State of American commerce, referred to above (p. 74). pp. 7.

76. ——. [1782?] Estimates upon state of the tobacco trade. ff. (2).

These two were probably drawn up at about the same time, as they are by the same hand as the indorsement on Morris's letter (p. 74).

77, 78. **Continental Congress**, *Second*. *May* 24, 1782. Extracts from the minutes. Account and application of money borrowed in France; Franklin; Vergennes; Beaumarchais; Laurens; Virginia; Morris; Coutleux; Grand; Holland; Ross; Bingham; William Lee. Signed, Geo. Bond, Dep^{y}. Sec^{y}.; indorsed, M^{r}. A. Lee. ff. (3).

Printed, Secret journals of congress, I. 231, *etc.*

79. **Allen**, William. *June* 23, 1782. Copy of deposition. Capt. Camue of the Cornwallis; ammunition taken from Frazer's Ferry. Sworn to before Carter Braxton. f. (1).

Madison, James. *June* 25, 1782. Letter from Philadelphia. Dutch resolutions in favor of America; Friesland, Holland; Utrecht, Zeeland, Overyssel; American trade; St. Eustatia. Not superscribed. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

80. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *June* 25–29, 1782. Extracts, in Arthur Lee's handwriting, from a letter to the superintendent of finance and to the secretary for foreign affairs. Suspicion of English intentions; enabling act; independence; treaty of Paris; Grenville; journal of events. ff. (2).

81. **Barclay**, Thomas. *June* 29, 1782. Extracts from letter No. 3, dated Amsterdam. Deane's accounts; Carmichael; Chaumont; money advanced to prisoners and officers; journey to Toulon; Beaumarchais; desire for instructions. ff. (2).

82. **Lee**, Arthur, *and others*. *July* 15, 1782. Copy of report of committee on Capt. Barry's information. Loss of the Lafayette; Moylan; Williams; Laurens; Capt. Robinson; Chaumont; Franklin; contents of ship; resolution requesting comparison with the log-book of the Alliance. Attested as true copy by R. Alden. Indorsed as report made by M^{r}. Lee, M^{r}. Ramsay, M^{r}. Lowell. ff. (2).

See Journals of congress, VII. 411.

83. **Schweighauser & Dobrée**. *July* 17, 1782. Letter from Nantes to Arthur Lee at Philadelphia. Examination of accounts; Johnson; Franklin; Penet; Laurens; Fitzherbert; East India; Alliance. Indorsed, Quadruplicate. ff. (2).

84. **Gordon**, William. *July* 26, 1782. Letter from Jamaica Plain to Arthur Lee. Fishery question in making peace; John Adams; naval plan of English; Dutch successes; Rodney; Knox; Lincoln; Deane; Sears. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

85. **Jenings**, Edmund. *July* 29, 1782. Letter from Brussels to Arthur Lee. Acts of British parliament; Shelburne; Sir George Saville; Fox; English affairs in India; Irish; negotiations for peace; Dutch; Spain; Laurens; Dana; Izard. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

Bondfield, John. *Aug.* 1, 1782. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Order for claret; Jay; Madrid court; William Lee. ff. (2).

86. **Barry**, John. *Aug.* 2, 1782. Copy of deposition before the committee of congress. Substance the same as that of the paper on p. 82. Sworn before Joshua Coit, Justice of Peace. Attested as true copy by R. Alden, Dep^{y}. Sec^{y}. ff. (2).

87. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*. *Aug.* 4, 1782. Letter from Haerlem, in French, to Arthur Lee. Care of Lee's effects; John Adams; Lee's election to Virginia assembly; Izard's election to congress; prevalence of influenza; Palfrey. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

Jay, John. *Sept.* 16, 1782. Extracts from letter to the secretary for foreign affairs. Inclosure of letter from Marbois to Vergennes; French delays about the negotiation for peace; Franklin; fishery claims; Samuel Adams; extract from letter from John Adams; alliances with Spain and Holland; extract from letter from Franklin; Deane; adventurers. In Arthur Lee's handwriting. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

See Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, VIII. 125, where the letter is dated Sept. 18.

88. **Greives**, George. *Sept.* 23, 1782. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Security for a bill; Shippen. ff. (2).

Luzerne, Cæsar Anne *de la*. [*About Sept.* 24,

1782.] Notes in Arthur Lee's handwriting of proposal to congress. United States not content with independence; continuation of war until allies are satisfied. f. (1).

See Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, XI. 115.

89. **Gordon**, William. *Oct.* 2, 1782. Letter from Jamaica Plain to Arthur Lee. Mail-robbing; John Temple; Price; James Sullivan; John Adams; Franklin; accusation upon suspicion. f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 288.

90. **Adams**, John. *Oct.* 10, 1782. Letter from the Hague to Arthur Lee. Minister from Holland to congress; Van der Capellan de Pol; Van Berckel; independence of action; Jay; Dana; Laurens; ability of ministers; secret commissions; Franklin. Indorsed, "3 plicate." ff. (2). (Almost illegible from stains and pale ink.)

91. ——. Another copy.

Both this and the last (p. 90) have autograph signatures.

92. [**Dana**, Francis]. *Oct.* 25, 1782. Letter to Arthur Lee. Correspondence; tories; [John Adams]; Holland; obscure references to persons and views mentioned in Lee's letter. Not signed; marked in pencil, "Francis Dana"; indorsed, No. 2. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 284.

Jay, John. *Nov.* 17, 1782. Copy of note. Relations with France; Geneva; Corsica. In Arthur Lee's handwriting. With memorandum on back about clothing. f. (1).

93. **Communications** from foreign ministers about the negotiations for peace. *Dana. Oct.* 21. Commerce with Russia; *Nov.* 7. Treaty with Russia. *Jay. Dec.* 12. Vergennes; Franklin; treaty; Shelburne; Carleton; D'Aranda; western claims; Oswald, Bainvall, Vaughan. *Adams.* Treaty with Great Britain and with Spain; navigation of Mississippi; evacuation of New York; D'Estaing; tories. *Jay. Nov.* 17. Same as above (p. 92). *Lee.* Concurrence in Jay's view. Proposed boundary to the United States. f. (1).

These are items extracted from different letters at different times by Arthur Lee.

94. **Adams**, John. *Nov.* 18, 1782. Copy of letter from Paris to Robert R. Livingston, secretary for foreign affairs. Remonstrance against the ministers being subject to the advice of the French court. Certified as true copy by A. Lee. ff. (2).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, VI. 459; Adams' Works, VIII. 11.

95. [**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *Dec.* 11, 1782. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Failure in receiving letters; Mrs. Izard; Lee's effects; John Adams; Laurens; Gibraltar; Biville; Androens. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

Campbell, Arthur, *Col. Dec.* 27, 1782. Letter from Richmond to Arthur Lee. Reservation of western lands; introduction of European settlers; negotiations for peace; opponents; purchase of books. ff. (2).

96. **Bondfield**, John. *March* 6, 1783. Letter from Bordeaux to [Arthur Lee?]. Spain; Carmichael; Jay; Franklin; Laurens; Adams; liquidation of debts; Lafayette; western boundaries; Mississippi river. f. (1).

Warren, James. *March* 14, 1783. Letter from Milton, Mass., to Arthur Lee. Attested copy of paper desired; Lee's lands; peace; arrival of packet for congress; John Adams' resignation; fishery claims; Gen. Lincoln. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 278.

97. **Morris**, Robert. *March* 17, 1783. Copy of letter to the president of Congress. Explanation of resignation as financier; loss of credit in Europe; impost law. Extract from a letter by Luzerne, March 15; Vergennes. f. (1).

Printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, XII. 341.

98. **Gordon**, William. *April* 2, 1783. Letter from Jamaica Plain to Arthur Lee. Congratulations on peace; extract from London Courant of Jan. 10; Laurens; Deane; Franklin; boundaries of Nova Scotia; John Adams; Shirley, Pownal, Bernard, Hutchinson, Sir William Alexander; fishery claims; British creditors and refugees; Jay; Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York; importance of the confederation; state rights; [Massachusetts], Rhode Island; satisfaction to military; choice of governor. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 289.

99. **Adams**, John. *April* 12, 1783. Copy of letter from Paris to Arthur Lee. Peace; negotiations; Hartley; Fox; Shelburne; Laurens; tories; dissatisfaction in England; treaty of commerce; Marbois; French politics; distinct interests of America. f. (1).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 248; also in Adams' Life of John Adams, IX. 517, with an additional opening paragraph referring to the difficult situation of the commissioners and to Franklin's part in the history of the treaty.

100, 101. **Officers of the Virginia Line.** *May* 12–16, 1783. Memorial to the senate and house of delegates of Virginia. Assignment of lands; Muhlenberg, Weedon, Scott, Morgan; Wood, Heth, Temple, Hopkins, Towles, Clark, Burwell, Carrington. Signed, I. Muhlenberg, President of the Board. Attested, John Beckley. ff. (4).

102. **Laurens**, Henry. *June* 17, 18, 1783. Extracts from letters. Negotiations for peace; Hartley; trifling; Fox; evacuation of New York; unmanufactured produce. ff. (2).

See Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, X. 173.

[**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. *June* 19, 1783. Lee's effects; Mrs. Izard; Mad. L'Eucreuil (?); Barclay; American debts; French soldiers; future commerce; Russia, Turkey; Shelburne. No signature. ff. (2).

103. **Bondfield**, John. *June* 20, 1783. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Lee's effects; Mrs. Izard; Richard Yates; William Lee; Barclay; Deane; Williams; Jay; Laurens; Adams; Spain; Carmichael; Russia, Turkey, England, France; public debts in America. ff. (2.).

104–107. **Adams**, John. *June* 23, *July* 14, 18, 1783. Extracts from letters to R. R. Livingston. New situation of Ireland, Canada, Nova Scotia; uncertainty of course of Great Britain; free trade; West Indies; treaty of commerce with England; jealousy of American trade in France and England; proclamation; belief of England in want of unity in America; necessity for a minister at London; Shelburne; Benjamin Vaughan; Pitt; negotiations necessary with the Dutch, Danes, Portuguese; management of foreign affairs; public credit. pp. 8.

Printed, Adams' Life of John Adams, VIII. 74, 97, 107.

108. **Bondfield**, John. *July* 1, 1783. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Shipping of Lee's effects. ff. (2).

Commissioners for Peace. *July* 18, 1783. Extract from letter of John Adams, Franklin, Jay. Disposition of France. f. (1).

See Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, X. 191.

109. ——. *April* 14, *June* 23, 24, 27, *July* 7, 8, 18, 22, 27, 1783. Extracts from letters of different dates. Negotiation for peace; concealment of secret article; Spain; France; definitive treaty; payment of debts to British; negroes; Hartley; commercial regulations; Shelburne party preferable to the new ministry; disposition of French. ff. (2).

For the letters of these dates, see Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, X.

110. **Franklin,** Benjamin. *July* 22, 1783. Extract from letter. British commercial proclamation; remedies. f. (1).

111. ——. *July* 22, 1783. Extract from letter to Congress. [John Adams'] suspicions of French court. Attested as true copy, A. Lee. f. (1).

Both these will be found printed, Sparks' Diplomatic correspondence, IV. 136, *etc.*

112. **Milligan,** James, *Controller of the Treasury.* *July* 25, 1783. Copy of letter to the board of treasury. John Swanwick's accounts; receivers of taxes. Compared with the original by Wm Duer, Secy. ff. (2).

[**Continental Congress,** *Second*]. *Aug.* 14, 1783. Copy of letter to Gov. Harrison, dated Princeton. Accounts with Virginia; adjournment to Philadelphia. Not signed. ff. (2).

113. **Scott,** John. *Aug.* 20, 1783. Letter from Dumfries, Va., to Arthur Lee. Political sentiments in Virginia; Lee's prospects; Col. Grayson; Col. Blackburn; Richard Graham; Col. Alexander; removal of Congress from Philadelphia; Georgia speculation; Col. Martial. ff. (2).

114. **Rendorez** (?), Francisco. *Aug.* 27, 1783. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Breach of laws of nations against Spain; request for investigation; Church, Haydon; Col. Bland. ff. (2).

115. **Bondfield,** John. *Sept.* 20, 1783. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Congratulation on Virginia's condition in regard to debts; Price & Hayward; obligations received; re-imbursement from Virginia notes, *etc.*; John Dickinson; Montet & Henry. ff. (2).

Lloyd, John. *Oct.* 14, 1783. Letter from Charleston to [Arthur Lee]. Removal of congress from Philadelphia; danger of political corruption in America; judgment against Deane; delegate to congress. ff. (2).

116. **Bondfield,** John. *Oct.* 20, 1783. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Price & Hayward; Nelson, Heron & Co.; Carter Braxton's estate; Schweighauser & Dobrée; R. H. Lee; Digges; Waterman; American commerce; domestic improvements; Carmichael; American debts. ff. (2).

[**Continental Congress,** *Second. Nov.* 25, 1783?] Drafts of letters to a foreign minister. Effects carried off by French officer; arrival of definitive treaty; evacuation of New York city; [Washington's] character. No signature, address, or date. Marked in pencil, "25 Nov. 1783?" f. (1).

117. **Gillon,** Alexander, *Commodore. Nov.* 29, 1783. Letter from Charleston to Arthur Lee. Removal of congress; Robert Morris; Lloyd. ff. (2).

118. **Higginson,** Stephen. *Nov.* 1783. Letter from Boston to Arthur Lee. Removal of congress; impost duties; public credit; treasury department; marine department; Morris; Russell, Parker; Hawkins. ff. (2).

119. **Virginia** — *House of Delegates. Dec.* 22, 1783. Copy of resolution. British trade; impost duties; claim to country north-west of the river Ohio. Signed, John Beckley, Clk. Agreement by senate signed, W. Drew. f. (1).

[**Sarsfield,** ——, *Comte de*]. *Jan.* 29, 1784. Letter from Paris, in French, to [Arthur Lee]. Lee's effects; Mrs. Izard; Izard; Princeton; Adams; Malesherbes; Luzerne; Marbois; London; Holland. Not signed. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

120. **Dana,** Francis. *Feb.* 3, 1784. Letter from Cambridge to Arthur Lee. Minister to St. Petersburg; congress. ff. (2).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 287.

121. **Lafayette,** Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert DE MOTIER, *Marquis de.* 1784. Extract from an essay, in French, on the commerce of France with the United States. ff. (2).

122. [**Sarsfield,** ——, *Comte de*]. *April* 23, 1784. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Col. Harrison; Lee's effects; English parliament; Fox; North; Izard. Not signed. ff. (2).

123. **Continental Congress,** *Second. April* 26, 1784. Appointment of G. R. Clarke, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, Philip Schuyler, Benjamin Lincoln, and Arthur Lee as commissioners to treat with Indians; Six Nations; Cherokees; Nathaniel Greene, Stephen Higginson. With seal. Signed, Thos Mifflin, Chas Thomson, Secy. f. (1), doubled.

124. **Harrison** (?), Matts. *Aug.* 16, 1784. Letter to Arthur Lee. News from Maryland. f. (1).

Lafayette, M. J. P. R. Y. G. DE M., *Marquis de. Sept.* 30, 1784. Letter from Fort Schuyler to the commissioners with the Indians. Arrangements about meeting, and about summoning the chiefs; Courtland; Oneidas. — *Oct.* 1. Draft of answer. Kirkland; Oneidas; Wolcott; Marbois; accommodations. ff. (2).

Printed, without answer, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 362.

125. **Fonda,** Jelles, *and others, Judges of the Inferior Court of Montgomery County, New York. Oct.* 15, 1784. Letter from Johnstown, N. Y., to the commissioners with the Indians. Sale of liquor to the Indians; jurisdiction of the court. Signed, Jelles Fonda, Zephaniah Batcheller, Christian Nelles, Peter Lambert, George H. Bell; superscribed, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

126. **Extract** from a letter, *March* 14, 1785, from Paris, in French. Prospects of war; cession of Bavaria to Austria; empress of Russia; king of Prussia. Not signed or addressed. ff. (2).

127. **Continental Congress,** *Second. June* 15, 1785. Proclamation forbidding intrusion upon the unappropriated lands north-west of the Ohio. Printed; signed, Richard Henry Lee, P., Charles Thomson, Sec'ry. New-York: printed by F. Childs. *Broadside.*

See Journals of congress, X. 212.

128. ——. *June* 15, 1785. Copy of resolutions. Directions to the commissioners with the Indians; cession of lands; Kaskaskia; St. Vincent's; oath of allegiance; prohibition of intrusion, *etc.*; proclamation as above; directions to the board of treasury; appropriations; purchase

of goods, provisions, *etc.* Signed, Chas. Thomson, Secy. f. (1).

Printed, Journals of congress, X. 211–213.

129. **Butler**, Richard. *July* 5, 1785. Letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Arrangements about treaty; Campbell; Clark; Wolcott; Montgomery. ff. (2).

130. **Continental Congress**, *Second. July* 9, 1785. Resolutions about the treaty with the Indians. Place of treaty; troops. f. (1).

131. **Letter**, *Sept.* 4, 1785, from the Hague. Opening of the Scheld; internal politics of Holland; parties of patriots and Orangemen; Van Berckel; pensionary of Dort; affection for America; De Verac, Sir James Harris; position of American minister; "Germanique Ligue" between Prussia, Saxony, and Brunswick. ff. (2). (Imperfect — last part gone.)

Virginia — *Council. Oct.* 15, 1785. Copy of advice to the governor. Payment of interest on loan-office certificates; extract from act of congress relative thereto, April 28, 1784. Signed, A. Blair, C. C. f. (1). (Imperfect — torn.)

132. **Henry**, Patrick. *Oct.* 20, 1785. Copy of letter from the council-board. Loan-office certificates; copy of resolution of the assembly, Dec. 8, 1785; directions to the treasurer of Virginia. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

Virginia — *Assembly. Dec.* 8, 1785. Copy of the above resolution. With memorandum by J. Hopkins, C. L. officer. ff. (2).

133. **Copy** of letter, *Dec.* 29, 1785, from New York to Patrick Henry. Loan-office certificates; debts of Virginia. Not signed. ff. (2).

134. **Lee**, Arthur. *Jan.* 26, 1786. Copy of letter to the marquis of Lansdown. Employment of Indians by civilized nations; Thomas Lee Shippen. ff. (2). (Imperfect — first part gone.)

135. **Jefferson**, Thomas. *April* 22, 1786. Letter from London to R. H. Lee. Lamps; Thomson; commercial treaty with England; Lansdown; Price; Arthur Lee; the king's obstinacy; Gen. Clark. ff. (2).

Printed, Jefferson's Works, II. 1.

Continental Congress, *Second. June* 2, 1786. Copy of resolution. Settlement by board of treasury of accounts of secret committee of congress and commercial committee. Signed, Charles Thomson, Secretary. f. (1).

Printed, Journals of congress, XI. 115.

136. **Wormley**, Ralph. *Dec.* 25, 1786. Letter from Rosegill, Va., to [Arthur Lee?]. Marriage; "the magician"; Corbin; chief magistrate of the United States; disturbances in the eastern states; impeachment of Warren Hastings; George Hardinge; Fox; Pitt. Not superscribed. ff. (2).

137, 138. **Gardoqui**, Joseph. 1786 *or* 1787. Representations touching the claim of Spain to the navigation of the Mississippi. ff. (4).

139–141. **Shelburne**, Wm. Petty, *Earl of, Marquis of Lansdown. Feb.* 4, 1787. Letter from London to Arthur Lee. T. L. Shippen; parties in England; Lord Rockingham; future friendship with America; Indians; Mad. Pohgrave (?); Lord Wycombe. ff. (6).

Printed, Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, II. 357.

142. **Wormley**, Ralph. *Feb.* 8, 1787. Letter from Rosegill, Va., to [R. H. Lee?]. Death of Mrs. Tayloe, and of Mrs. Page; disturbances in the eastern states; Lord Dorchester; Randolph; regulations of commerce; federal government; Burke; subscriptions to loan; "the magician." Not superscribed. ff. (2).

143. **Hopkins**, John. *May* 20, 1787. Letter from Richmond to Arthur Lee. Interest on military debt of Virginia; Lee's land; Ambler; Hays. ff. (2).

Corbin, Francis. *Aug.* 8, 1787. Letter to Arthur Lee. Destruction of court-houses; governor of Virginia; petitions for paper money, *etc.*; R. H. Lee; money transaction, C. Lee, Morris, Hunter. ff. (2).

144. **Turberville**, George Lee. *Oct.* 26, 1787. Letter from Richmond to Arthur Lee. Submission of federal plan of government to people; Madison; Carrington; Lee; Brown; Cyrus Griffin; Randolph. ff. (2).

145. ——. *Oct.* 28, 1787. Letter from Richmond to Arthur Lee. Plan of government; Wilson; character of newspapers; Gen. Clark and Creek Indians in Georgia. ff. (2).

146. **Otto**, ——, *chargé d'affaires de France. Nov.* 16, 1787. Letter from New York, in French, to Arthur Lee. Presentation of portrait of king of France. With translation and copy of answer. ff. (2).

147. **Virginia** — *House of Delegates. Dec.* 16, 1787. Copy of resolutions. Inquiry about continental state money issued from the continental loan office. Signed Wm. Harwood, Cl. H. D. ff. (2).

148. [**Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de*]. Jan. 12, 1788. Letter from Paris, in French, to [Arthur Lee]. Thanks for news; visit to England; Borwood; Wycombe; Waller; "non-catholics" in France. Not signed. ff. (2).

149. **Livingston**, Ann H. *Oct.* 5, 1788. Letter from Philadelphia to her uncle, Arthur Lee. Journey of brother; Holland; Strasburg; Switzerland; family matters. ff. (2).

150. **Sarsfield**, ——, *Comte de. April* 24, 1789. Letter from Paris, in French, to Arthur Lee. Jefferson; desire to hear from Lee; danger of revolution in France. ff. (2).

151. [**Lee**, Arthur]. *Aug.* 29, 1789. Letter to [F. L. Lee]. Taylor; abolition of board of treasury; visit to Virginia; R. H. Lee; William Lee; judiciary bill; seat of federal government; crickets; Campbell; prospective war in Europe; France; Turkey; Russia; impost bill in congress. Not signed or superscribed. ff. (2).

152. **Bondfield**, John. *Oct.* 8, 1790. Letter from Bordeaux to Arthur Lee. Business trouble with Thomas Shore of Petersburg, Virginia; price of grain; H. L. Shore; Fenwick, Mason & Co. ff. (2).

APPENDIX.

**** The papers included in the eighth volume were not arranged by Mr. James Winthrop Harris, when he prepared volumes one to six for binding in 1869. Vol. vii. was arranged but not bound till 1877. Since Mr. Harris's death these additional manuscripts have been found in a parcel marked "Lee Papers," but without any indication of the reasons for not including them in the series as arranged. Many of them are fragmentary, and without dates, and such arrangement has been made of them as seemed practicable.*

VOL. VIII.

1. **Pennsylvania** — *Assembly. Oct.* 21, 1741. Extracts from votes granting money to the Crown. ff. (2).
2. **Value** of exports from 5 *Jan.* 1769 *to Dec.* 1770. Statement by Colonies. f. (1).
3. **Sundry** advertisements about rolling wagons. *Mar.* 15, 1773. A printed paper, 3 pp. MS. memoranda on reverse.
4. **Continental Congress**, *First.* Copy of address to the people of Great Britain. ff. (5).

   This was drafted by R. H. Lee. Cf. Lee's Life of R. H. Lee, i. 119; Pitkin's United States, i. app. 17; Jay's Life of John Jay, i. app.
5. [**Lee**, Arthur]. Memoranda relating to the presentation of the petition of Congress to the King, including Arthur Lee's letter, *Dec.* 22, 1774, to R. H. Lee; with an addition, *Dec.* 24, covering a copy of Lord Chatham's note; and another, *Dec.* 26. Copy of the letter, signed Henry Middleton, President, transmitting the petition to the colonial agents in London. ff. (4).
6. [**Lee**, Arthur]. Memorandum about interview with Lord Dartmouth regarding the petition to the King, with copy of letter, signed by Richard Penn and Arthur Lee, and dated London, *Sept.* 2, 1775, and addressed to the President of Congress. f. (1).

   See Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, i. 45.
7. [**Lee**, Arthur, *and others*]. Memoranda. Willing, Morris & Co. Financial matters in 1776. Profit and loss account. Drafts. Extract from a report to the Board of Treasury, signed James Millegan, dated, *Aug.* 14, 1786. Dissection of receipts and payments, 1781. Public goods from Europe, 1781–83. Morris's contract for supplying rations, 1782, *etc.* ff. (10).
8. **Langdon**, John. Unfinished copy of letter, *Apr.* 4, 1776. f. (1).
9. **Deane**, Silas. Copy of extracts of letter, dated Paris, *Dec.* 3, 1776. Financial matters. Certification to the correctness of the copy, lodged in the Treasury of the United States, signed Samuel Osgood, and dated, *July* 5, 1788. ff. (4).
10. **Carmichael**, Wm., in ac't with The Honorable Silas Deane, Esq., 1776 and 1777. A copy. ff. (2).
11. **Statement** of war material shipped by the government of France to the United States, *Aug.* 1776 to *Mar.* 1777. f. (1).
12. **Comptes** des sommes que J. Sollier de Paris a recues et payé à Messieurs Franklin, Deane, et Lee. 1777. f. (1).
13. **Soldiers'** clothes furnished by French houses, 1777. f. (1).
14. **Invoice** of sundry merchandise shipped on ship Theresa from Nantes to St. Domingo, *Apr.* 20, 1777. Attested copy. With memorandum of Jos. Pennell, 1782. f. (3).
15. **Deane**, Silas, in account with Wm. Hodge, 1777. £113,720. 12*s.* 7*d.* ff. (2).
16. **Account** of sales of four hogsheads of peltry. 1777. ff. (2).
17. **Lee**, Arthur. Drafts of letters: *a.* Berlin, *June* 28, 1777, to commissioners at Paris, about army clothing. *b.* Berlin, *July* 7, 1777. To same. Robbed of his papers. Doings of English envoy. *c.* Paris, *July* 29, 1777. To chairman of secret committee. Mission to Berlin. Robbery of papers. Sale of German troops to England. *d.* Paris, *Sept.* 9, 1777. To the chairman of the secret committee. Opening of German ports. ff. (6).
18. **Morris**, Robert, *and others. Jan.* 14, 1777. Extracts from letter from Philadelphia to Leonard Jarvis. Marine and mercantile affairs. Extract of affidavit by Morris, *Aug.* 2, 1785, concerning agreement with Blair McClenahan in *Dec.* 1776, for charter of ship. Extract of affidavit by McClenahan, *Apr.* 19, 1786, regarding the same. Affidavit (copy) of Richard Carne, *Feb.* 14, 1778, concerning the capture of the ship; and extract from Registry of Admiralty at Nantes on the same point. ff. (3).
19. **Lee**, Arthur, *and others.* Drafts of letters, 1777–78, concerning the Messrs. Delap's custom of addressing their letters to only two of the commissioners. ff. (2).
20. **Lee**, Arthur, in account with the United States, 1777–79. 376,500 livres. ff. (2).
21. **Compte** courant des États Unis par Messieurs Franklin, Lee, and Adams, chez F. Grand. Paris, *Nov.* 22, 1778. ff. (4).
22. —— *Aug.* 8, 1778. ff. (2).
23. **Morris**, Feu Monsieur Thomas, de Nantes pr cte des États Unis. 1777–78. f. (1).
24. **Compte** courant des États Unis par Messieurs Franklin, Lee, and Adams chez F. Grand. *June* 30, 1778. ff. (2).
25. [**Fragment** of accounts, in French. 1777–78.] f. (1).
26. **Nikal**, Jno. M. Note without date to Mr. Hines, attorney, Gosport. ff. (2).
27. **Messieurs** Franklin, Deane, and Lee, etc. courant chez Ferdinand Grand de Paris. *Jan.* 24, 1778, with copies of notes, signed by the commissioners, 1777–78. ff. (6).
28. **Lee**, Arthur. Paris, *June* 5, 1778. Memorandum of doings and talks.
29. **Note** in French, without signature, "Dimanche, 28," [1778?] to Arthur Lee, "à hôtel d'Espagne." ff. (2).
30. **De Breteuil**, *Baron.* Paris, ce 26 Fev. Note of invitation to Arthur Lee. ff. (2).
31. **De Chalut.** Note in French to Arthur Lee. f. (1).
32. **Livingston**, M. Affidavits, *Apr.* 11, 1778, and 20 *Feb.* 1779, regarding alleged stock jobbing of Lee and Izard. f. (1).
33. **Morris**, Robert. *Feb.* 17, 1778. Copy of letter to commercial committee. ff. (2). (Imperfect.)

34. **Harrison**, Benjamin. *Jan.* 9, 1778. Extract from letter at Williamsburg to Robert Morris. Procuring of boats and wagons. ff. (2).

35. **Copy** of address to the powers and people of Europe on the inhuman conduct of the war on the part of Great Britain, covering resolutions of Congress, *Jan.* 2, 1776 and *Oct.* 30, 1778. ff. (8).

36. **The United States** of America, acc. with John Ross, *July* 1, 1779; duplicate copy. Audited by Samuel Wharton and Edward Bancroft, *July* 10, 1779; under authority of Franklin. Attested by Wm. Duer. ff. (2).

37. **[Lee**, Arthur]. Copies of letters addressed by him to committee of correspondence, *Nov.* 20, 1778; to le Comte Florida Blanca, *Dec.* 17, 1778, respecting cruelty in the conduct of the war on the part of the British; to le Comte d'Aranda, *Dec.* 18, 1778, in French, forwarding a letter; to Comte Florida Blanca, *Dec.* 27, 1778, concerning the manifesto of Congress on the British barbarities; to le Comte d'Aranda, in French, forwarding a letter. Copies, attested at l'Orient, *May*, 1780, by N. Blodget of Boston, and A. Windship of Boston. ff. (6).

38. **Compte** des États Unis par Messieurs Franklin, Lee, and Adams, chez F. Grand. *Feb.* 11, 1779. ff. (4).

39. **List** of bills received from Coten the banker, 1779. ff. (1).

40. **Lee**, Arthur. Paris, *Apr.* 27, 1779. Observations on the contract made with the farmer-general for the delivery of 5000 hogsheads of tobacco by the Hon. B. Franklin and Silas Deane; followed by memorandum on Mr. Deane's letter of accusation, *etc.* ff. (8).

41. **[Lee**, Arthur]. Memoranda, *May* 19, 20, *June* 4. A French officer. Beaumarchais. Deane's address to the citizens of America. ff. (2).

42. **Return** of military and ordnance stores, clothing, *etc.*, received and delivered by John Langdon, Esq., Portsmouth, *Mar.* 8, 1779. ff. (2).

43. **Jones**, John Paul, *and others*. "Extrait d'une lettre de John Paul Jones à Benjamin Franklin, datée au bord du Serapis dans le Texel, le 3 *Oct.* 1779," respecting the fight with the Bon Homme Richard. Extract of a letter from Capt. Pearson, of his majesty's ship Serapis, to Mr. Stevenson, dated Texel, *Oct.* 6, 1779, concerning the same fight. Extract of a letter from Capt. Jones, dated Texel, *Oct.* 3, 1779, regarding the conduct of the Alliance frigate. Extrait d'une lettre du Capt. Cotteneau, of the Pallas, dated Texel, *Oct.* 4, 1779, concerning the same fight. ff. (6).

44. **Franklin**, Benjamin. Passy, *Aug.* 9, 1780. To S. Huntington, President of Congress. Copy of a part of letter regarding John Adams's conduct in France. f. (1).

45. **[Lee**, Arthur]. Notes about the active alliance of France with the United States, dated *Jan.* 25, 1780 and *Jan.* 28, 1780. ff. (2).

46. **Continental Congress**, *Second.* 1780. Report of a committee to receive a communication from the minister plenipotentiary of France, relative to terms of the French alliance and the Spanish demands. Copy or draft. ff. (2).

47. **Account** of moneys paid to M. Chaumont by F. Grand, *Mar.* 1, 1780 to *Jan.* 22, 1782; to Jonathan Williams, *Mar.* 1, 1780 to *Jan.* 28, 1782; to Messrs. Gourlarde and Moylan, *Mar.* 1, 1780 to *Jan.* 28, 1782. ff. (4).

48. **Thomson**, Charles, *Sec. of Congress*, to Robt. Morris, Supt. of Finance, *June* 29, 1781. Copy of a private letter. Continental finance. ff. (4).

49. **Vergennes**, Charles Gravier, *comte de.* Versailles, *May* 16, 1781. Statement about a loan to the United States from the King. In French, with an English translation. ff. (4).

50. **Morris**, Robert. Letters to M. Grand, *Dec.* 3, 1781, on his services and accounts; and to B. Franklin, *Dec.* 4, 1781. Copies. Other memoranda. Comments of Arthur Lee. ff. (3).

51. "**Articles** pour servir de base à la négociation du rétablissement de la paix." ff. (2).

Adams's letter referring to this is dated July 13, 1781. See Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence, vi. 102.

52. **Morris**, Robert. *June* 8, 1781. Letter to Benj. Franklin. Copy. Money granted by the French king. f. (1).

53. **Morris**, Robert. *July* 14, 1781. Extract from letter to Dr. Franklin about a Bank. Extract from letter to Jay. Comments by Arthur Lee. Morris to Robert Smith, *July* 17, 1781, (extract).

54. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *July* 26, 1781. Extracts from letter to Robert Morris. Financial matters. f. (1).

55. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *Nov.* 5, 1781, and *Jan.* 28, 1782. Extracts from letters to Robert Morris. Money for the ensuing campaign. f. (1).

56. **Morris**, Robert. Extract from a letter, probably to Franklin, 1781, about the finances and the French grant. Extract from a letter to Franklin, *Nov.* 27, 1781. Relations of France and the United States to the war. Other briefer extracts from Morris's letters. ff. (4).

57. **Morris**, Robert. *July* 28, 1783. Extract from letter, declining to incur new monetary engagements. ff. (2).

58. **Morris**, Robert. *Oct.* 15, 1783. Copy of letter to Thomas Tillotson, receiver for the State of New York. "Clamors against poor Tories." f. (1).

59. **Morris**, Robert. *Jan.* 13, 1784. Copy of letter to President of Congress. Petition of John Cooper. Adjustment of accounts of the secret committee of Congress. f. (1).

60. **Morris**, Robert. *Feb.* 12, 1784. Copy of letter to Benj. Franklin. Readiness to meet financial engagements. Funding of the debt. ff. (2).

61, 62, 63. **Morris**, Robert. *Feb.* — ——. Copy of letter to Benj. Franklin, with A. Lee's statement of its being correctly copied. Finances. Statements which could not be made in a previous letter, because copies of that were sent to Holland. Urges Franklin to activity. ff. (6). (Slightly torn.)

64. **Extracts** from letter of Robert Morris to F. Grand, *Feb.* 12, 1784; to Thomas Barclay, consul-general, *June* 16, 1784, and *Sept.* 10, 1784; from Thomas Barclay to Robert Morris, *Dec.* 19, 1784. Finances. f. (1).

65. **Luzerne**, Caesar Anne *de la*. Extracts from his communication to Congress on General Carleton's having communicated the determination of his court to suspend hostilities in America. f. (1).

66. **Extracts** from letters of Paul Jones ——, dated Paris, *Mar.* ——; of B. Franklin and J. Adams, *Feb.* 10, 17—, "which Mr. A. Lee refused to sign," addressed to Jones; of same to same, *Mar.* 26, 1784, about prisoners taken to Holland; of Franklin to Jones, *Mar.* 25, 1784; and copy of order for distributing prize money under the French laws; of Jones, Paris, —— 18, 1784, to minister of marine, about his exploits and reverses; of Jones, *Aug.* 13, 1786, to the commissioners of the board of treasury. ff. (6). (Defective at the edges.)

67. **Morris**, Robert, *Mar.* 17, 1784. Copy of letter to the President of Congress. The state of his department. Comments by A. Lee. Loans and subsidies. Condition of the finances when Mr. Morris took office. Copies of letters to —— Olney, receiver for Rhode Island, *March* 24, 1784; to Daniel Jenifer, intendant of Maryland, *March* 25, 1784, on bad state of finances; to Benj. Huntington, *March* 25, 1784. "Credit on the verge of dissolution." ff. (7).

68. **Barclay**, Thomas. *July* 5, 1785. Copy of letter to Robert Morris. Franklin's and Lee's accounts. ff. (2).

69. **The** lowest contract for clothing the troops in 1785. f. (1).

70. **Estimate** for governmental expenses for 1786. Memorandum. f. (1).

71. **Revenue** and expenditure of Great Britain for the year 1785. Memorandum. f. (1).

72. **Memorandum** of figures. f. (1).

73. **Prices** of divers [military] articles to be delivered at Hamburg. f. (1).

74. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *Aug.* 1, 1787. Copy of letter from Philadelphia, to Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee. Accounts of Mr. Ross, agent of the United States. f. (1).

75. **View** of the payments and debts of the several States of the United States, 1782–87. f. (1).

76, 77. **Return** by John Bradford of merchandise delivered to him, and memoranda regarding supplies from France. ff. (8).

78. **United States**. *Board of Treasury. May* 17, 1787. Printed advertisement about settling accounts of secret and commercial committees of Congress. f. (1).

79 to 111. **Continental Congress**, *Second.* Copy of proceedings from *Sept.* 18, 1775, to *Sept.* 10, 1777, with the subsequent action of the committee, *Oct.* 5, 1778, to arrange for the settlement of their accounts. Some comments by A. Lee are interspersed. ff. (71).

112. **Abstract** of moneys advanced to sundry persons by the secret committee on special contracts. f. (1).

113, 114. **Continental Congress**, *Second.* The secret committee. Account with the Treasury of the United States. f. (1)

115. **Statement** of the liquidated and loan office debt of the United States to *Dec.* 31, 1787. ff. (3).

116. **Loan** office debt of the United States, with notes on land given to the soldiers, and State debts. ff. (2).

117, 118. **Extracts** from Swan's Political Arithmetic. ff. (2).

119. **Virginia** — *House of Delegates. Jan.* 17, 1788. Statement of revenues and ordinary expenditures, with remarks by J. Hopkins, law officer for Virginia, 1789, and by Arthur Lee, who adds, "This report, I understand, was drawn up by Mr. Ronald." ff. (2).

120. **Franklin**, Benjamin. *Jan.* 1, 1788. Copy of letter from Philadelphia to the commissioners of the Board of Treasury. Vouchers of Mr. Ross's accounts. f. (1).

121. **Morris**, Robert. *Aug.* 2, 1788. Copy of letter from Philadelphia to Arthur Lee. Ross's accounts and vouchers. f. (1).

122. **United States**. *Treasury. Register's office. Apr.* 1, 1789. Fragment of accounts, signed Joseph Nourse, register. f. (1).

123. **State** of the accounts of the secret and commercial committees, with an account of the progress made in the adjustment of them. Signed, "Office of Audr., May 27, 1789. Ben Walker." ff. (12).

---

124 to 140. **Lee**, Arthur. A paper in Mr. Lee's hand, some sheets missing, others defective, and as arranged according to the numeration upon them, differing from the arrangement of the same as printed in Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, i. 243, where it is called the "Commencement of a Memoir of the American Revolution, which Mr. Arthur Lee did not live to complete. Much of what he did write has been lost, and but a mutilated scrap can be presented." Cf. also same Life, i. 33. ff. (36).

141–163. **Brigham**, William. Copy of accounts with the United States, and list of "papers lodged with his accounts," dated between 1776 and 1787, with A. Lee's marginal comments. ff. (43).

164–187. **Morris**, Robert, and **Ross**, J. List of papers on their accounts, 1776– , with copies of letters, and orders of Congress, and marginal comments by Arthur Lee, and remarks by "Mr. Osgood." ff. (47).

188. **Morris**, Robert. Copy of note without date to President of Congress. f. (1).

189. **Morris**, Robert. Copy of note to Jesse Browne, without date. f. (1).

190. **Morris**, Robert. Copy of note, without date, to the receiver of Maryland. Copy of letter, *April* 29, 1784, to the President of Congress. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

191. **Morris**, Robert. Copies of notes to John Fitzgerald, Charles Thomson, and George Olney, receiver of Rhode Island, the last dated *June* 2, 1784. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

192. **Morris**, Robert. Copies of notes to [torn] and James Lovell, the last dated *July* 19, 1784. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

193. **Morris**, Robert. Copy of letter to the governor of R[hode Island?] ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

194. **Morris**, Robert. Copy of letter to James Lovell, with comment by Arthur Lee. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

195. **Morris**, Robert. Copy of memorandum of accounts. f. (1).

196, 197. **Morris**, Robert. Copy of letter to commercial committee. Intentions of Mr. Francis, regarding his ship at Portsmouth. No date. ff. (4).

198, 199. **Morris**, Robert. Copy of letter to [torn], without date, with comments by Arthur Lee. ff. (4). (Imperfect — torn.)

200. **Copies** of papers regarding western lands. Statement of Governor of Virginia, 1754. Treaty of Lancaster, 1744. Governor of Pennsylvania's speech, 1753. Instructions of the King to Governor of Virginia, *March*, 1748–49. Land bounties to the army, 1776. Validity of charters acknowledged by various treaties, *etc.* Proofs of the title of Virginia. List of maps. Extracts from Mr. Wharton's copy of the Journal of the Congress at Johnson Hall, *April* 29, 1765, with speeches of Sir William Johnson, the commissioner of Virginia, the sachems, *etc.* Extract from the King's proclamation, *Oct.* 7, 1763. Evidences of the rights of New York to the western country. President Nelson's letter to Lord Hillsborough, *Oct.* 18, 1770. Resolve of Pennsylvania Assembly, *April* 5, 1779. List of the proprietors in the Indiana Company delivered to Congress by S. Wharton. List of Vandalia proprietors, and notes regarding the Vandalia Company. Present members of the Illinois

and Ouabache Company. Letter of John Blair, commander-in-chief of Virginia, *June* 17, 1768, to Thomas Walker. Treaty with the Six Nations in 1764. The case of Penn and Baltimore. ff. (19).

201. **Wilson**, ——. Heads of his speech in supporting Mr. Morris, when the acceptance of his resignation was moved. f. (1).

202. **Lee**, Arthur. Fragment of a letter, without date, addressed to "Edward Rutlege, Esq., Charlestown, S. Carolina." ff. (2).

203. **Lee**, Arthur. Fragment of a letter, without address or date. f. (1).

204. **Lee**, Arthur. Copy of letter, without date or address. f. (2). (Imperfect.)

205. **Lee**, Arthur. Imperfect draft of letter in his hand, without date or address. f. (2).

206. **Communications** of the French minister relating to the negotiations. Brief notes of their contents. ff. (2).

207. **Mason**, George. Imperfect copy of letter to Col. Mercer, without date. "The Rubicon is passed — reconciliation with Great Britain impossible." ff. (2).

208. **Lee**, Arthur. Memoranda in his hand, relating to affairs in Paris, during his abode there. ff. (2).

209. **Copy** of a bill concerning a writ of entry, dower *cui in vitâ*, and alienation by tenant by the courtesy. f. (1).

210. **Lee**, Arthur. Criticism on Mr. G. Clymer's public integrity. ff. (2).

211. **Extracts** from M. Neckar's views on finances with Arthur Lee's comments, and a statement of taxes in France. ff. (2).

212. **Thoughts** on republics, and kindred topics. A paper without title and date. ff. (2).

213, 214. **Extracts** from various historical works. ff. (2).

215. **Memoranda** on terms of treaty, 1783. f. (1).

216. **Members** of the Bill of Rights to the lord mayor of London. A paper of thanks. ff. (2).

217, 218. **Statement** about Joseph Wharton's monetary speculations on the chances of war, and Mr. Thornton's complicity. Without name or date. ff. (3).

219. **Extracts** from books. f. (1).

220. **Directions** for seeing Rome in eight days, addressed to Arthur Lee. ff. (2).

221. **Address**, beginning "My dear countryman," and signed "Monitor." Agreement of non-importation. No date. ff. (2).

222. **List** of debts due Francis Lightfoot Lee. Reasons against making Treasury notes a legal tender. ff. (2).

223. "**Bill** declaring that wrongful disseisin is no descent in law." f. (1).

224. **A Bill** concerning process in felony. f. (1).

225. **Lee**, Thomas, *President of Virginia. Sept.* 29, 1750. Extract of letter to the lords commissioners of trade. f. (1).

226. **Six** points of the enemy's barbarity and perfidy. A paper, not signed, dated or entitled, but referring to events in the early part of the Revolutionary War. f. (1).

227. **Carter** *v.* Carter. Case stated. ff. (2).

228. **Proposals** to the farmer-general. In French, with English comment and paraphrase. ff. (2).

229. **Réponse** au ministres du Congrés. Versailles, without date. ff. (2).

230. "**Etat** de la marine d'Espagne. Vaisseaux de ligne." A tabular statement of, about the year 1776. ff. (2).

231. **Exports** of Marseilles, proper for the North American markets. Addressed to Ettienne Cathalan. f. (1).

232. List of F. Grand's accounts. ff. (2).

233. "**Prix** courant de Dragueries à Marseille." printed; filled out in manuscript. f. (1).

234 to 237. **Abstract** of sums due to the Register of the United States. A copy, "Sigd, Joseph Nourse, Register, F. Hardy, Acct." Comments by Arthur Lee. ff. (8).

240. **Lee**, Arthur. Fragment of a paper on John Wilkes and the Bill of Rights. f. (1). (Imperfect.)

241. **Questions** from the French court. How to engage the American commissioners not to listen to proposals from England. ff. (2).

See Lee's Life of Arthur Lee, i. 376.

242. **Lee**, Arthur. Notes of negotiations in Holland. ff (4). (Imperfect.)

243. **Memorandum** about Wm. Smith's land. f. (1).

244. **List** of negroes who have died at the sugar lands. *Feb.* 1, 1782.

245. **Memorandum** on the powers of State and Congress, and the granting of northwestern lands. Comments by Arthur Lee. ff. (2). (Imperfect.)

246. **Paper** concerning the Vandalia Company and their petition to Congress. ff. (2). (Imperfect.)

247. **Memorandum** of titles. f. (1).

248. **Letter** to President of Congress. A fragment. ff. (2).

249. **Heads** of arguments against the quota of Virginia. f. (1).

250. **Notes** on the barbarity of the enemy, and on the hopes of assistance from D'Estaing's fleet. ff. (2).

251. **Notes** on the conduct of wars. f. (1).

252. **Notes** in French on rights of neutrals, *etc.* f. (1).

253. **Junius** Americanus. Fragment of a letter. f. (1).

254. **Address**, to "my lord." A fragment. "The people will not dishonor their venerated English ancestry." f. (1).

255. **Political** relations of United States and Great Britain, 1783. A paper without title, partly illegible. ff. (2).

256. **Lee**, Arthur. Statement regarding his relations with Franklin, Deane, and others in Europe. ff. (2). (Imperfect.)

257, 258. **Lee**, Arthur, and **Digges**, ——. Printed copies of letters, paged 65–72, on the case of Williams and Peltiers; and letter from —— Digges, *Aug.* 30, 1778, to Arthur Lee, on Thornton, Wharton, and Izard. ff. (4). (Imperfect.)

CALENDAR

OF THE

Correspondence Relating to the American Revolution

OF

Brigadier-General George Weedon,
Hon. Richard Henry Lee,
Hon. Arthur Lee,
AND
Major-General Nathanael Greene,

In the Library of
The American Philosophical Society.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

PHILADELPHIA:
THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
1900.

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PREFACE.

In December, 1897, the American Philosophical Society appointed James T. Mitchell, *Chairman*, I. Minis Hays, Isaac J. Wistar, Charles R. Hildeburn, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Samuel W. Pennypacker and Sydney George Fisher a special committee to examine the historical manuscripts and early American imprints in its library, with a view to determining the desirability of making them more available for historical study. The following pages are printed in accordance with the recommendations of the committee.

The Weedon correspondence, here calendared, is contained in one volume of original letters to Brigadier-General George Weedon and copies of letters from him during the Revolutionary War. The copies are mostly in his own handwriting or attested by his initials. The volume was given in 1835 by Colonel Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg, Va., to Dr. James Mease, and by him presented to the American Philosophical Society. Colonel Mercer was a son of General Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton, and a nephew of General Weedon's wife.

The Lee papers consist of original letters to Richard Henry Lee; copies of letters from him; letters to Arthur Lee; miscellaneous letters, and private and official papers, on topics relating to the Lees, or public affairs with which they were connected during the period from 1766 to 1789. They are contained in two volumes which were presented to the American Philosophical Society, June 17, 1825, by Richard Henry Lee, Esq., grandson of the signer, having been partly made use of by him in his memoirs of his grandfather. Such previous publication, with the volume and page, is indicated in the calendar.

The Greene correspondence consists of letters to and from

General Nathanael Greene during 1778, 1779 and 1780, while he was Quartermaster-General of the Continental army, with some miscellaneous correspondence relating to matters connected with the Quartermaster's department; Quartermaster's returns, and the proceedings of a court of inquiry into the conduct of Captain John Bancker, Barrackmaster of part of New York. These papers fill twelve volumes. They were selected and arranged in their present form by Colonel Charles Pettit from the papers relating to the Quartermaster's department in his possession after the Revolution. Colonel Pettit was Colonial Secretary of New Jersey under Governor Franklin, and afterwards Secretary of the State under its first Governor, William Livingston. In 1778 he resigned the Secretaryship to accept the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster-General, which position he held until the end of the war, refusing the appointment of Quartermaster-General on the resignation of General Greene in 1780. He then removed to Philadelphia and in 1785 was elected to the Continental Congress. In 1791 he was appointed commissioner to settle the accounts of the State of Pennsylvania with the United States. After his retirement from public life in 1792, he prepared from the materials in his possession two sets of papers relating to Revolutionary times and matters, one of which is now in the Bureau of Rolls and Library, State Department, Washington (see *State Department Index*, No. 8, Vol. 2). The other is the collection here calendared. It remained in the possession of his family until 1820, when it was presented to the American Philosophical Society through the hands of Mr. Robert Desilver, the well-known publisher. These papers are filled with the details of the Quartermaster's department, and touch only incidentally, here and there, the topics of more exciting interest of those stirring times. But in no place known to the Committee of Publication can a more graphic and vivid conception be gathered of the hardships and struggles of the Revolutionary army. The papers are the official, often the confidential, communications between the earnest patriots who

were doing, under every conceivable difficulty and without hope of glory or even of appreciation, the daily work necessary to keep the army together. Nearly every letter is an urgent call for help—for clothes, for shoes, for blankets, for tents, for harness, for forage, even for firewood to keep the sick in the hospital from perishing with cold—and, above all, for money, money, money, even at the depreciation that sent wheat to twenty-five dollars a bushel, drove boat-builders to refuse to work for less than forty-five dollars a day, and led even the commissioned officers in the Quartermaster's department to memorialize Congress that a year's salary was scarcely sufficient to buy a suit of clothes.

It is believed that even these dry details may be found useful to those who desire to know history as it was to those who were making it in their daily lives.

The work of calendaring has been done under the supervision of the committee by Miss Emma Repplier.

M.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

WEEDON'S (Gen.), handwriting:

1780.—*November 2. Richmond.*—Examination of a deserter, by name Peter Christian (Sergeant). Suggests the countermanding of some of the militia called into service, in consequence of the information gathered from this deserter, a reliable man. No. 57.

No date.—No name. Note relating to the landing of the British at the capes of Virginia. Detailed account of their number and movements. No. 152.

CALENDAR OF
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF
RICHARD HENRY LEE AND ARTHUR LEE.

IN THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.[1]

LETTERS TO RICHARD HENRY LEE.

ADAMS, JOHN:

1780.—*March 15, Paris, Rue de Richelieu, Hotel de Valois.* See R. H. Lee's "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Philadelphia, 1825, Vol. ii, p. 137. Vol. ii, p. 199, No. 55.

1785.—*April 29, Auteuil.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 140. Vol. ii, p. 290, No. 78.

1785.—*July 15, Westminster, Grosvenor Square.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 141. Vol. ii, p. 299, No. 80.

1785.—*September 6, Westminster, Grosvenor Square.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 143. Vol. ii, p. 311, No. 83.

ADAMS, SAMUEL:

1773.—*April 10, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 87. Vol. i, p. 71, No. 23.

[1] These manuscript letters are contained in two volumes.

ADAMS, SAMUEL (*continued*):

1774.—*July 15, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 99. Vol. i, p. 61, No. 21.

1775.—*March 21, Boston.* Unfinished letter. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 118. Vol. i, p. 133, No. 39.

1776.—*July 15, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 182. Vol. i, p. 215, No. 62.

1777.—*June 26, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 120. Vol. i, p. 325, No. 93.

1778.—*April 20, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 124. Vol. ii, p. 55, No. 17.

1784.—*December 9, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 127. Vol. ii, p. 250, No. 70.

1784.—*December 23, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 128. Vol. ii, p. 258, No. 70.

1787.—*December 3, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 130. Vol. ii, p. 319, No. 85.

1789.—*April 22, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 132. Vol. ii, p. 335, No. 89.

1789.—*July 14, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 133. Vol. ii, p. 339, No. 90.

1789.—*August 24, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol ii, p. 134. Vol. ii, p. 347, No. 92.

1789.—*August 29, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 135. Vol. ii, p. 351, No. 93.

CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM:

1777.—*March 17, Paris.* Slightly abbreviated in "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 197. Vol. i, p. 289, No. 84.

CONWAY, THOMAS:

1778.—*May 23, Fishkill.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 294. Vol. ii, p. 59, No. 18.

CHASE, SAMUEL:

1776.—*July 30, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 180. Vol. i, p. 219, No. 63.

CHASE, SAMUEL (*continued*):

1777.—*November 28, Annapolis.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 182. Vol. ii, p. 27, No. 9.

1789.—*July 2, Baltimore* (probably to R. H. Lee). See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 183. Vol. ii, p. 323, No. 86.

BARON DE KALB:

1777.—*September 16, Bristol.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 296. Vol. i, p. 339, No. 99.

1778.—*August 17, Camp at White Plains.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 295. Vol. ii, p. 91, No. 27.

DICKINSON, JOHN:

1768.—*August 10, Philadelphia.* Fragment. Merely the ending of a letter. Vol. i, p. 37, No. 15.

1769.—*January 16, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 68. Vol. i, pp. 33, 32, No. 12.

1769.—*June 22, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 76. Vol. i, pp. 31, 30, No. 11.

1773.—*May 30, Fairhill.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 91. Vol. i, pp. 36, 35, No. 14.

FLORIDA BLANCA, COUNT DE:

1784.—*October 8, St. Lorenzo.* A letter of introduction for Don Diego de Gardoque, appointed by the King of Spain Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Vol. ii, p. 246, No. 67.

GATES, HORATIO:

1778.—*September 23, Danbury.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 227. Vol. ii, p. 102, No. 29.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE:

1789.—*February 9, Cambridge.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 144. Vol. ii, p. 327, No. 87.

GRASSE, COUNT DE:

1781.—*January 8, Paris.* French letter and translation. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 298. Vol. ii, p. 209, No. 57.

HENRY, PATRICK:

1778.—*June 18, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 195. Vol. ii, p. 63, No. 19.

HOLKER (*French Consul*):

1779.—*April 5.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 199. Vol. ii, p. 150, No. 41.

1779.—*April 22, Philadelphia.* Offering to the United States a loan of a million dollars, on behalf of several persons in France. Vol. ii, p. 146, No. 40.

JAY, JOHN:

1823.—*February 12, Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 270. Vol. ii, p. 359, No. 95.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS:

1779.—*June 17, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 189. Vol. ii, p. 164, No. 45.

1781.—*March 10.* In council. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 190. Vol. ii, p. 212, No. 58.

JENINGS, EDMUND:

1771.—*August 17, London.* Letter slightly abbreviated. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 50. Vol. i, p. 87, No. 27.

1771.—*December 29, London.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 50. Vol. i, p. 111, No. 33.

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE:

1778.—*July 2, Camp at Brunswick.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 105. Vol. ii, p. 73, No. 22.

1779.—*January 7, on board the "Alliance."* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 107. Vol. ii, p. 130, No. 36.

1779.—*June 13.* Bidding him good-by on the eve of his departure for Versailles. Compliments him on his son. Desires Arthur Lee's further acquaintance. Vol. ii, p. 156, No. 43.

1779.—*October 7, Havre.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 108. Vol. ii, p. 134, No. 37.

LAFAYETTE, MARQUIS DE (*continued*):

1780.—*December 17, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 109. Vol. ii, p. 192, No. 53.

1785.—*March 16, Paris* (probably to R. H. Lee). See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 109.
Vol. ii, p. 282, No. 76.

LAURENS, HENRY:

1779.—*June 22, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 233. Vol. ii, p. 160, No. 44.

1779.—*August 31, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 234. Vol. ii, p. 176, No. 49.

1779.—*September 28, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 236. Vol. ii, p. 184, No. 51.

1779.—*October 12, Philadelphia.* No further news of Count d'Estaing. Letters from France to Col. F. L. Lee and R. H. Lee; they are to be printed if possible. Two letters to be read in Congress. Salaries of Ministers Plenipotentiary. Refuses vote to Carmichael; his reason for this.
Vol. ii, p. 188, No. 52.

LEE, ARTHUR:

1768.—*December 27, London.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 59. Vol. i, p. 39, No. 16.

1768 or 1769.—*October 9* (probably to R. H. Lee). See "Life of Arthur Lee," Boston, 1829. Vol. i, p. 200; see "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 260. Paragraph omitted in printed copy, in which he begs his brother to send to Dr. Fothergill and Dr. Cullen some American wine.
Vol. i, p. 53, No. 19.

1769.—*August 15, Bath.* See "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 194; see "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 255.
Vol. i, p. 43, No. 17.

1769.—*September 18, Ipswich.* See "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 190; see "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 72.
Vol. i, p. 19, No. 7.

1769.—*November 19, Bath.* See "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 193; see "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 81.
Vol. i, p. 17, No. 6.

LEE, ARTHUR (*continued*):

1769.—*November 15, Bath.* See "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 197; see "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 258. Vol. i, p. 51, No. 18.

1769.—*December 3, Bow Wood.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 75. Vol. i, p. 57, No. 20.

1770.—*May 20, London.* See "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 205; see "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 82. Latter part of letter was published, in which he speaks of his five years' law course. Some business about land grants. Vol. i, p. 65, No. 22.

1770.—*October 20, London.* Concerning the slight chance of procuring his brother Richard a secretaryship. Vol. i, p. 121, No. 36.

1772.—*August 17, London.* Much abbreviated in "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 83; much abbreviated in "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 206. Part omitted speaks of personal money matters. Death of Mr. Horrocks; character of his successor. Question of school for his nephews. Dr. Franklin's continued stay gives him small chance of the Boston Agency. Influence requisite to obtain for his brother a diplomatic position. Vol. i, p. 91, No. 28.

1774.—*March 18, London.* See "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 207; see "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 93. Vol. i, pp. 78, 77, 76, 75, No. 24.

1774.—*December 22, 24, 26, London.* See "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 211; see "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 134. Vol. i, p. 107, No. 32.

LEE, CHARLES:

1775.—*September 2, Camp on Winter Hill.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 157. Vol. i, p. 151, No. 45.

1775.—*December 12, Camp.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 214. Vol. i, p. 163, No. 48.

1776.—*May 10, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 166. Postscript omitted in published copy. Urges Congress to take *Niagara* and *Detroit.* Too much money and attention paid to fleet. Vol. i, p. 203, No. 59.

LEE, CHARLES (*continued*):

1776.—*April 5, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 215. His private opinion of Pendleton and Bland omitted in the published letter.
Vol. i, p. 195, No. 57.

1776.—*April 12, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 216. Vol. i, p. 199, No. 58.

1777.—*While in Captivity.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 180. Vol. ii, p. 42, No. 13.
For answer, see MS. Vol. i, p. 187.

LEE, WILLIAM:

1777.—*December 3, Paris.* Deals with the refusal of the King of Prussia to allow troops in the service of Great Britain to pass through his dominions, *en route* for America. Lord Chatham's speech in the House of Lords.
Vol. ii, p. 31, No. 10.

1778.—*September 21, Paris.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 212. Vol. ii, p. 97, No. 28.

1778.—*October 17, Frankfort, Germany.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 228. Paragraph omitted in published copy, concerning grants of land. Vol. ii, p. 116, No. 32.

LOVELL, JAMES:

1777.—*December 28* (probably to R. H. Lee). See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 150.
Vol. ii, p. 37, No. 12.

1778.—*December 18.* Enclosing letter from Arthur Lee to Samuel Adams, dated Paris, July 31. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 148. Vol. ii, p. 126, No. 35.

1779.—*August 17.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 146. Vol. ii, p. 168, No. 47.

1780.—*August 31.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 231. Vol. i, p. 15, No. 5.

M'KEAN, THOMAS:

1780.—*March 25, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 176. Vol. ii, p. 138, No. 38.

MIFFLIN, THOMAS (Gen.):

1777.—*November 5, Reading.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 173. Vol. ii, p. 13, No. 5.

1777.—*November 12, Reading.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 174. Vol. ii, p. 23, No. 8.

MONROE, JAMES:

1783.—*April 4, King George.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 225. Vol. ii, p. 236, No. 64.

1786.—*May 24, New York* (probably to R. H. Lee). See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 224. Vol. ii, p. 315, No. 84.

MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR:

1775.—*Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 154. Vol. i, p. 167, No. 49.
For answer see MS. Vol. i, p. 141.

PAGE, JOHN:

1776.—*February 20, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 199. Vol. i, p. 179, No. 53.

1778.—*July 10, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 200. Vol. ii, p. 75, No. 23.

1778.—*October 15, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 201. Vol. ii, p. 112, No. 31.

PAGE, MANN:

1777.—*September 23, Mansfield.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 203. Vol. i, p. 343, No. 100.

1777.—*October 27, Mansfield.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 203. Vol. ii, p. 9, No. 4.

1778.—*June 23, Mansfield.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 204. Vol. ii, p. 67, No. 20.

PAINE, THOMAS:

1777.—*July 1, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 156. Vol. i, p. 333, No. 96.

PEABODY, NATHANIEL:

1780.—*October 27, Morristown, N. J.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 157. Vol. ii, p. 195, No. 54.

PENDLETON, EDMUND:

1776.—*April 8, Caroline.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 192. Vol. i, p. 223, No. 64.

1777.—*September 3, Caroline.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 193. Vol. i, p. 337, No. 98.

1777.—*October 11, Caroline.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 193. Vol. i, p. 347, No. 101.

1785.—*February 28, Edmundsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 195. Vol. ii, p. 270, No. 73.

1785.—*March 7, Edmundsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 196. Vol. ii, p. 274, No. 74.

1785.—*April 18, Edmundsburg, Va.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 197. Vol. ii, p. 286, No. 77.

"PHILOPATRIA:"

1775.—*June 1, Eastown.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 155. Vol. i, p. 143, No. 43.

PULASKI, COUNT:

1778.—*August 13, Wilmington.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 296. Vol. ii, p. 87, No. 26.

REED, JOSEPH:

1780.—*April 15, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 175. Vol. ii, p. 142, No. 39.

RUSH, BENJAMIN:

1776.—*December 20, Philadelphia.* See "Life Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 159. Paragraph about Mr. Dickinson omitted in published letter. Vol. i, p. 230, No. 67.

1776.—*December 21, near Bristol.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 160. Advice about recruiting the army omitted in published letter. Vol. i, p. 237, No. 68.

1776.—*December 30, Crossides.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 161. Vol. i, p. 243, No. 70.

1776.—*January 6, Bordentown.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 163. Vol. i, pp. 178, 177, No. 52.

1777.—*January 7, Princeton.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 163. Vol. i, p. 265, No. 77.

RUSH, BENJAMIN (*continued*):

1777.—*January 14, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 165. Vol. i, p. 273, No. 79.

1777.—*January 14, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 166. Vol. i, p. 277, No. 80.

SCHUYLER, PHILIP:

1775.—*October 19, Ticonderoga.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 155. Vol. i, p. 159, No. 47.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, JR.:

1776.—*December 17, Bethlehem.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 167. Vol. i, p. 229, No. 66.

1776.—*December 20, Bethlehem.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 168. Vol. i, p. 247, No. 71.

1777.—*January 17, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 169. Vol. i, pp. 281, 282, No. 81.

STEPHEN, ADAM:

1774.—*August 27, Berkeley Courthouse.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 207. Vol. i, p. 95, No. 29.

1775.—*February 1.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 208. Vol. i, p. 125, No. 37.

1775.—*February 17.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 210. Vol. i, p. 129, No. 38.

1775.—*September 23, Pittsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 211. Vol. i, p. 155, No. 46.

1777.—*April 22, Chatham.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 211. Vol. i, p. 297, No. 86.

SULLIVAN, JAMES:

1789.—*April 11, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 152. Vol. ii, p. 331, No. 88.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE:

1774.—*August 9, Fredericksburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 105. Vol. i, p. 83, No. 26.

1775.—*July 10, Camp at Cambridge.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 1. No postscript in original MS. Vol. i, p. 147, No. 44.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE (*continued*):

1775.—*October 29, Cambridge.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 6. Vol. i, p. 99, No. 30.

1775.—*November 27, Cambridge.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 7. Vol. i, p. 103, No. 31.

1775.—*December 26, Cambridge.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 8. Vol. i, p. 183, No. 54.

1776.—*April 4, Cambridge.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 10. Unpublished P. S. Speaks of the need of a hospital. Vol. i, p. 189, No. 56.

1776.—*May 11, New York.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 11. Vol. i, p. 207, No. 60.

1777.—*January 10, Morristown.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 11. Vol. i, p. 269, No. 78.

1777.—*March 6, Morristown.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 12. Vol. i, p. 285, No. 83.

1777.—*April 24, Morristown.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 12. Vol. i, p. 301, No. 87.

1777.—*May 10, Morristown.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 15. Vol. i, p. 305, No. 88.

1777.—*May 17, Morristown.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 15. Vol. i, p. 309, No. 89.

1777.—*June 1, Camp at Middlebrook.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 18. Vol. i, p. 315, No. 91.

1778.—*February 15, Valley Forge.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 20. Vol. ii, p. 47, No. 15.

1778.—*August 10, White Plains* (probably to R. H. Lee). See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 22. Vol. ii, p. 83, No. 25.

1778.—*September 23, Fredericksburg, N. Y.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 23. Vol. ii, p. 108, No. 30.

1779.—*May 5, Headquarters Middle Brook* (not only to R. H. Lee but to Henry Lawrence and Thomas Burke). See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 24. Vol. ii, p. 152, No. 42.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE (*continued*):

1784.—*June 12, Mount Vernon.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 25. Vol. ii, p. 242, No. 66.

1784.—*December 14, Mount Vernon.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 6. Vol. ii, p. 258, No. 71.

1785.—*February 8, Mount Vernon.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 28. Vol. ii, p. 262, No. 72.

1785.—*March 15, Mount Vernon.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 32. Vol. ii, p. 272, No. 75.

1785.—*June 22, Mount Vernon* (probably to R. H. Lee). See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol ii, p. 31. Vol. ii, p. 295, No. 79.

1785.—*August 22, Mount Vernon* (probably to R. H. Lee). See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 33. Vol. ii, p. 307, No. 82.

1789.—*August 2, New York.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 36. Vol. ii, p. 343, No. 91.

WEEDON, GEORGE:

1781.—*June 15, Fredericksburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 205. Vol. ii, p. 216, No. 59.

1781.—*August 2, Fredericksburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 206. Vol. ii, p. 220, No. 60.

1781.—*September 20, Camp, Gloucester Courthouse.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 206. Vol. ii, p. 228, No. 62.

WHIPPLE, WILLIAM:

1778.—*November 8, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 216. Vol. i, p. 120, No. 33.

1779.—*August 23, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 111. Vol. ii, p. 172, No. 48.

1779.—*September 18, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 112. Vol. ii, p. 180, No. 50.

1783.—*April 17, Portsmouth, N. H.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 238. Vol. ii, p. 240, No. 65.

WHIPPLE, WILLIAM (*continued*):

1783.—*September 15, Portsmouth.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 113. Vol. ii, p. 232, No. 63.

WYTHE, GEORGE:

1777.—*August 24, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 185. Vol. ii, pp. 336, 335, No. 97.

1777.—*October 18, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 186. Vol. ii, p. 1, No. 1.

1777.—*November 6, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 187. Vol. ii, p. 17, No. 6.

1778.—*August 1, Williamsburg.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 187. Vol. ii, p. 79, No. 24.

LETTERS TO ARTHUR LEE.

ADAMSON, DR. (in Latin):

1766.—*February 22.* Enclosing a leaf (since lost) of some recently discovered plant. Expresses a hope that Mr. Lee will become the botanist of America. Vol. i, p. 1, No. 1.

BARRÉ (Col.):

1771.—*January 31, London.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 265. Vol. i, pp. 82, 83, No. 25.

CARDROSS, LORD (afterwards Earl Buchan):

1767.—*October 31, Walcot near Bath.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 263; see "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. ii, p. 345. Vol. i, p. 21, No. 8.

JONES, SIR WILLIAM:

1790.—*October 14, Bengal, Chrisna Nagar.* A letter concerning the legal affairs of Mr. Stepdoe. Postscript dated Calcutta, November 7, 1790. Vol. ii, p. 355, No. 94.

LEE, WILLIAM:

1780.—*August 15.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 231. Vol. ii, p. 166, No. 46.

M'KEAN, THOMAS:

1781.—*September 4, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 178. Vol. ii, p. 224, No. 61.

WILKES, JOHN:

1777.—*November 9, Prince's Court.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 264. Vol. ii, p. 19, No. 7.

WYNDHAM, WILLIAM:

1778.—*March 12, Dunkirk.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 266. Vol. ii, p. 51, No. 16.

LETTERS FROM RICHARD HENRY LEE.

DICKINSON, JOHN:

1768.—*November 26, Chantilly, Va.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 66. Vol. i, pp. 37, 38, 34, No. 13.

1773.—*April 4, Chantilly, Va.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 90. For answer see "Life of R. H. Lee," Vol. i, p. 91. Vol. i, p. 29, 36, No. 10.

FLORIDA BLANCA, COUNT DE:

1785.—*October 6, New York.* Impaired health necessitates his retirement from Congress. Assures him that Don Diego de Gardoque has been received with due honor. Desires above all things friendly and commercial relations with Spain. Vol. ii, p. 247, No. 68.

HENRY, PATRICK:

1777.—*May —.* Speaks of accusations made against him by his enemies. Gives hopeful account of the army. Gen. Tryon's wound mortal. Vol. i, p. 211, No. 61.

JOHNSON (Gov.):

1777.—*December 13, Stafford Co.* About the Marylanders trading with the English ships of war. Advises means to prevent its continuance. Vol. ii, p. 35, No. 11.

LEE, CHARLES:

1777.—*February 11, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 181. Vol. i, p. 187, No. 55.

MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR:

1775.—*May 28.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 155. Vol. i, p. 141, No. 42.

PAINE, THOMAS:

1777.—*July 13, Chantilly, Va.* Concerning the importance of France and Spain as allies. Advises their being at once informed of American achievements so far.

Vol. i, p. 331, No. 95.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE:

1777.—*May 22, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 17. Vol. i, p. 313, No. 90.

1778.—*January 2, Chantilly, Va.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 19. Vol. ii, p. 45, No. 14.

1778.—*June 24, York.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 2. Vol. ii, p. 71, No. 21.

WYTHE, GEORGE:

1777.—*October 19, York, in Pennsylvania.* Burgoyne's defeat. Gen. Howe in danger. Speaks of slanders he has been subjected to, in regard to payment of rents. Begs Mr. Wythe to place the matter in clear light before the House.

Vol. ii, p. 3, No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, to DENNYS DEBIRDT, Esq.:

1768.—*May 14, Boston.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 115. Vol. i, p. 25, No. 9.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, to person unknown:

1781.—*January 15, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 126. Paragraph concerning an unpaid debt of $500, omitted in published letter.

Vol. ii, p. 204, No. 56.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS PROBABLY FROM SAMUEL CHASE:

1777.—*July 1, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 181. Vol. i, p. 327, No. 94.

LEE, ARTHUR, to GENERAL WASHINGTON:

1777.—*June 15, Berlin.* See "Life of Arthur Lee," Vol. i, p. 87. Vol. i, pp. 321, 322, 320, No. 92.

LOVELL, J., to ——:

1778.—*December 10.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 145. Vol. ii, p. 124, No. 34.

LEE, CHARLES, to LORD PIERCY (a copy):

1775.—See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 281. Vol. i, p. 171, No. 50.

LEE, R. H. (?), to GEORGE PYNCHEON and JOHN BRADFORD:

1777.—*October 16, York, Pa.* Arranging for transport of soldiers. Note in different handwriting. Speaks of Mr. Lee's financial straits. Vol. i, p. 351, No. 102.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, to HIS BROTHERS:

1776.—See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 170. Paragraph relating to family matters, omitted in published letters. Vol. i, p. 251, No. 72.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, to a GENTLEMAN of VIRGINIA:

1787.—*July 19, Philadelphia.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. ii, p. 35. Vol. ii, p. 303, No. 81.

PAPERS OF RICHARD HENRY LEE.

1766.—*July 25, Westmoreland.*—To the Editor of the *Virginia Gazette.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 40. Vol. i, p. 11, No. 4.

1766.—R. H. Lee's opinion concerning the authority of the Committee for King George's county. Vol. i, p. 5, No. 2.

1774.—*October 3.* A resolution moved by R. H. Lee concerning the appointing of a militia. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 112. Vol. i, p. 116, No. 34.

1775.—*May* —. Letter written by R. H. Lee on behalf of the Delegates of the City of London to the Lord Mayor. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 153. Vol. i, p. 139, No. 41.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY (*continued*):

1776.—*October.* Proposed addition to the instructions given the Commissioners going to France, in R. H. Lee's handwriting. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 188.
Vol. i, p. 227, No. 65.

1776.—Address to the people of Virginia by Richard Henry Lee. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 37.
Vol. i, p. 257, No. 74.

1776.—A subscription paper drawn up by R. H. Lee, in testimony to Mr. Sear's patriotism. Signed by nine prominent men. Vol. i, p. 255, No. 73.

1777.—*October 24, Yorktown, in Pennsylvania.* Copy of letter by R. H. Lee for the Committee of Congress to Fort Pitt. Concerning the charges against Col. George Morgan.
Vol. ii, p. 7, No. 3.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

1766.—*February 27.* Draught by R. H. Lee of the articles of the association by the citizens of Westmoreland. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 34.
Vol. i, p. 9, No. 3.

1776.—*December 29.* Circular letter to the States, draughted by R. H. Lee. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol i, p. 187. Extract from *Journal of Congress* on back of manuscript. Vol. i, p. 241, No. 69.

1776.—*December 21, Baltimore.* Letter to the Commissioners. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 285.
Vol. i, pp. 264, 263, 260, 261, 262, No. 76.

1776.—*December 30, Baltimore.* Letter to the Commissioners See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 290.
Vol. i, p. 259, No. 75.

1777.—*February 19, Baltimore. Letters to Commissioners in France.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 291.
Vol. i, p. 283, No. 82.

OFFICIAL PAPERS (*continued*):

1777.—*April 10, Philadelphia. Letter from a Committee of Congress to General Washington.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 284. Vol. i, p. 293, No. 85.

1778.—*Copy of a letter from Congress to the King's Commissioners.* Rejects peace as proffered by Great Britain. Vol. ii, p. 128, No. 36.

PETITIONS.

1774.—*March 26.* Petition to the House of Lords, protesting against the Massachusetts Acts. Signed by Sheriffs of London, Franklin, Izard, William Middleton, Arthur Lee and many others. See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 268. Vol. i, p. 117, No. 35.

1775.—*April 5. Fragments of Petition to the King* (drawn up probably by Arthur Lee), beseeching him to dismiss certain ministers and advisors. Vol. i, p. 137, No. 40.

1775.—*Petition addressed to the King by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London.* See "Life of Richard Henry Lee," Vol. i, p. 273. Vol. i, p. 175, No. 51. (Not quite finished in the MS.)

CALENDAR OF
THE CORRESPONDENCE OF
MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. A.,

IN THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

LETTERS TO GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE.

ABEEL, JAMES F. (Col.) :

No date.—Acknowledging favor of 27th inst. Report of the work on portmanteaus and tents. Vol. v, No. 90.

No date.—Report and drawing of the ground between Parsippany Meeting House and Boon Town (Boonton, N. J.). Vol. ix, No. 11.

1778.—*April 16. Beverwick.*—Business at Pompton. Public indebted to Mr. Faesh at least £10,000 for iron and other articles. Will try and pay his share, which is trifling. Vol. x, No. 13.

1778.—*November 8. Morristown.*—Horses taken by him for necessary duties. Hopes he has not done wrong. Vol. x, No. 46.

1778.—*November 9. Morristown.*—Acknowledging favor of 5th inst. Concerning the number and price of various articles ordered by General Greene. (Copy.) Vol. x, No. 42.

1778.—*November 9. Morristown.*—A draft of letter No. 42 in Vol. x of same series. Vol. x, No. 49.

1778.—*November 11. Morristown.*—Destination of various stores. Suffering for want of forage; unless other methods are de-

CHRONOLOGY OF NAMES IN

THE LEE FAMILY PAPERS,

1750-1809

[1930?]

Chronology of Names

1.

Lee Coll.

[1930?]

Abingdon, Lord, speech of.
Copy. 1778, March 24

Adams, John
et al., to Peter Armeil, 1776, Apr.3
mentioned, J. Bondfield to Arthur Lee, 1778, Apr.4
mentioned, A. Lee to R. H. Lee, 1778, Apr. 10
et al., to Capt. Abr. Whipple, 1778, June 13 (copy)
et al., recommendation of Alex. Fowler, 1778, Aug. 22 (copy)
et al., to Honeea Fereau & Co., 1778, Aug. 31 (copy
characterized, Cap. Alex. Dick to A. Lee, 1778, Sep. 30
behaviour of, Cap. Alex. Dick to A. Lee, 1778, Dec. 10
A. Lee to, et al., 1779, Jan. 22-Mar. 16
Jonath. Williams Jr. to Adams & Franklin, 1779, Jan. 31
Richard Henry Lee to, 1779, Apr. 24
mentioned, Arthur Lee to Richard Henry Lee, 1779, May 21
mentioned, James Lovell to Richard Henry Lee, 1779, Aug. 2
c1779, Sep. 25
elected Minister to Great Britian(to treat with), Account of balloting in Congress,
at Amsterdam: William Lee to Arthur Lee, 1780, Oct. 17
emissary to England, W. S. Smith to Richard Henry Lee, 1782, July 12
arrives in London, James Madison to & from R. H. Lee, 1785, July 7-Aug. 11.
messages from England: William Grayson to Richard Henry Lee, 1785, Nov. 30
failure to accomplish anything: Wm. Grayson to R. H. Lee, 1786, (Jan.- Mar.?)

Adams, Samuel
et al., to Benjamin Franklin, 1771, July 13
Richard Henry Lee to, 1774, Apr. 24
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" " " , et al., 1778, Feb. 14-15
" " " & from, & Silas Deane, 1778, Feb. 26-27
" " " " " , " " " , 1778, Feb. 26-28
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" : A.L. to R. H. L., 1779, Apr. 27
" : " " " " " " , 1779, May 21
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" : " " " " " " , 1779, Aug. 2
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" : J. Lovell to R. H. Lee, 1779, Dec. 18
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" : R. Izard to R. H. Lee, 1780, Oct. 15
" : A. Lee to R. H. Lee, 1781, May 28
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" : Wm. Lee to Arthur Lee, 1782, Dec. 17

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" : A. Lee, notes on memoranda from Mr. Temple, (1774?-1775?)

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Galvez, Bernardo de,
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" : E. Pendleton to R. H. Lee, 1785, Aug. 8
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Gau, _____
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" : " " " " " " , 1779, Apr. 27
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Germaine, Lord George
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Gerry, Elbridge
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Gooch, James
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" : Geo. Weedon to R. H: Lee, 1781, Feb. 21
" : Henry Lee to R. H. Lee, 1781, July 24
" : Geo. Weedon to R. H. Lee, 1781, Oct. 12

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" : R. H. Lee to A. Lee, 1790, Aug. 3
" : Henry Lee to R. H. Lee, 1792, Apr. 1

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" " " " , 1777, Oct. 30
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to R. H. Lee, 1779, Apr. 24

Hawkins, Benjamin
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" : M. Page Jr. to R. H. Lee, 1778, July 21
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" : Alex. Dick to A. Lee, 1779, May 26-June 1
" : " " " " " , 1779, June 10
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" : " " " A. Lee, 1779, Nov. 16
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Jones, Dr. W(?)
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" " " " , 1778, June 29

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Kalb, Baron de
mentioned: A. Lee to R. H. Lee, 1779, Jan. 6
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Knox, Henry
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mentioned: L. Lee's copies of letters relating to the Deane affair, 1777-1780,

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to Benjl Franklin, 1778, Dec. 30

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" : Benj. Rush to R. H. Lee, 1776, Dec. 25
" : Ro. Morris to Comm. in France, 1777, Mar. 28
" : J. Lovell to R. H. Lee, (1777), Dec. 8
" : Geo. Weedon to R. H. Lee, 1777, Dec. 14
" : Wm. Lee to F. L. Lee, 1778, Feb. 28

Howe, Genl. Robert
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Hutchison, Thomas
mentioned: Report of Comm. of Bd. of Trade, 1774, Jan. 29
" : Report of King in Council
" : R. H. Lee to S. Adams
" : notes of A. Lee, (1774?)

Izard, Ralph
mentioned: Nath. Scudder to R. H. Lee, 1779, June 15
to R. H. Lee, 1780, Oct. 15
" " " " , 1781, Jan. 31
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" : Benj. Hawkins to A. Lee, 1785, Aug. 11

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R. H. Lee to, 1778, Nov. 3
mentioned: 1778, Dec. 15, F. L. Lee, to R. H. lee

Jay, John
mentioned: Account of Balloting in Congress, 1779, Sep. 25
" : Madison, James Jr., to & from R. H. Lee, 1785, July 7-Aug. 11
" : Wm. Grayson to R. H. Lee, 1786, (Jan.-March?)
" : A. Lee to R. H. Lee, 1789, May 9

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mentioned: J. Page to A. Lee, 1780, Jan. 7
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La Fayette, Marquis de
ment.:Wm. Duer to F. L. Lee, 1777, Feb. 14
" : R. H. Lee to A. Lee, 1778, Oct. 19
" : A. Lee to R. H. Lee, 1779, Jan. 6
" : La Colombe to R. H. Lee, 1779, Apr. 2
" : Theo. Bland to R. H. Lee, 1881, March 5

Landais, P.
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Laurens, Henry
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Geo. Bryan to, 1778, Aug. 20
to & from Wm. H. Drayton, 1779, Apr. 3
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" " " " , 1780, Aug. 1
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" : " " " " " , 1780, Oct. 17
" : " " " " " , 1780, Nov. 6
" : A. Lee to R. H. Lee, 1781, May 28
" : Wm.Lee " " " " , 1782, Nov. 22
" : Edm. Jenings to A. Lee, 1783, July 29

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Le Brun, _____
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Lee, Arthur
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" " " " , 1772, July 17
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" : J. Page to R. H. Lee, 1779, Mar. 19
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(& Wm. Lee) to S. Petrie, 1779, July 24-80
S. Petrie to, 1779, July 30
ment.: J. Lovell to R. H. Lee, 1779, July 31
ment.: " " " " " " , 1779, Aug. 2
" : " " " " " " , 1779, Aug. 28
Wm. T. Franklin to, 1779, Sep. 25
ment.: Account of balloting in Congress, 1779, Sep. 25
ment.: J. Lovell to R. H. Lee, 1779, Sept. 27
Benj. Franklin to, 1779, Sep. 30
ment.: S. Adame to R. H. Lee, 1779, Sep. 30
J. Lovell to, 1779, Oct. 13
ment.: Resolution of Congress, 1779, Oct. 13
ment.: R. Parker to R. H. Lee, 1779, Oct. 14
" : S. West to R. H. Lee, 1779, Oct. 22
ment.: R. Parker to R. H. Lee, 1779, Oct. 23
Wm. Lee to, 1779, Nov. 16

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Lee, Arthur (continued)
Wm. Lee to, 1779, Nov. 17
" " " , 1779, Dec. 8
" " " , 1779, Dec. 19
to Comm. of Correspondence, 1779, Dec. 25
Wm. Lee to, 1779, Dec. 29
to Congress, (1779)
R. H. Lee to, (1779)
papers of, copied by L. Lee, (1779)
~~J. Lovell to (1779?)~~ Mentioned: J. Lovell to R. H. Lee,(1779?)
ment.: W. Paca & Wm. H. Drayton mem. to Congress,(1779?)
frag. mf paper relating to tro uble with S. Deane, (177_?)
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John Page to, 1780, Jan. 5
to Comm. of Correspondence, 1780, Jan. 19
Genet to, 1780, Feb. 6
B. Franklin,to, 1780, Feb. 24
Genet to, 1780, Feb. 29
ment.: J. Warren toR. H. Lee, 1780, March 15
to _____, 1780, March 26
Wm. Lee to, 1780, Spr. 9
to R. H. Lee, 1780, Apr.
ment.: Wm. Shippen Jr. to R. H. Lee, 1780, Aug. 28
R. H. Lee to, 1780, Aug. 31
Wm. Lee to, 1780, Oct. 8
ment.: R. Izard to R. H. Lee, 1780, Oct. 15
Wm. Lee to, 1780, Oct. 17
to R. H. Lee, 1780, Nov. 1
Wm. Lee to, 1780, Nov. 6
" " " , 1780, Dec. 6
" " Q (?), 1780, Dec. 10
___ Pringle to, 1781, March 3
_____ to, 1781, May 1
Wm. Lee to, 1781, May 9
to R. H. Lee, 1781, May 28
ms. on title of Va. to western lands, (1781?)
E. Randolph to, 1782, July 18
" " " , 1782, Aug. 10
Wm. Lee to (?), 1782, Nov. 20
" " " , 1782, Dec. 15
E. Randolph to, 1783, March 21
R. H. Lee to, 1783, July 6
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Comte Macnemara to, 1784, Oct. 6
Benj. Hawkins to, 1785, Aug. 11
E. Rajdolph to, 1785, Sep. 24
ment.: Wm. Grayson to R. H. Lee, 1786, (Jan.-March?)
drafts on Th. Lee & Mrs. Lee of Belvieu, 1786, Feb. 23
accounts with Henry Lee, 1786-1789, Feb. 23-Apr. 1
J. Monroe to & from, 1786, Feb. 26
mem. of Bd. of Treasury, (1786?)
to R. H. Lee, 1787, Jan. 13
note by: H. Knox to Bd. of Treasury, 1787, Dec. 20
to R. H. Lee, 1788, Feb. 19
J. Burrall to, 1788, Oct. 20
notes on the "Ohio and its branches", 1788
to R. H. Lee, 1789, May 9
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R. H. Lee to, 1790, May 19
R. H. Lee to, 1790, June 10

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DeBarth to & from, 1790, June 14, July 3
R. H. Lee to, 1790, Aug. 3
Wm. Davies to, 1790, Aug. 19
to & from Beverley Randolph, 1791, Feb. 20, Mar. 3
ment.: John Marshall to R. H. Lee, 1793, Jan. 18
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Lee, Genl. Charles
to J. Hancock, 1776, Mar. 21
to R. H. Lee, (1776)
ment.: Resolution of Congress, (1776)
" : J. A. Washington to R. H. Lee, 1778, May 26
" : Wm. Shippen Jr. to R. H. Lee, 1778, Sep. 12
" : resolutions of Congress (1778?)
to R. H. Lee, (1779?) Apr. 12

Lee, Francis Lightfoot
to R. H. Lee, 1773, Dec. 31
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P. Henry to, 1775, May 8
to R. H. Lee(?), (1775)
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to Geo. Wythe, 1777, June 10
to R. H. Lee, 1777, Dec. 15
R. H. Lee to, 1778, Jan. 3
Wm. Lee to, 1778, Feb. 8
" " ", 1778, Feb. 28
to R. H. Lee, 1778, June 25
R. H. Lee to, 1778, July 5
to R. H. Lee, 1778, July 12
R. H. Lee to, 1778, July 12
" " " ", 1778, July 27
to R. H. Lee, 1778, Aug. 12
" " " ", 1778, Dec. 15
" " " ", 1778, Dec. 22
" " " ", 1778, Dec. 25
autograph Ms., report of comm. of Congress, (1778?1779?)
Baron Steuben to, 1785, Oct. 13
R. H. Lee to, 1787, July 14
Baron Steuben to, 1788, Sep. 6
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Lee, Francis Lightfoot Jr.
W. A. Washington to, 1804, Apr. 12
Thos. Lee to, 1804, Dec. 24
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A. Massias to, 1807, Nov. 2
" " ", 1807, Dec. 25
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ment.: Wm. Shippen Jr. to R. H. Lee, 1770, Aug. 25
" : " " " " " ", 1773, Aug. 14
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" : " " " " " ", 1781, Feb. 21
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Lee, John
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Lee, Ludwell
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" : " " " " Geo. Wythe, 1783, Feb. 28
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ment.: Lee Massey to R. H. Lee, 1793, Feb. 14

Lee, Richard
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John & Richard Tucker to, 1758, March 9
Adam Stephen to, 1759, Aug. 26
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Adam Stephen to, 1760, Feb. 24
Edmund Pendleton to, 1760, Apr. 16
Adam Stephen to, 1760, Sep. 1
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" " ", 1761, June 28-July 4
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" " ", 1765, Jan. 13
" " ", 1765, March 20
" " ", (1765?)
George Wythe to, 1766, Feb. 14
Samuel Washington to, 1766, Feb. 22
Richard Parker to, 1766, Feb. 23
Richard Bland to, 1766, May 22
Robert C. Nicholas to, 1766, May 23
Joseph Blackwell to, 1766, May 24
Charles Goore to, 1766, Aug. 14
David Boyd to, 1766, Nov. 17
Thomson Mason to, 1766, Nov. 25
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Arthur Lee to, 1766
Speech in Va. House of Burgesses, 1766
Arthur Lee to, 1767, May 28
George Wythe to, 1768, March 21
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William Shippen Jr. to, 1770, Aug. 25
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Resolves on Colonial Association, 1770
Arthur Lee to, 1771, June 11
" " ", 1772, July 17
William Shippen Jr. to, 1772, July 12

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Lee, Richard Henry (continued)
Arthur Lee to, 1772, Sept. 23
" " " (Richard Parker and), (1772?)
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William Shippen Jr. to, 1773, Aug. 14
William Lee to, 1773, Oct. 4
Francis Lightfoot Lee to, 1773, Dec. 31
William Lee to, 1774, Jan. 1
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William Lee to, 1774, Sept. 10
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(William Lee) to, 1775, Jan. 17
" " ", 1775, Jan. 20
" " ", 1775, Feb. 10
to Arthur Lee, 1775, Feb. 24
William Lee to, 1775, Apr. 3
(Arthur Lee) to, 1775, Apr. 7
William Lee to, 1775, May 24
George Mason to, 1775, May 21
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Edmund Randolph to, 1775, Aug. 31
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to Henry Tucker, 1775, Nov. 24
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John Page to, 1775, Dec. 9
Thomas Ludwell Lee to, 1775, Dec. 23
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Francis Lightfoot Lee to (?), (1775)
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paper on law of contracts, 1776, Jan. 16
John Page to, 1776, Feb. 3
Adam Stephen to, 1776, Feb. 4
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" " " , 1776, Feb. 19
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Edmund Pendleton to, 1776, Apr. 20
William Aylett to, 1776, Apr. 20
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_____ to, 1776, May 8.
John Augustine Washington to, 1776, May 11
to (Edmund Pendleton?), 1776, May 12
(Samuel Chase?) to, 1776, May 17
Thomas Ludwell Lee to, 1776, May 16
John Augustine Washington to, 1776, May 18
Ephraim Blaine to, 1776, May 24
Robert Rutherford to, 1776, May 29
Thomas Ludwell Lee to, 1776, June 1
John Dalton to, 1776, June 6
Andrew Lewis to, 1776, July 15
William Lee to, 1776, Oct. 15
Samuel Purviance Jr. to, 1776, Nov. 29
Richard Parker to, 1776, Dec. 5
Thomas Ludwell Lee to, 1776, Dec. 6
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Jhon Page to, 1776, Dec. 20
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Samuel Chase to, 1776, Dec. 23
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Benjamin Rush to, 1776, Dec. 25
Robert Morris to, 1776, Dec. 27
Edmund Pendleton to, 1776, Dec. 28
Robert Morris to, 1776, Dec. 29
George Walton to, 1776, Dec. 30
copy of resolution of Congress, (1776)
Genl. Charles Lee to, (1776)
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Andrew Lewis to, 1777, Jan. 10
Benjamin Rush to, 1777, Jan. 15
Joseph Blackwell to, 1777, Jan. 16
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William Shippen Jr. to, 1777, Feb. 16
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" " " " , 1777, Feb. 19
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Genl. Robert Howe to, 1777, Feb. 28
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Edmund Pendleton to, 1777, March 9
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Adam Stephen to, 1777, May 11
Edmund Pendleton to, 1777, May 17
" " " , 1777, May 18
" " " , 1777, May 25
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displaced as member to Congress: F.L.Lee & Mann Page to G. Wythe, 1777, June 10
Bernardo de Galvez to (?), 1777, June 22
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James Lovell to, 1777, July 22
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Philip Mazzei to, 1777, Aug. 25
John Page to, 1777, Aug. 29
Edmund Pendleton to, 1777, Aug. 30
Mann Page Jr. to, 1777, Sep. 2
Adam Stephen to, 1777, Sep. 5
Thomas Ludwell Lee to, 1777, Sep. 9
(John Page) to, 1777, Sep. 11
Henry E. Lutterlok to, 1777, Sep. 20
Edmund Pendleton to, 1777, Sep. 27
Dr. W. Jones to, 1777, Oct. 3
Arthur Lee to, 1777, Oct. 4
Will Boothe to, 1777, Oct. 7
Mann Page Jr. to, 1777, Oct. 7
William Lee to, 1777, Oct. 7
John Page to, 1777, Oct. 9
to Arthur Lee, 1777, Oct. 18
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Adam Stephen to, 1777, Nov. 25
George Wythe & William Carter to, 1777, Nov. 25-27
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George Weedon to, 1777, Dec. 16
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Henry Lee to, (1777?)
Arthur Lee to, et al., (1777-78)
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to (Francis Lightfoot Lee), 1778, Jan. 3
Arthur Lee to, 1778, Jan. 6
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" " ", 1778 Jan. 24
George Weedon to, 1778, Feb. 1
Landon Carter to, 1778, Feb. 5
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Arthur Lee to, 1778, Feb. 17
John Page to, 1778, Feb. 17
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to Arthur Lee, 1778, Feb. 23
James Warren to, 1778, Apr. 6
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Patrick Henry to, 1778, May 15
to Arthur Lee, 1778, May 12
Mann Page Jr. to, 1778, May 15
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Geo. Weedon & Wm. Shippen Jr. to, 1778, June 13
Edmund Pendleton to, 1778, June 13
Arthur Lee to, 1778, June 16
Francis Lightfoot Lee to, 1778, June 25
H(ezekiah) Ford to,1778, June 29
John Augustine Washington to, 1778, June 20
Dr. W. Jones to, 1778, June 29
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Francis L. Lee to, 1778. July 12
to Francis L. Lee, 1778, July 12
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John Augustine Washington to, 1778, July 28
Mann Page Jr. to, 1778, Aug. 4
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John Beatty to, 1778, Aug. 14
Edmund Pendleton to, 1778, Aug. 16
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(Arthur Lee) to, 1778, Aug. 22
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Mann Page Jr. to, 1778, Aug. 25
Arthur Lee to, 1778, Aug. 27
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to Genl. (Wm. Maxwell, 1778, Aug. 29
to Arthur Lee, 1778, Sep. 6
William Lee to, 1778, Sep. 12
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Jos. Gardoqui & Sons to, 1778, Sept. 18
Edmund Pendleton to, 1778, Sep. 19
Jonathan Trumbull to, 1778, Oct. 5
Mann Page Jr. to, 1778, Oct. 9
to (Arthur Lee), 1778, Oct. 19
James Jay to, 1778, Oct. 20
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Lee, Richard Henry (continued 5)
to James Jay, 1778, Nov. 3
synopsis of letters by Committee of Correspondence, 1778, Dec. 2
to Gerard, (C. A.), 1778, Dec. 13
Francis L. Lee to, 1778, Dec. 15
to Printer of Pa. Genl. Gazette, 1778, Dec. 16
(William Lee) to, 1778, Dec. 20
Francis Lightfoot Lee to, 1778, Dec. 22
" " " ", 1778, Dec. 25
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Arthur Lee to, et al., (1778)
William Steptoe to, (1778?)
notes on Silas Deane, (1778?)
(James Lovell) to, (1778? 1779?)
to Purdie, ed. Va. Gazette, (1778?)
(Arthur Lee) to, 1779, Jan. 6
to Purdie, ed. Va. Gazette, 1779, circ. Jan. 19
to (William Aylett), 1779, Feb. 10
William Lee to, 1779, Feb. 10
" " ", 1779, Feb. 26-March 25
(Arthur Lee) to, 1779, March 8
George Mason to, 1779, March 10
Richard Parker to, 1779, March 12
Baron de Knobelauch to, 1779, March 15
to " " " , 1779, March 16
Mann Page Jr. to, 1779, March 16
John Page to, 1779, March 19
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Mann Page Jr. to, 1779, March 30
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Le Columbe to, 1779, Apr. 2
Richard Parker to, 1779, Apr. 8
Genl. Charles Lee to, 1779(?), Apr. 12
Mann Page Jr. to, 1779, Apr. 13
Wm. Shippen Jr. to, 1779, Apr. 15
copy of deposition: Gerard to Samuel Adams, 1779, Apr. 15
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Peter Hasenelever to, 1779, Apr. 24
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" " " , 1779, Aug. 2
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James Lovell to, 1779, Oct. 26
William Lee to, 1779, Oct. 30
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James Lovell to, Dec. 8, 1779
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James Warren to, 1780, March 15
William Shippen Jr. to, 1780, March 20
" " " " & from, 1780, Apr. 16-May 7
(Arthur Lee) to, 1780, April
William Shippen Jr. to, 1780 May 12
Samuel Chase to, 1780, June 9
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Henry Laurens to, 1780 Aug. 1
Wm. Shippen Jr. to, 1780, Aug. 28
to Arthur Lee, Aug. 31, 1780
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Arthur Lee to, Nov, 1, 1780
George Weedon to, 1780, Nov. 18
(William Lee to, 1780, Dec. 3
Mann Page Jr., 1780, Dec. 18
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Ralph Izard to, 1781, Jan. 31
(William Lee to, 1781, Feb. 20
Georfe Weedon to, 1781, Feb. 21
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George Weedon to, 1781, March 3
Theodorick Bland to, 1781, March 5
William Shippen Jr. to, 1781, March 25
Henry Lee to, 1781, Apr. 5
William Lee to, 1781, Apr. 13
(Arthur Lee) to, 1781, May 28
to Dr. Thos. Thomson, 1781, June 30
Hejry Lee to, 1781, July 24
William Davies to, 1781, Aug. 16
Rawleigh Colston to, 1781, Aug. 20
William Shippen Jr. to, 1781, Oct. 4
George Weedon to, 1781, Oct. 12
James Monroe to, 1781, Nov. 4
William Lee to, 1782, March 11
Wm. S. Smith to, 1782, July 12
(William Lee) to, 1782, July 29
Ralph Wormeley Jr. to, 1782, Nov. 5
William Lee to, 1782, Nov. 22
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Thomas Lee Shippen, 1784, Dec. 12
Mann Page (Jr.) to, 1784, Dec. 14
James Madison to, 1785, July 7-Aug. 11
William S. Smith to, 1785, July 29
Samuel Adams to, 1785, Aug. 7
Henry Lee to(?), (1781?)
Edmund Pendleton to, 1785, Feb. 21
William Shippen Jr. to, 1785, March 18
Edmund Pendleton to, 1785, June 13
" " ", 1785, June 20
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" : R. H. Lee to Purdie of Va. Gazette, (1778?)
" " " " " " " " , 1779, (Jan. 19 circ.)
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" " " " , 1777, Jan. 10

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" " Q , 1778, July 15
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" : R. H. Lee to Purdie, ed. Va. Gazette, (1778?)

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" : M. Page Jr. to R. H. Lee, 1778, May 21
" : Dr. W(?) Jones to R. H. Lee, 1778, June 29
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McKean, (Thomas M.)
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Madison, James
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Mercer, Genl. Hugh
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Mifflin, Genl. (Thomas)
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" : W. Grayson to R. H. Lee, 1786, (Jan.?-March ?)
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Montbarey, Prince de
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Montieu, _____
A. Lee, observations on: 1778, Sep. 27
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" : " " " , " R. H. Lee, 1780, May 12

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" : Wm. Fitzhugh to A. Lee, 1780, Jan. 5
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" : R. H. Lee to F. L. Lee, 1787, July 14
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" : Wm. Lee to F. L. Lee, 1778, Feb. 8
" : " " " A. Lee(?), 1778, Feb. 13
" : J. Ross to Wm. Lee, 1778, Feb. 13
" : Wm. Lee to J. Ross, 1778, Feb. 14-16
" : J. Ross to Wm. Lee, 1778, Feb. 15
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" : A. Lee to R. H. Lee, 1778, Feb. 17
" : " " " J. Ross, 1778, Mar. 15
" : Wm. Lee to J. D, Schweighauser, 1778, Mar. 21
" : J. Ross to S. Deane, 1778, Mar. 28
" : " " " Comms. in France, 1778, Mar. 28
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" : R. H. Lee to Purdie, ed. Va. Gazette, (1778?)
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" : " " " " " " , 1777, June 2
" : J. Lloyd & Wm. Stevenson to A. Lee, 1778, Jan. 22

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" : Lord Abingdon's speech, 1778, Mar. 24
" : R. H. Lee,to A. Lee, 1778, May 12
" : J. A. Washington to R. H. Lee, 1778, May 26
" : Dr. J. Berkenhout to A. Lee,(1778)

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ment.: Report of Lords Com. of Counc. for Plantations, 1774, Jan.29
" " " King in Council, 1774, Feb. 7
" : R. H. Lee to S. Adams, 1774, Apr. 24
" : notes by A. Lee (1774?)

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Otis, (Samuel A.)
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Paca, William
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" : A. Lee's "Concise View", (1781)

Parker, Capt. John
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Patten, Robert
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" : Wm. Lee to A. Lee, 1779, May 17
" : A. Lee to R. H. Lee, 1779, May 21
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" : statement of Wm. Boush, 1779, Aug.

Phile, Frederick
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Pickering, Timothy
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Pierce, Capt. Timothy
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" : Ch. Goore to R. H. Lee, 1766, Aug. 14
" : S. Adams to R. H. Lee, (1775?)
" : E. Jenings to A. Lee, 1778, May 1
" : R. H. Lee to F. L. Lee, 1778, July 12
" : Mann Page Jr. to R. H. Lee, 1778, July 21
" : Geo. Mason to R. H. Lee, 1778, July 21

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Price, Richard
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Pringle, J.
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Purdie, _____, ed. Va. Gazette
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Purviance, Samuel Jr.
ment.: Extr. from minutes Md. Convention, 1776, May 10
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" " " ", 1777, May 2
" " " ", 1777, June 2
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LEE FAMILY PAPERS

1742 ~ 1795

Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

The Lee Family Papers, 1742-1795

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John L. Molyneaux, *Assistant Editor*

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"The family of Lee . . . has more men
of merit in it than any other family."

John Adams to Samuel Cooper
February 28, 1779

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Preface

The collection which is here presented as *The Lee Family Papers, 1742-1795*, would not have been possible without the co-operation of several institutions and of numerous people. The project, sponsored jointly by the University of Virginia Library and the National Historical Publications Commission, was made possible by a grant from the latter organization. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Executive Director of the National Historical Publications Commission, and Fred Shelley, his chief assistant, have been most helpful and encouraging during every phase of the work leading to the completion of this edition on microfilm.

The editorial work at the University of Virginia has been greatly facilitated by the close support of many members of the library staff. Valuable assistance and advice has been generously proffered by John Cook Wyllie, Robert E. Stocking, and Anne Freudenberg. Professors Edward Younger and Merrill D. Peterson, of the Corcoran Department of History, have encouraged us with their continued interest in our work. Francis M. Moore, of the Department of Graphics, has worked closely with us throughout, and has designed much of this *Guide* and the lay-out of the film.

The other institutions to which we are grateful for allowing us to include copies of their Lee holdings are: Harvard University Library, the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Yale University Library, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Library of Congress. The collection of photocopies from Harvard and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was begun by Cazenove G. Lee, Jr., many years ago. We have augmented this material somewhat and are grateful to W. H. Bond, Librarian of the Houghton Library at Harvard, and Nicholas B. Wainwright, Director of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for their aid in this project.

A relatively untapped source of Lee documents belongs to the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. With the very close interest and very kind co-operation of Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., the Society's Librarian, we were able to get copies of their manuscripts, together with much valuable information about the history of the Lee papers. Murphy D. Smith, Curator of Manuscripts of the Society, has also contributed freely of his time and effort in our behalf.

In New Haven, David R. Watkins and Dorothy W. Bridgewater, both of the Reference Department of the Yale University Library, have been helpful in searching out documents and providing copies of pertinent ones for us. David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, and his staff have been very helpful in searching for documents and in providing us with a copy of the key to the ciphers used by the Lees during the Revolutionary War. Russell W. Fridley, Director of the Minnesota Historical Society, very kindly brought to our attention and provided us with copies of valuable documents which are a part of Minnesota's recently acquired Allyn K. Ford collection.

Our own staff have been very patient and understanding throughout the trials and tribulations of our first effort at microfilm publication. John L. Molyneaux, the assistant editor, Laurie R. Geary, editorial assistant, and Virginia W. Brinton, who joined us in the final phase of the project, have borne up admirably, and to them much of the success of this publication can be attributed.

Paul P. Hoffman, Editor

Charlottesville, Virginia
March 15, 1966

General Introduction

For most of its existence the Government of the United States of America took what may be styled as a rather casual attitude in the matter of historical manuscripts and their publication; but in the year 1934 Congress authorized the creation of the National Archives and the National Historical Publications Commission. At last the nation had the appropriate instruments to remedy the neglect of over a century since the founding of the great Republic.

President Harry S Truman became actively interested in the publication of historical source materials when, in 1950, he was presented with the first volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by Julian P. Boyd at Princeton University. This was merely the beginning of a mighty work of historical editing but it fired the imagination of a president whose knowledge and appreciation of American History is profound. Less well known is Mr. Truman's interest in the history of Ancient Rome. He often lamented the destruction of the library at Alexandria and the great repositories of the Roman Empire. Perhaps this concern is what moved him to direct the National Historical Publications Commission to report a plan for making available "the public and private writings of men whose contribution to our history are now inadequately represented by published works."

The intention of the president was enacted into law in the form of the Federal Records Act of 1950, which obligated the Commission to

> cooperate with and encourage appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental institutions, societies, and individuals in collecting and preserving, and when it seems such action to be desirable, in editing and publishing the papers of outstanding citizens of the United States and such other documents as may be important for an understanding and appreciation of the history of the United States. . . .

This heralded the birth of a new and vital policy on the part of the Federal Government in an area long neglected. In the period of the Cold War, when we saw in other lands the distortion of history for contemporary propaganda aims, the United States gave a splendid example in making widely available the documentary sources of its past. As President Eisenhower said, in 1958, when he commended the Commission for its work,

> The free world must have histories written by men in search of the truth — not by those seeking to rewrite the records of the past to their own advantage. This underlines the essential need of a broad and incorruptible supply of our nation's documentary resources.

Before 1964 the Commission had directed its main efforts towards the support of the great letterpress projects, but in that year a program was initiated to support, in addition, the publication on microfilm of the papers of prominent Americans and papers important to American history. The University of Virginia was among the first institutions to receive a grant-in-aid under this new program and work was begun in Charlottesville in June 1965 on the Lee Family Papers, the first of a planned series of projects at the University under the auspices of the Commission. Among future documentary publications under consideration are papers of or pertaining to Thomas Jefferson, Edgar Allen Poe, R.M.T. Hunter, James Barbour, Landon Carter, and Bret Harte.

The choice of *The Lee Family Papers, 1742-1795,* was a natural one, as they formed the original foundation of the now vast manuscript collection of the University of Virginia. The papers were the gift of the younger Richard Henry Lee, not long after the establishment of the University in 1819. Another primary consideration on our decision to commence with the Lee Papers was the fact that they are in constant demand. A corollary to this was concern over the wear and abuse to which the papers are necessarily subjected. Furthermore, the entire *corpus* of the Lee Family Papers, divided as they are between the University of Virginia Library, Houghton Library at Harvard, and the library of the American Philosophical Society, and lacking any proper editorial correlation, presented a for-

midable barrier to their use and considerably diminished their scholarly value. Our prime intention and chief goal has been to reassemble from diverse sources virtually all existing Lee Family manuscripts which were a part of the younger Richard Henry Lee's collection.

The collection is of fundamental importance. It not only relates to the history of a great American family, but is one of the most excellent sources for the study of the American Revolution, particularly the climate of opinion which preceded it. The papers are also interesting and valuable for the light they shed on the history of Great Britain and other European countries, as the Lees were truly cosmopolitan, well connected abroad, and perceptive in their observations. The picture emerges of a family that was energetic, intellectual, accomplished in practical skills, politically astute, ambitious, outspoken in the service of unpopular causes, successful in mundane affairs, and dedicated patriots. They were genuinely men of their century, and, in the sum of their achievements, hardly matched by any American family. As John Adams said, "The family of Lee . . . has more men of merit in it than any other family."

The major advantage in the microfilming of historical documents is that its low cost makes it possible to include all available materials; and in this project we have not excluded a single item which we were able to obtain. The high cost of letterpress publication makes it difficult to print everything and forces upon editors more rigorous criteria for selection: inevitably, some material of secondary importance remains unpublished and hence isolated in its repository. Furthermore, microfilming allows the scholar to see a facsimile of the manuscript and this must be reckoned an important factor in its favor.

We feel a deep sense of pride in being able to present, for the first time, the virtually complete body of *The Lee Family Papers, 1742-1795*. In providing this *Guide* and these eight rolls of film we have heeded the admonition of Thomas Jefferson, founder of this University, who said:

> Let us preserve the records of public actions — not by vaults and locks which fence them from the public eye and

> use, in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies, as shall place them beyond the reach of accident.

In this as in so many things, Jefferson was a man of vision ahead of his time. All of us at the University are privileged to work in the light of his memory and his wisdom.

The Lee Family of Virginia

In 1640 Richard Lee came to Virginia from England and became the progenitor of one of this nation's most distinguished families. Not much is definitely known of the English background, and William Lee's description of his great-grandfather as "of a good family in Shropshire" is probably as accurate a pedigree as can be firmly established. The names of his parents have not passed down and little is known of his wife; even the circumstances of his emigration must remain a mystery.

Richard Lee, *the emigrant*

Richard Lee had little trouble establishing himself in the new land, and soon became one of Virginia's most prominent men. A few months after his arrival he became Clerk of the Quarter Court, and in 1643 he became the first attorney-general of Virginia. Political office, though important in the life of Richard Lee, appears to have been his secondary concern — his primary purpose was the acquisition of land and wealth. In 1642 he acquired and settled on an hundred and fifty acre plot which he called "Paradise," and, in the method of the day, soon expanded it to one thousand five hundred acres with the head-rights of indentured servants. That Lee had some wealth when he arrived in Virginia is certain and is evidenced by his purchase of the indentures of seventeen servants at once in 1642.

Political recognition came quickly to Lee, and by mid-decade he was firmly ensconced as the Royal Governor's (Sir William Berkeley) chief aide. His unswerving loyalty to King Charles I qualified him well, in Berkeley's eyes, for the highest position of trust. His advancement continued rapidly; by 1646 he was sheriff of York county and by 1647 burgess of that county. His appointment, in 1649, as secretary of state, elevated him, politically at least, to the second most prominent position in Virginia. In 1651 he received the prime distinction in

the colony, appointment to the King's Council, an honor which was to pass down to each succeeding generation of the Lee family until the Council's extinction in 1776.

Virginia's eventual recognition of Oliver Cromwell interrupted Richard Lee's career of public service for almost a decade. He did not, however, allow this time to pass unbeneficially, and Lee's efforts shifted to the expansion of his landholdings. During this period he founded the great bulk of the empire which made him, at his death, the largest landholder in Virginia. Employing the same means, the head-rights of indentured servants, he established Lee Hall, Ditchley, Cobb's Hall, Mount Pleasant, and Blenheim, which was to become the seat of the Maryland Lees. Despite their disdain, the later generations of Lees benefited greatly from the Cromwellian interlude.

During this same period, Lee acquired an estate in England near London, but the exact date and circumstances of the acquisition are unknown. By 1659 it appears that he intended to settle there and he moved his wife and eight children to England. With the Restoration of Charles II, in May 1660, his prospects improved greatly in America and he abandoned his plan and moved his household back to Virginia. Berkeley was reappointed as Royal Governor, and Lee regained his seat on the Council. He did not, however, assume his old post of secretary of state, probably due to his advanced age. In 1662 he traveled for the last time to England, but returned shortly to spend his last two years of life in his Cobb's Hall estate at Dividing Creek.

Unfortunately little is known of the thoughts and character of Richard Lee, and very few of his papers remain. He kept no diaries nor did he write any sort of memoir. When he died his wealth and properties passed to his eldest son John who had been educated as a physician at Oxford. John Lee returned to Virginia to manage the estate, and served as high sheriff and burgess of Westmoreland County. His tenure was short, though, and in 1673 he died unmarried at the age of twenty-eight. Richard Lee, *the younger*, fell heir to the estate, and carried on the line.

RICHARD LEE, *the younger* (1647-1715)

The second Richard Lee had none of the vitality nor drive of his father. He was very serious, sedate, and taciturn; he has even been portrayed as "melancholy." At Oxford he developed a taste for literature, mostly theological, which persisted throughout his life, and he established one of the finest libraries in Virginia. He married, advantageously, the daughter of another great Virginia family, Laetitia Corbin, and they lived at the Mount Pleasant estate.

He held the traditional political offices of a member of the landed gentry: burgess, naval officer, receiver of duties on the Potomac River, and Colonel of the Westmoreland militia. Like his father he was a member of the Council, but his record in it is undistinguished as is the case with his other offices. Richard Lee, *the younger*, was an even more ardent Royalist than his father, and he believed fervently in the divine right of kings. In fact, Lee's greatest distinguishing act was his continued support of James II even after the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688.

In this stand he was even out of step with the conservative planter aristocracy, and for absolutely refusing to swear allegiance to William and Mary, he was removed from his seat in Council. He eventually yielded on this point and regained his seat, but he appears to have always looked upon James II as the lawful King of England. He naturally opposed Bacon's Rebellion, but his high Toryism led him to be the first Virginian to cooperate with the Fairfax family which held the Northern Neck Proprietary in feudal tenure. Despite his peculiar stands and causes, Richard Lee was respected by his fellow Virginians. He died in 1715 leaving behind him seven children. Of the family fortune and Richard Lee, *the younger*, no more can be said than that he maintained intact the Lee patrimony but did not enhance it in any way.

THOMAS LEE, *the empire builder* (1690-1750)

Thomas Lee, although the most significant member of this generation, did not follow the general pattern of the Virginia planter caste. He was not a first son, but a fifth, and consequently his inheritance was small. As a younger son he received no fine education. He realized that his lack of knowledge of Latin

and Greek would hinder his advancement to high position, so he undertook the study of these on his own, and gained, in the words of his son, William, "some adeptness."

With Thomas Lee there emerges a new pattern of thinking. No longer does there seem to be conflict of interest between England and America, and Thomas, unlike his two direct predecessors was not a transplanted Englishman who looked upon the mother country as home. As a younger son with only a paltry inheritance, he realized that he must make his name and fortune on this continent. There can be no question but that Lee had one of the most farseeing minds of his day, and it has been passed down that he envisioned America as an independent nation early in his century.

Richard Lee III, oldest son and principal heir, chose to remain in England when his father died, and none of the other three older sons appeared to be particularly interested in the vast Lee domains. Thomas was able to lease the Mount Pleasant estate from his brother, the owner, and to cultivate it. It was not, though, on the Lee lands where he got his start, but rather on the Northern Neck Proprietory which now belonged to Lady Fairfax. It is ironic that his father's unpopular act of recognizing the Fairfax domains should prove of such benefit to his son. In 1713 Thomas Lee assumed the agency of the Fairfax lands which consisted of five million acres, replacing Robert ("King") Carter with whom Lady Fairfax was displeased. In this capacity he served for a number of years during which he purchased several properties. Eventually he was granted eight fine estates on the Fairfax proprietory, but, to his credit, not while he held the agency.

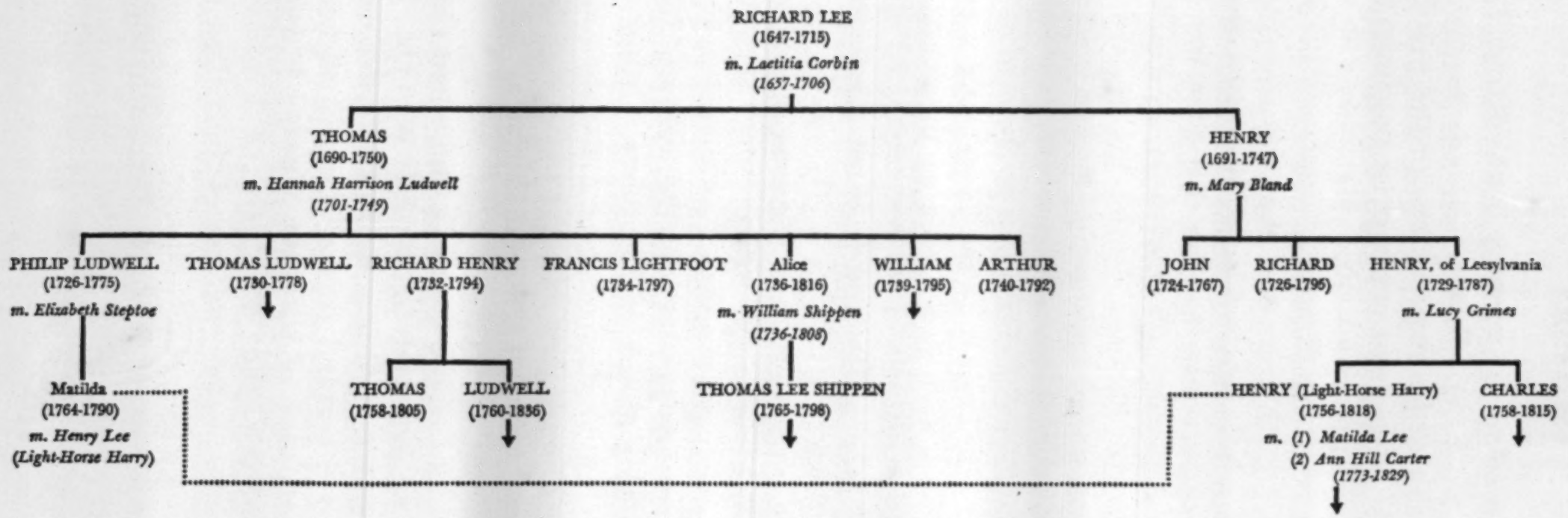
In 1717 Lee bought the land on which his seat "Stratford" was to be built, and in 1722 he married Hannah Harrison Ludwell, a liasion which was to prove, as most Lee marriages did, eugenically beneficial. A few years after their marriage Lee began building his home, which was named after the setting of his grandfather's English estate "Strat-by-the-ford," and by 1730 the family had occupied it. In "Stratford" Thomas and Hannah set about the serious task of rearing a family which was to considerably alter the course of history. By this time Thomas was well established as one of the leading men in Virginia. He had succeeded his father as Naval Officer of the Potomac, and

in 1732 he was appointed to the vacancy in the King's Council created by the death of "King" Carter.

Probably as a result of his experiences on the vast Fairfax lands, Lee had developed a great interest in the potentials of the land to the west of the mountains. He looked upon the French as "intruders into this America," and was anxious to settle that area. The French were not the only obstacle since the Iroquois Indians inhabited and actually owned the area. In 1744 Lee had the opportunity to alter this situation, and in that year he went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as diplomat-in-chief to treat with the Six Nations. Under his leadership, the Treaty of Lancaster was signed transferring title to the Indian's ancestral lands west of the "Great Mountains" to Virginia. It was on this treaty that Great Britain was to base most of her claim to what came to be known as the Northwest Territory.

Lee was not satisfied with just a title to the area; to him possession meant settlement. In 1748 he organized the first Ohio Company with the prime purpose of displacing the French from the Northwest by settling it. He would have preferred to settle the territory with Anglo-Saxons, but since they were not arriving quickly enough to suit him, he advocated encouraging the emigration of German Protestants to populate the area. It was Thomas Lee's concept of the west and its development that placed him ahead of his peers. Unfortunately, there have been no close studies of these concepts and plans, but if there ever are, Thomas Lee will rise to his rightful position among the highest order of colonial thinkers.

Late in life Lee was to receive several more honors. In 1748 he became President of the Council, and when Governor Gooch was recalled to England in the fall of 1749, he was appointed acting governor. In this position his power was truly regal, and he enjoyed the grand title of Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia. He styled himself, in his official correspondence, the "President of Virginia." He died in 1750 the most powerful and one of the richest men in Virginia. His eldest son Philip Ludwell Lee became his principal heir. It is the children of Thomas Lee with which this publication is primarily concerned, and their stories are told in their papers which occupy the eight rolls of microfilm accompanying this *Guide*.



Genealogy of the principal members of THE LEE FAMILY OF VIRGINIA from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries

Chronologies

Arthur Lee

1740, 20 December	born, Stratford Hall, Virginia.
1751-1759	in England at school (Eton).
1759-1760	in Virginia.
1760, December	in Britain, University of Edinburgh, to study medicine.
1764, September	receives M.D. degree.
1765-1766	travels in England, Germany, and Holland, returns to Virginia and practices medicine in Williamsburg.
1768	settles in London.
1770-1774	studies Law at the Middle Temple, London.
1770	his letters of "Junius Americanus" published in London. He is made assistant to Benjamin Franklin, who becomes Massachusetts Bay's agent in London.
1775, March	becomes sole agent for Massachusetts Bay.
1775, April	called to the Bar in London.
1775, November 30	chosen as secret agent in London for Continental Congress Committee of Secret Correspondence (later Committee on Foreign Affairs).

1776, October	appointed to American Commission in France with Benjamin Franklin and Siles Deane.
1777, January-April	in Spain (Burgos, Vitoria), negotiating for supplies for America. (Appointed sole commissioner to Spain, succeeding Franklin, while on this journey.)
1777, May 15-August	in Berlin to negotiate for supplies and support for America.
1779, Autumn	recalled by Congress.
1780, September	arrived in America.
1781-1782	delegate to Virginia Assembly.
1782-1785	delegate to General Congress from Virginia.
1784-1789	served as a Commissioner of the Treasury.
1786	worked on revision of Virginia Laws.
1792, December 12	died at his home, "Lansdowne," Middlesex County, Virginia.

Richard Henry Lee

1732, January 20	Born, Stratford Hall, Virginia.
1743-1752	Studied at Wakefield Academy, England.
1757, December 3	Married Anne Aylett, of Westmoreland County, Virginia.
1758-1776	Served in Virginia House of Burgesses.
1763	Instrumental in founding the "Mississippi Company."
1766, February 27	Signer of the "Westmoreland Resolutions" against the Stamp Act.
1768, December 12	First wife died (by her Lee had four children).

1769, June or July	Married Anne Gaskins Pinckard (by her Lee had five children).
1774-1779	Delegate to Continental Congress from Virginia; served on Secret Committee of Correspondence (later Committee of Foreign Affairs).
1776, June 7	Introduced resolution for American Independence into Congress.
1780-1784	Member of Virginia House of Delegates.
1784-1787	Delegate to General Congress from Virginia.
1784-1786	President of American Congress.
1789-1792	Senator from Virginia; proposed Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.
1794, June 19	Died at his home, "Chantilly," Westmoreland County, Virginia.

William Lee

1739, August 31	born, Stratford Hall, Virginia.
1761-1763	in England.
1763	becomes secretary to the "Mississippi Company."
1763-1766	made a trip to Barbados in this period.
1766, February 27	signer of the "Westmoreland Resolutions" against the Stamp Act.
1768	settles in London, becomes involved in mercantile pursuits.
1769, March 7	married Hannah Philippa Ludwell of London, his first cousin.
1769-1770	with firm of DeBerdt and Sayre: then on his own.
1773, July 3	elected a Sheriff of London.

1774, October	stood as candidate for Alderman from Southwark: defeated.
1775, May 23	elected Alderman of London from Aldgate ward.
1777	appointed American Commercial Agent at Nantes, France, but was never able to exercise the office effectively because of dissension among American Commissioners in Paris.
1778, Spring	went to Germany as Commissioner to Courts of Berlin and Vienna, but was not received at either due to war conditions in central Europe; settled in Frankfurt.
1778, September	negotiates and signs an unauthorized treaty with the Dutch. Treaty became a *casus belli* between Britain and Holland when captured with Henry Laurens in October 1780.
1779	recalled by Congress, and settled in Brussels.
1780	resigned as Alderman of London.
1783, June 30	sailed from Ostend for Virginia; arrived 25 September.
1784, August 18	his wife dies in Ostend (there were five children by this marriage).
1795, June 27	died at his home, "Greenspring," James City County, Virginia.

A Brief Account of the Lee Family Papers

The Lee Family Papers descended intact to Richard Henry Lee (1794-1865), grandson of Richard Henry Lee (1732-1794) and grandnephew of Arthur and William Lee. The younger R. H. Lee utilized the papers to write lives of his grandfather (1825) and his granduncle Arthur (1829). Lee was also concerned with the preservation of these valuable papers, and took steps in that direction. He presented a quantity of letters to the American Philosophical Society on 17 June 1825; on 24 July 1827 he presented another series of papers, bound in eight volumes, to the Harvard College Library; and sometime between 1826 and 1835, he presented the balance of the papers to the University of Virginia. The papers at Harvard have often been described as those of Arthur Lee, and indeed most of the papers there are in some way connected with him. The papers at the American Philosophical Society contain almost exclusively letters to and from Richard Henry Lee. Unfortunately for this neat division, the papers at the University of Virginia contain important papers of both Arthur and Richard Henry Lee, cannot be designated the papers of either, and deny the completeness of the other two collections. On the whole, the younger R. H. Lee's distribution of his family's papers was unfortunate; despite a little effort at a systematic distribution (with Harvard and the Philosophical Society), he managed to render each collection incoherent without reference to the others.

The papers deposited at Harvard and the Philosophical Society have no particular history after their acquisition by those institutions. Carefully preserved and guarded, their existence was undisturbed and happy, as is the existence of those proverbial people who have no history. It was a different story

at the University of Virginia. There, for some inexplicable reason, the papers led a precarious existence for some eighty years before adequate care was given them. Their very advent is shrouded in mystery. A belief has grown up that the University of Virginia Lee papers were acquired for the University by Thomas Jefferson, whose hand may be seen or imagined behind so many things in Charlottesville. From his correspondence, however, it is apparent that Jefferson had nothing to do with the acquisition; given his feelings about the disposal of private papers, it is likely he would have made explicit mention of them. On 25 November 1825, while Rector of the University, he wrote to R. H. Lee:

> You have set . . . an excellent example in depositing his [R. H. Lee's] valuable correspondence with the A. Ph. society. it is most important that this example should be generally followed; for the true history of the revoln . . . can never be truly known until those hoards of private correspondence be given to the public.

Expressing the same sentiments in letters to John Vaughan, librarian of the Philosophical Society (16 September 1825), and James W. Wallace (26 October 1825), Jefferson never mentions such a desirable acquisition. In a letter to John Vaughan of 11 August 1836, R. H. Lee refers to the Lee papers at the University of Virginia, which had been there, as may be inferred, since some indeterminate time before the autumn of 1835. It seems likely the University received its portion of the papers about the time Lee's *Life of Arthur Lee* was published in 1829.

The letter last noted — R. H. Lee to John Vaughan, 11 August 1836 — mentions an effort by Lee to retrieve his family's papers from the University. After commending the Philosophical Society on the care of its Lee papers, he indicates he would like to add the Charlottesville material to the Society's collection:

> I had heard that they had been negligently kept — I wrote & requested, that they might be returned to me; but the Board of Visitors looked upon them as a *gift* to that Institution, & earnestly remonstrated against returning them. If

> . . . you think it worth while to apply to them [again], I will second the application, for I should be happy to see them in *your hands.*

Lee's apprehension over the care received by the documents was well-founded, as will be seen.

The University had a hard time holding on to the collection. During the Civil War the papers were looted (by partisans of both sides) and a number of important documents disappeared, notably some letters from George Washington. It is probable that many of the letters to and from Richard Henry Lee now in the Washington and Jefferson papers in the Library of Congress found their way thence from the papers at the University of Virginia. In 1881 the University nearly lost the papers by subversion from within. A member of the faculty suggested that the Lee Papers be sold to the Library of Congress, the proceeds being placed in a Richard Henry Lee Memorial book fund for the library. When this suggestion was adopted by the faculty, the Board of Visitors, to their great credit, quickly overruled such a sale, expressing their belief in the value of the papers to the archives of the University.[1]

Through the nineteenth century, the papers were kept in sacks in the University library, and were lent to people who wished to make use of them. One fortunate result of this otherwise deplorable method of preservation and use was that at the time of the fire which destroyed the Rotunda (and the library) of the University in October 1895, the Lee papers were out on loan. In 1913 the bohemian life of the documents ended with the purchase of a special case to house the Lee material and other manuscript items in the library's growing research collection.[2]

Since 1913, the papers at the University of Virginia have been carefully preserved and, when possible, expanded. In 1939 photostats of the Lee material at Harvard were added to Virginia's originals through the generosity of Cazenove G. Lee, Jr. Through her deep interest in Arthur Lee, Miss Jessie Fraser has added numerous photostats to the collection.

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1. H. Clemons, *The University of Virginia Library 1825-1950: Story of a Jefferson Foundation* (Charlottesville, 1954), 48-49.
2. Clemons, 81.

Although, as presented in this microfilm edition, the Lee papers contain rather more material than they did when Richard Henry Lee began their dispersal in 1825, it has been impossible to regain that pristine condition. The value of the somewhat enlarged collection will be obvious to anyone familiar with the stature and position of the men who created it.

Bibliographical Note

The papers of practically all Revolutionary War leaders contain Lee letters: the Benjamin Franklin papers at the American Philosophical Society, and the William Shippen, Jr., papers in the Library of Congress, are particularly rich in them. Most items which can truly be called "Lee Family Papers" have been presented in this edition with a few notable exceptions. The Virginia Historical Society and the Virginia State Library, both in Richmond, Virginia, have fine Lee collections which we have not included. Duke University Library also has some pertinent items in the Charles Campbell Papers, including the ledgers of Philip Ludwell Lee from 1743 to 1783. The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation possesses the William Lee letterbooks, which are housed in the archives of the restored Stratford Hall together with numerous other items pertaining mostly to later generations of Lees. There are many pertinent Lee items in numerous European archives that we have made no effort to obtain since they were probably not a part of the original collection. There still remain numerous items of interest in the private hands of various members of the Lee family.

It would be pointless to enumerate and locate each collection which contains Lee material. The serious student is referred to Philip M. Hamer, editor, *A Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1961), and *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.*

There have been two publications which have been based directly upon these papers and in which many of the documents have been transcribed. They are the younger Richard Henry Lee's *Life of Arthur Lee, LL.D. . . . With His Political and Literary Correspondence and his Papers on Diplomatic and Political Subjects, and the Affairs of the United States during the same period,* 2 vols. (Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1829), and *Memoir of the Life of Richard Henry Lee and his correspond-*

ence with the most Distinguished Men in America and Europe, . . ., 2 vols. (Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, 1825). Unfortunately neither of these works live up to their grand titles; the transcriptions are inacurrate, and neither are indexed.

The letters of some of the Revolutionary Lees have been published at various times. There appeared in the *Southern Literary Messenger* in the late 1850's a large number of Lee papers which are so poorly transcribed as to render them useless. On the other hand, *The Letters of Richard Henry Lee* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1911), edited by James Curtis Ballagh, is an accurate and excellent source of material. The *Letters of William Lee, 1766-1783*, 3 vols. (Brooklyn; Historical Printing Club, 1891), edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, is still the best edition of William Lee material.

For a witty and accurate account of the Lee family and its heritage see: Cazenove Gardiner Lee, Jr., *Lee Chronicle: Studies of the Early Generations of the Lees of Virginia*, edited and compiled by Dorothy Mills Parker (New York: New York University Press, 1957). The best short account of the Lee family is Burton J. Hendrick, *The Lees of Virginia: Biography of a Family* (New York: Halcyon House, 1935). Edmund Jennings Lee's, *Lee of Virginia, 1642-1892* (Philadelphia: [Franklin Printing Company], 1895), though mostly genealogical, should not be overlooked.

Editorial Procedure

It is not the purpose of a microfilm publication to emulate the great letterpress projects, but rather to present the scholar with the documents and papers of a manuscript collection in as usable a form as possible. With this end in mind we have refrained from including annotation and cross-references almost entirely. Occasionally, where confusion was deemed likely to occur, a target of explanation has been included. On other occasions, when an individual document of particular interest or with a history of its own has occurred, a note of explanation is presented. In certain cases where a date ascribed to an item is not included in nor obvious from the text, a target explaining the logic by which the date was assigned is included. With these few exceptions, editorial comment has been limited to an explanation of the actual arrangement of the material.

A simple chronological series has been chosen for this presentation of *The Lee Family Papers*. The younger Richard Henry Lee, in the early nineteenth century, employed at least two arrangements other than chronological neither of which, if reconstructed, would be satisfactory today. There are several numbers on almost every document, most of them in his hand, which are extraneous to the present arrangement. Lee's ordering of the documents appears to be the sequence in which he intended to employ them in the preparation of biographies of his two illustratious forebearers: Richard Henry Lee, his grandfather, and Arthur Lee, his granduncle. In addition to these numbers, there often appear numbers of an earlier period, and still another set of later ones appear on the documents from the American Philosophical Society, referring to the pages of their bound manuscript volumes. With complete disregard to existing numeration, and in hopes of not further confusing an already muddled situation, we have provided a frame number with each document, roughly correlating to a running pagina-

tion, which begins anew on each roll of microfilm. The frame number has been added for quick reference and to facilitate indexing should such a demand ever arise.

The documents in this microfilm publication fall in one major series and four short sub-series. Both the major series and the sub-series are in chronological order with the sub-series running from the date of their earliest document. The first sub-series falls early in the first roll of microfilm, and consists of a group of bills, receipts, and bills of lading dating from 1743 to 1750. The subsequent sub-series are on the latter part of roll two, and consist of the Proceedings of the Secret Committee of the Continental Congress dating from 18 September 1775 to 10 September 1777, Papers of Robert Morris and John Ross 1776-1778, and Papers of William Brigham 1776-1787. On roll eight will be found several pamphlets which are a part of the collection, and which are included because of their high research value and their extreme rarity.

Documents known to have been enclosed with others have been placed directly behind their letters of transmittal. Translations which are a part of the collection have also been placed after the original document. All translations which have been included are believed to be contemporary; we have not undertaken the task of preparing scholarly translations. Occasionally we have included a typed transcription, when, in our judgment, it has seemed obvious that the original would be undiscernible on film. In a few cases we have included transcriptions of originals which were not at our disposal, but which have been in the collection. Such typescripts are not intended to replace the originals, and they have been included as the best available document. For the user's further convenience, when such situations occur typed cards have been placed before the first page of the first document to indicate respectively that: "Enclosure follows," "Translation follows," "Typescript follows," or that a "Transcription" only is available.

Dates supplied by the editors have been placed in square brackets, and those of an uncertain nature have been placed in square brackets with a question mark. The same procedure has been followed with names. Documents without specific dates, but which can be attributed to a given period, have been

placed after the last specifically dated item of that period in alphabetical order according to author or originator. Undated material has been placed at the end of the collection in alphabetical order.

The dates on some documents before 1752 are expressed in Old Style (the Julian Calendar) since it was not until 2 September of that year that by act 24 George II, c. 23, England and all British colonies shifted to New Style (the Gregorian Calendar). Thus, the day after 2 September 1752 became 14 September 1752. A further complication of the Old Style dating is that 25 March was considered the first day of the New Year — January, February, and most of March being considered the last months of the preceding year. We have expressed dates of this nature as follows: 24 February 1745/46, or essentially in Old Style with the 46 only referring to New Style. It must be kept in mind that almost all of Europe, except where the Orthodox Church was predominant, had shifted to New Style in the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries.

The particular method of spacing employed on the film has been chosen to emulate as closely as possible the tangible documents. The first page of an item appears on the right-hand side of a frame preceded by a card identifying and dating it. Subsequent pages are centered in the frame; and the last page or endorsement will appear on the left-hand side, with the rest of the frame unoccupied. If, in editing the film, it is necessary to add frames due to omissions, the letters "A," "B," "C," . . . ., will be placed after the preceding number. If it is necessary to delete frames, a target will be spliced into the film indicating the missing numbers. These expedients, though a compromise with perfection, are employed to avoid multiple refilmings and to avert the possibility of introducing new errors.

There are in existence several findings aids which we have included in the first roll of microfilm. First to appear is Justin Winsor's *Calendar of the Arthur Lee Manuscripts in the Library of Harvard University* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: John Wilson and Son, 1882); second is the *Calendar of the Correspondence Relating to the American Revolution of . . . Hon. Richard Henry Lee, Hon. Arthur Lee, . . . , in the Library of the American Philosophical Society* (Philadelphia:

The American Philosophical Society, 1900); third is an unpublished name index to the Lee Family Papers in the University of Virginia Library; and finally, a key to the ciphers used during the war by the Lee brothers and others, which was prepared by Edmund C. Burnett, and which the Library of Congress has been kind enough to make available to us.

We have prepared two simpler types of finding aids for the convenience of the users of microfilm: Roll Notes, and a List of Major Correspondents. The Roll Notes are essentially a subjective analysis of the contents of each roll of film, and are reproduced in this *Guide*. The List of Major Correspondents, essentially objective in nature, appears at the end of this *Guide*, and consists of an identification, within the context of the individual's rôle in the collection, of anyone who is represented by ten or more items or who is particularly significant to the collection. Unfortunately funds were not available for the preparation of a complete calendar and index at this time, so we have provided what we believe to be the next best thing. The only other aid provided is a list of pseudonyms reproduced below. On the film itself there appears a centimeter scale at the bottom of each frame making it possible for the user to determine the actual size of any document.

In short, we have tried to present the whole of *The Lee Family Papers* in a concise and usable manner. We have constantly kept the many problems of using microfilm in mind, and, in an effort to overcome as many of these as possible, have applied graphic principles wherever applicable. Hopefully we have solved some ills which many have felt were inherent in this medium of communication.

LIST OF PSEUDONYMS

Edmund Jenings *alias*:	John Bourgenville J. Clareville J. Clement Malcom Derimple Donald Donaldson Duncan Donaldson John Harris George Harrison Jon. Johnstone Donald McDonald Donald McGregor C. Townsend John Townsend Robert Williams
Arthur Lee *alias*:	M. Dupré Alexander Johnstone M. Johnstone M. Letsom M. Pringle
William Lee *alias*:	A. Lindsay Baron de Bach

Arthur Lee also published under the pseudonyms "Junius Americanus," and "Monitor." Richard Henry Lee published under the pseudonym "Rusticus."

Roll Notes

Only the documents of the University of Virginia have been filmed directly from the original MSS. Other institutions' holdings have been filmed from negative or positive photostats, and Xerox reproductions.

ROLL ONE: 1 January 1740—31 December 1769
Finding Aids, Key to Ciphers; Personal, Political, and Commercial Correspondence.

1743-1750
Miscellaneous Bills, Receipts, and Bills of Lading

The roll begins with the calendar of the MSS at Harvard University, compiled by Justin Winsor in 1882; the calendar of the MSS of the American Philosophical Society, which is a listing by correspondent only, with no abstracts; and an index to the correspondents in the MSS of the University of Virginia. Also included is a partial key to the ciphers used by the Lees which was compiled by Edmund C. Burnett. The documents on this roll begin with a 1672 map of Richard Lee's plantation, "Paradise," and his will, dated 1714. The first important run of MSS is a series of bills, receipts, and bills of lading dated between 1743 and 1750 concerning the commerce carried on by Henry Lee, Thomas Lee, John Lee, and Richard Lee. Between 1744 and 1750 Thomas Lee and Conrad Weiser of Pennsylvania carried on a correspondence concerned with Indian life and affairs (only the letters of Lee to Weiser appear here).

The years 1751 through 1757 are unrepresented in the collection, being the period between the death of Thomas Lee (1750) and the beginning of the political activity of his sons.

On 29 August 1759 the first letter from Adam Stephen to Richard Henry Lee appears, initiating a series that ends only in 1777, after Stephen's court-martial after the battle of Germantown. His letters discuss military events (French and Indian War, Revolutionary War) and Western lands. There is a quantity of material on this roll pertaining to Massachusetts, dating from 7 November 1765, when Thomas Cushing, Speaker of the Massachusetts Bay House of Representatives, wrote Dennis DeBerdt, merchant of London, informing him of his appointment as agent of that colony in London. (When DeBerdt died in 1770, Benjamin Franklin took his place, making Arthur Lee his assistant. Lee became sole agent in 1775, thus adding the Massachusetts Bay material to his own papers.) An interesting sub-division of this series is the material dealing with Daniel Malcom of Boston, who protested when the deputy collector for the port of Boston searched his house for smuggled contraband in September 1766. Other items of note are the Westmoreland Resolutions against the Stamp Act, 27 February 1766, and drafts of two speeches delivered by R. H. Lee in the House of Burgesses — one on paper money in 1763, the other dealing with the contest over separating the Speaker of the House from the Treasury in 1766 or 1767. Among the regular correspondents are Robert Carter Nicholas, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing, and John Dickenson.

Arthur Lee's letters fall neatly into three periods. The first begins 24 December 1760, when he wrote R. H. Lee from London of his arrival, the death of King George II, and his meeting with Samuel Johnson. This series covers Arthur's career at the University of Edinburgh, where he received the M.D. degree in 1764, and ends in 1766 with his return to Virginia. The second period, 1766-1768, contains a few letters to R. H. Lee from Williamsburg, where Arthur practised medicine. The third series begins in 1768, when Arthur and his brother William went to London to seek their fortunes. Written principally to Richard Henry Lee, the letters in this last period contain much political material. The growth of his relationship with Lord Shelburne and his interest in the radical movements of the period are well illustrated. In a letter to Francis Lightfoot Lee of 23 March 1769 he mentions the Wilkesite group "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," and says "my

purse does not equal my inclination to support the Bill of Rights." (By the next year he was an active member of the group.) Lee was especially impressed by the letters of Junius — he called him the only political commentator worth reading — and on 3 December 1769 he wrote to R. H. Lee that he had begun writing under the *nom de plume* of "Junius Americanus," hoping to popularize the American cause by a reflection of the ferocious and popular government-bater.

ROLL TWO: 1 January 1770—31 December 1776
Personal, Political, and Commercial Correspondence.

18 September 1775—10 September 1777
Proceedings of the Secret Committee of the Continental Congress.

1776-1778
Papers of Robert Morris and John Ross.

1776-1787
Papers of William Brigham.

This roll contains material illustrative of the procession to war on both sides of the Atlantic in 1775. In England, Arthur and William Lee led active and exciting lives. William, newly married, worked energetically in commerce, receiving tobacco from Virginia and shipping needed goods thence. There are numerous letters from him to Francis Lightfoot Lee (especially) and Richard Henry Lee concerning trade and shipping. He was as politically minded as his more famous brothers, and his letters often contain political material. William was elected sheriff of London in 1773, and alderman from Aldgate ward in 1775 (which post he resigned only in 1780). Arthur Lee studied law at the Middle Temple from 1770 through 1774, and was called to the London bar in April 1775. He was assistant to Benjamin Franklin, agent for Massachusetts Bay, until 1775, when on 19 March Franklin wrote him, turning all the Massachusetts papers over to him, saying, "You will if you think fit continue . . . the Agent for the Assembly of . . . Massachusetts, which I cannot again undertake." Lee was

also active in the "Bill of Rights" society and had a hand in preparing letters and petitions of that group — a draft of a letter to the Lord Mayor of March 1771 is in his hand, and he mentions such activity in a letter to R. H. Lee of 11 June 1771. This last letter contains a good insight into how Arthur then regarded the political contest between England and the colonies. In the midst of political news, he mentions the education of Richard Henry's son, Ludwell: if Ludwell were to be trained in the law, "By the time he woud be fit for the Temple, I shall [be able to] to assist him [in] his Studies." As the boy was barely eleven years old, it would seem his uncle was optimistic about the settlement of the current political problems. Arthur Lee also turned his efforts to pamphlets, producing several on American affairs; a few drafts of his letters of "Junius Americanus" (1770) appear in this roll. Not all his time was spent on such serious business; on 10 September 1774 William Lee wrote to R. H. Lee, "I have perused yr. letter to our Br. A. as he is absent on a tour to Italy." Among the more interesting items in this roll are a letter from Isaac Barré to Arthur Lee, January 1771; letters from Mrs. Catherine Macauley to Arthur Lee (1773) and R. H. Lee (1775); a report of the Privy Council on a petition from the Massachusetts Bay House of Representatives, February 1774; a letter from Arthur to R. H. Lee, 26 December 1774, mentioning an interview with Lord Chatham and describing his views; and the first contacts of Arthur Lee with Count de Vergennes and C. W. F. Dumas (June and September 1776).

In the colonies the development of revolutionary attitudes and the interchange of ideas is well represented in the letters to and from Richard Henry Lee. His most important correspondents are Samuel Adams, John Dickenson, Robert Carter Nicholas, General Charles Lee, Edmund Pendleton, John Page, George Washington, John Augustine Washington, and William Shippen, Jr. On 9 August 1774 George Washington wrote R. H. Lee asking whether he thought the deputies from Virginia to the general congress should have "authentick lists of our Exports, & Imports generally, but more especially to Great Britain?" Washington also says that should Lee be going to Philadelphia by land, he would like to travel with him. Writing to Thomas Jefferson on 3 November 1776, Lee described Bene-

dict Arnold as "fiery, hot, and impetuous, but without discretion." Other items of interest are the depositions given by men involved in the battles of Lexington and Concord, April 1775; the proceedings of the Secret Committee of Congress (later Committee of Foreign Affairs), September 1775 to September 1777 (in a separate series at the end of the roll); the instructions of Congress to commanders of ships of war, April 1776; the draft copy of the Declaration of Independence sent by Thomas Jefferson to R. H. Lee in July 1776; an abstract of money advanced by Congress to various people and companies from September 1775 to August 1776 (placed under latter date); and various documents and letters concerning the appointment of Commissioners to France in September and October 1776.

ROLL THREE: 1 January 1777—31 December 1777

Personal, Diplomatic, Political Correspondence; Commercial Accounts, Records, and Correspondence.

In this roll appear for the first time a number of important correspondents of the American Commissioners in France. Arthur Lee's journey to Spain (January-April) generated an important series of correspondence with Joseph Gardoqui and Sons, merchants of Bilbao, and with James Gardoqui, a scion of that house. Lee drew up a plan for a treaty with Spain in March, based on his observations while on this journey. On 14 January appears the first letter of Jonathan Williams, nephew of Benjamin Franklin and commercial agent at Nantes, whose letters through this year give a good picture of the operation of the American supply agency in that port. Williams's accounts for 1777, at the end of the roll, provide valuable information about the quantity and nature of French supplies for the United States, and also contain data about current prices of various commodities. Lee's journey to Berlin (May-August) is represented by a number of letters — the most exciting event of this trip was the melodramatic rifling of his papers by British agents there. On 1 September, Lee's cousin, Edmund Jenings, wrote his first letter from London; containing news of political

and military developments, Jenings's letters continued to supply Lee with valuable information for several years. Another interesting correspondent is Dr. John Berkenhout, an old college friend of Arthur's who wrote a number of pungent letters to his "amico" despite their wide political differences. (Berkenhout, physician, naturalist, and miscellaneous writer, was involved in the unsuccessful British peace embassy to America in 1778.)

The developing contention between the Lee family and Silas Deane is a continuing theme in this roll and is well illustrated by William Lee's letter to Francis Lightfoot Lee of 9 August, expressive of the confusion over the commercial agency at Nantes, and the Lees' fear of a dark cabal operating against them. Also of interest is the growth of American contact with important French officials in the effort to secure supplies and active French support: there are letters to and from Vergennes, the foreign minister, and C. A. Gerard, his secretary and later Minister to the United States; Sartine, the Minister of Marine; and Grand and Sollier, bankers at Paris and Nantes, respectively.

Across the Atlantic, the roll contains letters relative to exciting wartime events — as the capture and treatment of General Charles Lee, and the great victory at Saratoga — and to sundry problems of co-ordinating the war effort and operating the new government. Among Richard Henry Lee's principal correspondents are General Washington, General Adam Stephen, Edmund Pendleton, judge of the Virginia Court of Chancery, and John Page lieutenant-governor of Virginia. Items of particular interest include the detailed letter of 9 May from R. H. Lee, Robert Morris, William Whipple, and Philip Livingston to John Paul Jones, ordering him to proceed to France and European waters; and R. H. Lee's letter of 10 May to his sons, Thomas and Ludwell, advising them how to occupy their time in France with their uncles Arthur and William.

ROLL FOUR: 1 January 1778—30 June 1778

Personal, Political, Diplomatic, and Commercial Correspondence; Financial Records and Correspondence.

This roll consists mostly of material pertaining to Arthur Lee and France. The biggest event represented was the signing of the Franco-American treaties on 16 February and the ratification of these treaties by Congress on 4 May. Silas Deane was recalled by Congress and left Paris in April, much to Arthur Lee's relief. His replacement, John Adams, arrived at Bordeaux early in April, where he was met by John Bondfield, the American commercial agent there, and arrived in Paris on the eighth. The Lee-Deane dispute expanded apace before Deane departed, and it came to involve a number of new people, such as William Carmichael and Edward Bancroft. In connection with this dispute, the agency at Nantes became even more confused. William Lee, a claimant to the agency, gave up and accepted an appointment as commissioner to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, leaving Nantes on 26 March. The death of the unfortunate Thomas Morris, yet another claimant, led to a row over the disposal of his papers, which John Ross, associated with Willing, Morris, and Co., of Philadelphia (as Thomas Morris had been), claimed should be turned over to that company. Jonathan Williams lost his place in Nantes in this period; he wrote to his Uncle Franklin on 18 April "I have been in hot water a great while and it is now time to have full authority or none at all" — shortly he had none at all, and Jean Daniel Schweighauser took over as American agent for the ports of Brittany.

In this roll begins the series of letters from C. W. F. Dumas, American agent and correspondent at The Hague, and from Major John Thornton came important letters from England containing data on American prisoners there and British military and naval affairs and movements. John Paul Jones appears on 16 January when he is given a free hand to cruise in European waters by the Commissioners (though Arthur Lee objected to the proposed method of disposal of prizes). Jones's letter of apology to the Countess of Selkirk, whose home had been robbed by American sailors under his command, is of

interest. Two sets of accounts of the Commissioners with F. Grand of Paris contain a record of their disbursements and receipts from the latter part of 1777 through mid 1778.

In America, R. H. Lee who had been suffering from ill-health and had left Congress for "Chantilly" in December 1777, returned to his duties in March 1778. The British peace commission (one of whose members was Dr. Berkenhout) supplied some excitement in June. Congress drafted a discouraging answer to these gentlemen on 6 June, and in a letter dated 13 June, William Shippen, Lee's brother-in-law, waxed eloquent against the acceptance of any peace offers from the British. (In this same letter, General George Weedon wrote R. H. Lee about his desire to retire from military life.) Another interesting comment on the peace mission came from Simeon Deane in a letter to Sir George Grand on 18 June. The transferral of the Lee-Deane feud to America is noted in F. L. Lee's letter to R. H. Lee of 25 June: he fears that "the junto" headed by Silas Deane's friends in America (Deane arrived in person in July) has managed "to throw some little discredit upon us." R. H. Lee's correspondence is concentrated heavily upon his fellow Virginians: he corresponds with Mann Page, John Page, John Augustine Washington, and Edmund Pendleton, sending them news of Congress and events in the north, receiving from them news about politics and war in Virginia. On 18 June, Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia, wrote Lee concerning the problems of raising the state's quota of troops. Lee and General Washington also kept each other informed about their particular activities.

ROLL FIVE: 1 July 1778–31 March 1779

Personal, Diplomatic, Political, and Commercial Correspondence.

The chief interest of the documents of this roll lies again with Arthur Lee in France. He kept himself busy examining accounts (Jonathan Williams's in July, Monthieu's, a French merchant, in September), doggedly guarding the public money. The dispute with Deane, now effectively out of Lee's control,

continued to generate heat and a little light. The light consisted in the unfolding of Edward Bancroft's true position in diplomatic circles, as it appeared he might be working as an informant for both sides and was partly responsible for certain security leaks. Even worse, the loyalty of Hezikiah Ford, Lee's secretary, was seriously questioned in resolutions laid before Congress on 26 January, which were immediately relayed to Lee by James Lovell. (The charges against Ford are further elaborated in a letter from John Page to R. H. Lee, 19 March.) On 8 March Lee sent a statement in reply to Deane's charges to R. H. Lee.

Insight into the American activity in Spain, which consisted of the gathering of supplies for the United States and the fitting out and support of American war vessels, can be gained in John Emery's and James Gardoqui's letters to Lee, while the ceaseless activity of John Bondfield at Bordeaux continues to be represented in his letters. There are several letters from John Paul Jones, the most interesting being of 21 November, in which he comments upon his various successes and problems. On Christmas day, Dr. Berkenhout wrote Lee and expressed his unhappiness over the failure of the peace efforts of that year: "I hate all your bloody minded rogues on both sides the question." Lee gained a new correspondent in Alexander Dick. Dick had been captured by the British on 25 June 1777 while serving as Captain of Marines aboard the *Mosquito*, a brig belonging to Virginia. After a year's captivity at Forton prison, near Portsmouth, England, he escaped and made his way to Nantes, where he sought new military employment and expressed himself freely to his countryman in Paris. On 30 September he wrote of John Adams that he was "fitter to be amongst his shoe String gentry than in one of the politest Courts of Europe." And on 10 December, he complained to Lee, "I make no doubt he [Adams] would . . . give the command of a Frigate to a Cape Cod fisherman, rather than to a Southern Gentleman. . . ." The expanding web of American diplomacy may be noted by the negotiations of William Lee in Amsterdam concerning a commercial treaty and his thoughts on the general European situation in letters to R. H. Lee of 15 and 17 October and 20 December. Arthur Lee made efforts to secure a substantial loan for the United States in Amsterdam in November

and December. The growing reputation of George Washington is illustrated by a letter of 2 July from Edward Bridgen, a merchant of London and a correspondent of Arthur Lee's: he requests a "*likeness* of Washington, either on paper or Metal. If you can procure me one or of the *Pater Patriae* pray do! I have a medal of the latter, but not a likeness."

Richard Henry Lee maintained his usual correspondents, save for George Washington, who appears much less frequently in this roll. On 12 July Lee wrote to his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, of the arrival of D'Estaing's fleet and the Count's declaration of war upon Great Britain. He also mentioned the arrival of the French minister, C. A. Gerard, and Silas Deane. Deane began his campaign against the Lees in December with a letter to the *Pennsylvania General Advertiser*, to which R. H. Lee responded on the 16th; but as Francis Lightfoot noted in a Christmas day letter to Richard Henry, Deane's forces were winning everywhere and "If our brothers are not disgraced now, I am sure they will be e'er long; . . . no villany will be left unpracticed to ruin them." On 11 February, R. H. Lee wrote to Arthur, rendering a full account of the unfolding of the "wicked intrigues." Among other interesting letters are those from Lafayette, De Kalb, and Pulaski, Horatio Gates, and a letter from Benjamin Franklin to James Lovell of 22 July, on the state of affairs in France.

ROLL SIX: 1 April 1779—31 December 1780
Personal, Diplomatic, and Political Corrsepondence.

The documents in this roll witness the downfall of the Lees. In July 1779, William Lee was notified of the recall of his commission to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, but he was allowed to remain in Europe. During 1780 he settled in Brussels, where he remained for three years, attempting to refound his commercial establishment. Arthur Lee lost his credentials to the French Court on 14 September, when Dr. Franklin was made sole minister there; on 26 September he lost his commission to Spain, when John Jay was given that post by Congress. From April to September 1779 Lee had devoted some

time to his Spanish charge, corresponding with Count Floridablanca, the chief Spanish minister, in June and August. The need for Spain to enter the war on the American side was strongly felt in Congress, and Lee received various letters asking for information about Spain. With this prodding, he resolved to go to Madrid, but was refused the necessary funds by Dr. Franklin on 30 September, ending the project. On 4 April 1779, Richard Henry Lee wrote in cipher to Arthur that Hezikiah Ford ought to be dismissed as his secretary, as Ford was felt to be of dubious loyalty. Oblivious of this, Arthur informed Richard Henry on 27 April that Ford was returning to the United States for his health and would give him the latest information concerning the Commissioners. Lee sailed from L'Orient in July 1780 and landed at Boston in September, returning to his native land for the first time in twelve years.

Among other events of note was the "duel" between William Lee and Samuel Petrie. Petrie had insinuated in a letter to Arthur Lee of 9 April 1779 that William might be responsible for some information leaking to the British, which prompted William's challenge. After long negotiations, a meeting was arranged near Valenciennes on 3 August, where, to cap the comic opera proceedings, the men were unable to arrange a time for the fight; both departed, honor evidentally satisfied. Alexander Dick managed to get an appointment under John Paul Jones but quickly found Jones meant to be commander of his own ship. "by Heavens! I would not sail with him for all Europe," Dick exclaimed in a letter to Arthur Lee of 5 May 1779. He explained more fully on 26 May: "Capt Jones . . . is a brave & experienced officer, but sea officers . . . contract such an insulting . . . behaviour that it is impossible for any Gentleman of Spirit to serve under them." Therefore he had left the *Poor Richard*. Items concerning Jones are scattered throughout the roll, notably concerning his victory over the *Serapis* in October 1779 and his quarrel with Peter Landais in June 1780. Ralph Izard, writing from the Low Countries, and James Lovell in America, appear as important correspondents with Arthur Lee.

Richard Henry Lee resigned from Congress in April 1779, despite pleas to stay (e.g., William Shippen's letter of 15 April). On 3 May he wrote Thomas Jefferson, justifying his resignation

with pressing family matters, ill health, and persecution "by the united voice of toryism, peculation, faction, envy, malice, and all uncharitablness." In the same letter he attempts to justify his effort to force his tenants to pay their rents in tobacco, rather than in the inflated legal tender of the land. The maneuvers of the anti-Lee faction in Congress which led to Jay's appointment to Spain are illustrated in letters to and from Lee throughout the summer and early autumn of 1779. New regular correspondents include Henry Laurens (captured by the British in October 1780 with William Lee's "treaty with Amsterdam, giving the British a pretext for war with Holland), James Lovell, William Whipple, and Thomas Jefferson, who became governor of Virginia in June 1779.

ROLL SEVEN: 1 January 1781–31 December 1795

Personal, Political, and Financial Correspondence.

The documents on this roll cover a span of fifteen years and vary widely in subject matter and interest. A fertile source especially for the 1780's – the Critical Period – the documents contain a good deal of financial and political material. There are numerous letters and papers of Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance from 1781 to 1785, and of Arthur Lee who was a Commissioner of the Treasury from 1784 to 1789. Both Arthur and Richard Henry Lee were active in state and national politics, and these activities are reflected in their letters. Besides the financial and general political topics, there is material on foreign affairs, Western lands, and problems arising from the creation and adoption of the Constitution. Regular correspondents through this period include George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, George Weedon, James Monroe, James Madison, John Adams, John Bondfield, Edmund Pendleton, Samuel Adams, and Theoderick Bland. William Lee did not return to the United States until September 1783, and until he sailed from Brussels, he kept a good correspondence with his brothers.

The year 1781 has numerous items of interest. In the first quarter appear a number of letters concerning Benedict

Arnold's invasion of Virginia — "Arnold & his banditti" (R. H. Lee). An interesting letter on American finance went from Charles Thompson, the Secretary of Congress, to Robert Morris on 29 June. "Light Horse Harry" Lee wrote a long letter to R. H. Lee on 24 July about military events and his exploits. The original of Lord Cornwallis's parole, signed and dated at Yorktown on 28 October, found its way into R. H. Lee's papers. And on 9 December, Harvard College awarded an LLD degree to Arthur Lee.

A general idea of the flavor and content of the balance of the roll may be gained by a rapid survey of a few of the more noteworthy items. George Washington wrote to R. H. Lee on 12 June 1784 asking his aid in rewarding the worthy services of Thomas Paine in the late war. Also in this year is the MS of a speech Arthur Lee delivered to the Council of the Six Nations (Iroquois). On 4 February 1787 the Marquess of Lansdowne (Earl of Shelburne), a long-time friend of Arthur Lee's, wrote him a long letter full of news and gossip. On an inner page of a letter from Arthur Lee to George Mason of 21 May 1787 is a memorandum, in Lee's hand, on "Amendments to the Confederation." On 9 May 1789 Arthur wrote R. H. Lee an interesting letter on current politics and political maneuvering in New York, the nation's capital. On 24 April of the same year, Arthur's old friend and correspondent, Count de Sarsfield, wrote from France mentioning the danger of revolution there; on 15 July, John Bondfield wrote from Bordeaux of the uneasy political situation. After the storm in France had burst, Dr. Berkenhout wrote a last letter to Arthur on 12 May 1790, and jocularly took the revolutionary statesman to task: "Why the Devil did not you manage to confine your demon of Liberty to your own quarter of the world? Why must the flame . . . set old Europe in a blaze?" After mentioning (approvingly) a few of the striking changes the Revolution had wrought in France, Berkenhout observed with his usual verve, "The present form of government in that country is neither my a—se nor my elbow."

ROLL EIGHT.

Lee manuscripts and pamphlets; miscellaneous undated items.

This roll contains a number of manuscript items and pamphlets written by the Lees. There are two manuscript items. The first is the "Memoirs" of Arthur Lee, which he neither published nor finished, and in which he hoped to present his view of the American diplomacy of the 1770's. The second is an "Account of the Robbery of the Papers of [Arthur] Lee Amn. Agent at Berlin 26 July 1777," which is the investigation of this event by the Prussian courts. The document is handwritten, in the original German with a French translation.

There are eight pamphlets: *A True State of the Proceedings in the Parliament of Great Britain and in the province of Massachusetts Bay . . .* (London, 1774), written by Arthur Lee from materials furnished him by Benjamin Franklin; *An Appeal to the Justice and Interests of the People of Great Britain in the Present Disputes with America* (London, 1774), by Arthur Lee; *A Second Appeal to the Justice and Interests of the People, on the Measures respecting America* (London, 1775), by Arthur Lee; *A Speech intended to have been delivered in the House of Commons, in Support of the Petition from the General Congress at Philadelphia* (London, 1775), by Arthur Lee, concerning the "Olive Branch" petition; *The Twelve United Colonies by their Delegates in Congress, to the Inhabitants of Great Britain* (1775), by Richard Henry Lee; *Extracts from a letter written to the President of Congress . . . in answer to a Libel published . . . by Silas Deane* (Philadelphia, 1780), by Arthur Lee; *Observations on certain Commercial Transactions in France, laid before Congress* (Philadelphia, 1780), by Arthur Lee; and *Observations leading to a fair examination of the system of government proposed by the late Convention. . . . In a number of letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican* (New York, 1787), by Richard Henry Lee.

At the end of the roll appear a number of undated papers which apparently are related to the legal studies and practice of Arthur Lee.

List of Major Correspondents

ADAMS, JOHN (1735-1826): of Massachusetts, lawyer; member of First and Second Continental Congresses; Commissioner to France, 1778-1779; appointed minister to Great Britain, member of peace commission, 1779; minister to United Provinces, 1780; helped negotiate Treaty of Paris, 1783; minister to Great Britain, 1785-1788. *24 items.*

ADAMS, SAMUEL (1722-1803): of Massachusetts, merchant; Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1765-1774, clerk 1766-1774; Continental Congress, 1774-1781. *20 items.*

BERKENHOUT, JOHN (1730-1791): English physician, naturalist, miscellaneous writer, friend of Arthur Lee; member of 1778 British peace commission to the United States. *14 items.*

BONDFIELD, JOHN: American commercial agent at Bordeaux. *50 items.*

CUSHING, THOMAS (1725-1788) : of Boston, merchant and politician; member of: Massachusetts General Court, 1761-1775, Speaker, 1766-1774; First and Second Continental Congresses; Massachusetts Council, 1776-1779. *11 items.*

DEANE, SILAS (1737-1789) : of Connecticut, lawyer; Connecticut General Assembly, 1772; member First and Second Continental Congresses; sent to France as commercial and diplomatic agent for Congress, March 1776, recalled 1778. *21 items.*

DICK, ALEXANDER (d. 1785): of Virginia, soldier and sailor; Captain of Marines (Virginia), captive of British 1777-1778; later a Major in regular Continental Army (retired 1783). *9 items.*

DICKENSON, JOHN (1732-1808): of Delaware and Pennsylvania, lawyer; Speaker, Delaware Assembly, 1760-1762; Pennsylvania legislature, 1762-1764, 1770-1776; First and Second Con-

tinental Congresses; member of Congress from Delaware, 1779-1781; Constitutional Convention, 1787. *12 items.*

DUMAS, CHARLES WILLIAM FREDERIC: linguist, man of letters; American agent and correspondent at The Hague. *22 items.*

EMERY, JOHN: American agent active in Spain in connection with commercial and naval matters. *15 items.*

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN (1706-1790): Colonial agent in London for Pennsylvania, Georgia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, until 1775; Continental Congress, 1775-1776; Chief Commissioner to France, 1776-1785. *66 items.*

GARDOQUI, JAMES: Member of Gardoqui & Company of Bilbao; correspondent of Arthur Lee's on commercial matters in Spain; a Spanish agent in the United States in the 1780's. *26 items.*

GARDOQUI, JOSEPH, AND COMPANY: merchants of Bilbao. *31 items.*

GRAND, FERDINAND: banker at Paris who handled the accounts of the American Commissioners. *13 items.*

IZARD, RALPH (1742-1804): of South Carolina, planter; in England 1754-1764, 1771-1776, then Paris; Commissioner to Tuscany, 1777 (never received by Tuscan government); recalled 1779; delegate to Congress, 1782-1783; member, South Carolina legislature, 1783-1789. *10 items.*

JEFFERSON, THOMAS (1743-1826): of Virginia, lawyer; House of Burgesses, 1769-1775; Continental Congress, 1775-1776; Virginia House of Delegates, 1776-1779; Governor of Virginia, 1779-1781. *8 items.*

JENINGS, EDMUND (d. 1819): of London; second cousin to the Lee brothers; kept Arthur Lee informed of London events during the war. *41 items.*

JONES, JOHN PAUL (1747-1792): Senior Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, 1775, Captain, 1776; cruised in European waters from French ports, 1778, 1779, 1780. *19 items.*

LAFAYETTE, MARQUES DE (1757-1834): Major General, Continental Army; in United States 1777-1779, 1780-1781, 1784-1785. *8 items.*

LAURENS, HENRY (1724-1792): of South Carolina, merchant, planter; member of South Carolina Commons House of Assembly, 1754-1774; Continental Congress, 1777-1779, President, 1777-1778; captured by British while on voyage to Holland, 1780, released 1781. *11 items.*

LEE, ARTHUR (1740-1792). *244 items.*

LEE, CHARLES (1731-1782): soldier; Major-General, Continental Army, 1775-1780; in captivity by British, 1776-1778; evidentally no relation to the Virginia Lees. *11 items.*

LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT (1734-1797): of Virginia, planter; House of Burgesses, 1758-1768, 1769-1776; Continental Congress, 1775-1779. *11 items.*

LEE, HENRY (1756-1818): of Virginia; Continental Army, 1776-1781; Continental Congress, 1785-1788; Governor of Virginia, 1792-1795. *20 items.*

LEE, RICHARD HENRY (1732-1794). *167 items.*

LEE, THOMAS (1690-1750): of Virginia, planter and statesman; elected to House of Burgesses, 1720; member, Council of Virginia, 1732-1750, President, 1748-1750; acting Governor of Virginia, 1749-1750. *16 items.*

LEE, WILLIAM (1738-1795). *127 items.*

LE MAIRE, LE SIEUR: French officer who held a commission as Captain of Dragoons in American Army; during 1778 he was in Nantes collecting military stores for Virginia under direction of Arthur Lee; returned to United States, 1779. *10 items.*

LE RAY DE CHAUMONT: supplier of goods to the United States, mainly through John Bondfield at Bordeaux. *16 items.*

LLOYD, JOHN (1735-1807): of South Carolina; friend of Arthur Lee, in France 1777-1779; for several years member and president of the Senate of South Carolina. *22 items.*

LOVELL, JAMES (1737-1814): of Boston; member of Continental Congress, 1777-1782, active on Committee of Foreign Affairs. *37 items.*

MORRIS, ROBERT (1734-1806): of Philadelphia, financier; member of Continental Congress, 1775-1778; Pennsylvania Assembly, 1778-1779, 1780-1781; U. S. Superintendent of Finance, 1781-1785. *33 items.*

PAGE, JOHN (1744-1808) : of Virginia; Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia under Patrick Henry, 1776-1779. *24 items.*

PAGE, MANN, JR. (1749-1803): of Virginia; half-brother of John Page; House of Burgesses, 1772-1776; House of Delegates, 1778; delegate to Continental Congress, 1777. *20 items.*

PARKER, RICHARD (1732-1815): of Virginia, lawyer; member of Westmoreland County Committee of Safety, 1775. *11 items.*

PENDLETON, EDMUND (1721-1803) : of Virginia, lawyer and jurist; First Continental Congress; President, Virginia House of Delegates, 1776; Judge, State Court of Chancery, 1777, Presiding Judge, 1779. *27 items.*

ROSS, JOHN (1729-1800) : of Philadelphia (b. Scotland), merchant; commissioned by Congress to buy supplies in France, May 1776; connected with Willing, Morris & Co., of Philadelphia; involved in the commercial agency at Nantes and in the controversy over the disposal of the papers of Thomas Morris. *26 items.*

SARSFIELD, COMTE DE: French governmental official and friend of Arthur Lee. *52 items.*

SARTINE, ANTOINE RAYMOND J. G. G. DE, COMTE D'ALBY (1729-1801): French official; Lieutenant-General of police, 1754-1774; Minister of the Marine, 1774-1780. *18 items.*

SCHWEIGHAUSER, JEAN DANIEL (d. before 1785): merchant of Nantes; agent of the United States in the ports of Brittany from 1778. *16 items.*

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM, JR. (1736-1808) : of Philadelphia, physician; brother-in-law to the Lee brothers; Chief Physician and Director-General of the Continental Army Hospital, 1777-1781. *20 items.*

STEPHEN, ADAM (1730-1791) : of Virginia, soldier; Lt. Colonel of Virginia militia on frontier during French and Indian

War; Brigadier General, Continental Army, 1776; Major General, 1777; Court-martialed and dismissed from service after battle of Germantown, 1777. *15 items.*

VERGENNES, COMTE DE (1717-1787): French Foreign Minister, 1774-1787; Chief of the Council of Finance, 1781-1787. *47 items.*

WASHINGTON, GEORGE (1732-1799): of Virginia, planter; House of Burgesses, 1759-1774; First and Second Continental Congresses; Commander-in-Chief, Continental Armies, 1775-1783. *36 items.*

WASHINGTON, JOHN AUGUSTINE (1736-1787): of Virginia, planter; brother of George Washington; member of Westmoreland County Committee of Safety, 1775. *8 items.*

WEEDON, GEORGE (1730-1790): of Virginia, soldier; Lt. Colonel of Virginia Militia, 1775; Brigadier General and acting Adjutant-General, Continental Army, 1777; resigned commission, 1777, but returned to military, 1780. *13 items.*

WILLIAMS, JONATHAN (1750-1818): nephew of Benjamin Franklin; Commercial agent in Nantes by appointment of Franklin and Deane, 1776-1778. *63 items.*

Cipher used by Richard Henry Lee

The Key is a certain edition [1777?] of Entick's New Spelling Dictionary. The Arabic numeral refers to the page on which the word is found, the letter a or b to the column, the Roman numeral to the place of the word in the column (counting from the top). For example, 72 a VII (brother) is page 72, first column, seventh word.

As no earlier edition of the dictionary has been found than that of 1782, the paging in which evidently differs from that of the edition used by the correspondents, certain words, which were tolerably evident from the context, were located in the 1782 edition, and other cipher words solved by a process of approximation and calculation.

Cipher word used	Edition of 1782	Interpretation
7 a VII [Probably 72 a VII]		
34 a IX	2 a VIII	abettors?
3		
		accompt
36 a XXX	4 a XXX 4 b III	account
39 b II	7 b XXXIV	advice
40 b VII	9 a XI	affronting
40 b XXXIII	9 a XXXVIII	again
40 b XXXIV	9 b I	against
41 a IV	9 b IX	agent
41 b I		agitation
43 b VIII	12 a XXXV	ally
44 b XII	13 b V	ambition
48 a (b?) VIII		appearance
48 b V	17 b XX	appeal
(a?) 48 b XXXIII	18 a XI	appointed

51 b XXI?		articles
51 b XXII		arrogance
51 a XXV	20 b VI	arrogant
52 b XIV	22 a XII	assertion
53 b I		associates
54 b XVI	24 a XXVIII	avarice
55 b XXVII ?	25 a XXV	author
57 a XIX	27 a X	balance
60 a XV	30 a XXVI	bear
66 a XXVIII's	36 b XXXV	blows
72 a VII		brother
73 b XXXVI	45 a XI	burn
75 a VI ?	46 a XXIV	cabal
75 b VI?	46 b XXXII	calamity?
75 b XXXV d	47 a XXVI	called
	49 b XXVII	carefully
78 a XXIII	49 b XXXV	cargo
78 b XXI	50 a XXXVIII	carry

80 b II	52 a XX	cause?
80 b XI	52 a XXXI	caution
82 b XXXVI	54 b XXXVII	charges
86 a XXX		circumspection
92 a III	64 b XXVIII	colleague
92 a IIII [sic]	64 b XXIX	collect
92 b XIII's	65 b IV	columns
92 b XXVII	65 b XVI	come
93 a VI	66 a I	coming
93 b XXX	66 b XXVI	common
96 a XVIII	69 a XXVI	conceal
97 b XV	70 b XXXVI	conduct
97 b XXVI	71 a XI	Confederacy
99 a XVII	72 b XII	Congress
101 a XXXV	75 a VII	consul
101 b XXXVI	75 b IX	contempt
102 b VI	76 a XXI	continue

106 a VI	80 a V	correspondence
107 b XXX	82 a III	country
108 a IX	82 a XXIV	courts
110 a XXVIII	84 b XXXI	criticism
112 a XXIII	86 b XXV	cultivate
115 b X	90 a XXXVII	day
115 b XXVIII [same as] 115 b XXXVIII	90 b XXXI	Deane [Silas]
116 a II	90 b XXXIII	dear
120 b VIII (probably error)	96 a III	demonstrate
122 a XXIIed	97 b XXXII	described
128 a XXXIII		discontinue discredit discourage disdain discard discuss
129 a XXVIIIed	105 b XV 105 b XXVIII	disgraced? disgusted?
129 b XXVI		disgusting
132 b XXVIII	109 a XXXVII	distress
133 b VIed	110 a XXII	divided

134 a VI	110 b XXVI	the Doctor [i.e. Franklin]
135 a VI	111 b XXXV	door
141 a I	118 a XXIII	effectively
143 b XXIV	121 b II	emissions
145 a XXII [XXIV?] 145 a XXIV	123 a XXII	enemy
146 a XX	124 a XVI	enough
147 a XXXIII	125 a XXXVI	envy
150 a XXXIV	128 b XXXIII 128 b XXXIV	Europe [Every [notion?] [everywhere?]
152 b VIII	131 a XIV	exert
156 a XIX	135 a VII	faction
156 a XXXIV	135 a XXIII	fail
156 b XXVIII	135 b XVII	fall
157 a XVIII	136 a VIII	familiarity
157 a XXII	136 a XIII	family
162 b XXII	142 a XII	first
167 a I 167 a XXVI	147 a VIII	FORD foreign

168 a XXXI	148 a XXVIII	forsake
	148 b XXX	foster?
169 b XXI in	149 b XIV	frank [= Franklin]
	149 b XVII?	frankly?
170 a XIX [170 b XIX?]		
170 a XXIV	150 a XXI	French
170 b XV	150 b XVI	friend
170 b XIX	150 b XXI	friendship
170 b XXI	150 b XXIV	frigate
172 a XXI	152 b IX	funds
173 a XXIX	153 b XV	gain
175 a XXXI	155 b XXIII	general
177 a XVI en	157 b XX	give(n)
179 a XVII 179 b XVIII	159 b XXXVII	good governor
182 a XXIX	163 a XXXI	ground
185 b IV	166 b XXV	happen

186 b XIV	168 a I	hate
189 a XXVI	170 b XXXVI	here
191 b III	173 a XXXI	hold
191 b XXVII	173 b XXIII	home
192 a XIX		honest?
192 b XIII	174 b I	hope
197 b II	179 b V	jealous
	181 b XXXII	immoderate?
199 b XXII	182 a II	immoral?
205 b XXII	188 b IV	independent
208 a XXX	191 a XXIV	influence
208 a XXXVII	191 a XXXI	inform
209 b X	192 b XI	injure
	194 b XXX	instigate?
211 [$\frac{a}{b}$?] XXXII	195 a IX	instruct?
213 a VIII		interested
216 a VII	198 a XII	intrigue
2[16] a X	198 a XIV	intriguers

222 a VIII	205 b XXXVII land
224 a XVs [wrong cipher?]	208 a XIV leaders?
224 b XXII	208 b XXII leave
225 a V	209 a IV Lee
226 a XV	210 a XIX letter
[226 b XV]	[210 b XX] [libel]
228 b XV.T.	212 b XXXVII list
229 b XXXVII	213 b XXIII loan? 214 bIII lone?
230 b XVI	215 a VII Lord
	217 b IX machinations?
233 b VII	217 b XXVI madness?
234b XXV	man(?)
236 a XXXIII	221 a XX marked
238 b I	223 a XXXII may
238 b XXIVess?	223 b XIX mean? 223 b XXVI meanness
240 a XII	225 a XVII men
243 a XVII	228 b II ministry
244 a XXIs (plural)	229 b IX misdeeds (misfortunes?)

246 b XXV	232 a XXX	money
249 a XXs	234 b XXXVII	mouths
251 b XXXIIIs	237 b XXXIV	names
253 b VIII	238 b XI	negotiate
253 b XXI	239 b XAVI	nephew
254 a V	240 a XII	new
257 a Xed	243 a XXXVI	numbered
257 a XXIII	243 b XII	numerous
259 b XXXII	246 a XXXVI	off
260 b I [260 b X?]	247 a VII	old
260 b XXXIV 261 b X	247 b VI	one OPINION
265 a XXX	252 a XXVIII	our
268 a XXXVIII	256 a XIV	paper
270 a II (II½)		part
270 b XXXV	258 a XIX	party
272 b II	259 b XXX	peace

282 a XXVI	270 a XXIX	plenipotentiary
282 b VIII	270 b XII	plot
283 a III 283 a IV [noun]	271 a IX	plunder ing plunder [noun]
283 a V	271 a XI	plunderer
283 b III	271 b XIII	point
285 a XXVI	273 b VIII	port
287 a X	275 a XXXVI	power
292 a XXXVIII	281 a IX	prizes?
294 b XXXVI 295 a XII	283 b XIII	proof proper
296 a VI	285 a XVI	protrude
297 a XXXIV	286 a XVIII	public
305 b XXXI	294 b XXXVI	recall
309 a XV	298 a XXIX	refuse
310 a VI		relief
313 b XXXVIII	302 b XXII	require
314 a VI	303 a XXIX	resignation

315 a "15" [XV]	304 a XXVII	restraint
	304 a X^XVIII	restriction?
315 b XXXV	305 a XXIII	return
	308 b XXIV	rodomontade?
319 b XXV	308 b XXXVII 309 a V	rôle?
322 b XXIII	312 a XXIV	sacrifice
327 a VI	316 b XXIV	scheme
332 b XXVIII	322 b XII	sense
334 a II	323 b XXVI	set (verb)
334 a IV	323 b XXVIII	set (noun)
334 b XXII	324 b XI	shake
335 a XXIII	325 a XII	share
336 a III [plus 73 b XXXVI, burn]	325 b XXIX	shell (Lord Shelburn)
336 a XXXIV	326 a XXVIII	ships?
337 b I	327 a XX^VI	show
338 b XVIII	328 b XIV	sign

345 a XXXII	335 b VIII	society
348 a XXIV	338 a XVIII	southward?
348 a XXXVIII	338 a XXXVIII	specie?
354 a XXXVI	344 b XXX	state
354 b XXII [XXXII?]	345 a XXIV 345 a XXIX?	steadfast? steady?
361 b XIII	352 a XXI	succeed
364 b XX	355 a XXXVIII	support
365 b XXVII	356 b VIII	survive? survivor?
365 b XXXV	356 b XVII	suspect
365 b XXXVII	?	?
366 a III	356 b XXIV	suspicion
368 a XXXV	359 a XV	system
373 a IX [374 a IX?]		
373 a XXXIV	364 a XXXII 364 a XXXVIII	the? [In W, Lee Oct. 15/78 evidently the]
373 b V	364 b III	themselves
374 a IX	365 a VII	they
374 b XII	365 b XIV	this

377 a V	368 a XII	time
379 b VII	370 b XXIV	Tory
380 b XII	371 b XXX	traffic
382 b XI	374 a III	treason
382 b XXVIII	374 a XV	treaty
385 b XXI	377 a XV	truth
392 b XIII		vigorous
392 b XXXVII	384 b VII	vindication
393 a XVIII	384 b XXVI	violent
393 a XXI		virgin
393 b IV	385 a XII	virtue
	388 b XXXV	uncommanded?
397 a XXV	389 a III	uncompelled? uncompleted?
400 a VI	392 a XIII	unexecuted
414 a XVII	406 a XXVII	vote
415 a X	407 a XX	us
416 b XIX	409 a X [?]	war?
417 a XXIV	409 b VII	was
419 a XXVIII	411 b VIII	welcome?

	411 b XVI	well
419 b XVII	412 a VII	were?
	412 a V	went?
420 b X	412 b XXXVIII	Whig
421 b XXIII	414 a XIX	wicked
423 a XXVI	415 b XIX	with
423 a XXVII		
424 b XXXIII	417 a XXXI	worried
425 b XXVII	418 a XXXIII	written
425 b XXXIII	418 b VI	wrote
426 b XXVIII	419 a XXI	you
426 b XXXVI	419 b III	your
454 a V's	420. 1. V	Adams
455 a XI 455 a XIV	421. 1. XI	John ~~Deane~~ Gerard
455 a XXV	421. 1. XXV	Henry
455 b XIV 455 b. 1. XIV	421. 2. XIV	Franklin
455 b XXI	421. 4. XXI	Richard

455 b XXVI	421. 5. XXVI	William [Lee]
456 a XI	422. 4. XI	
470 b XXXVII [plus 254 a V = new]		[New] York?

ARTHUR LEE CYPHER

See Arthur Lee's letter of June 3, 1776, in Wharton, Rev. Dip. Corresp., II. 95-96, and foot-note, where explanation is given of a cypher proposed by Lee, but probably never used. The letter came to light in a dictionary two years and a half after it was written. One reason why it was not then used is given by James Lovell in his letter to Arthur Lee September 17, 1779.

N. B.

An editorial note, ibid. II. 96 mentions that at the end of the letter is "a minute explanation, now unintelligible, of a cipher."

Look this letter up in State Department and get the explanation.

The letter of June 3, together with a paragraph explaining one cypher is in Force, American Archives, 4th ser., VI. 685

In a letter to [blank], June 17, 1779 (W. C. Ford, Letters of Williamm Lee, II. 666.), William Lee gives a cipher to his correspondent:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H

Use the letters of the lower line instead of the correct alphabet. For example, King of France would be: SQVOWNNZIVKM.

Occasionally insert an (theta) between letters of the same word (having no meaning).

In the same volume (p. 417, foot-note) Mr. Ford says that William Lee used four different ciphers. Two of these he had completely solved, a third only partially, and a fourth had baffled all his efforts. The fourth is the cipher used to a considerable extent between Richard Henry Lee and Arthur Lee and to some extent by William Lee. See, e. g., his letter to Richard Henry Lee, Oct. 15, 1778 (ibid., II. 492, 493).

Life of Arthur Lee, II. 142.

Arthur Lee to James Lovell, June 3, 1778.

. . . You see the facts attending my enquiry into the robbing of the despatches, which should have been carried by Folger. Comparing and connecting all things together, it is my private judgment that this Mr. Chaumont was employed by the 243 a XVIII to take the public despatches; and that he availed himself of the opportunity to take my letters for Mr. Deane and Dr. Bankcroft, with whom he was in close connexion...

ministry

R. H. Lee, Life of Arthur Lee, II. 117.

Arthur Lee to Richard Henry Lee, Oct. 4, 1777. (P. 114).

. . . As to 292 a XXXVIII (prizes?), they continue to be 354 b XXII (steady?) as usual. Discretion only is required in managing the business, so as not to subject them too much to the complaints of the 145 b XXII [XXIV ? (enemy)]. The promises of good will and assistance as heretofore are as strong as ever. Upon the whole we have reason to expect much, though not all that is neither 336 a XXXIV (ships?) nor 416 b XIX (war?).

In an addition to the letter, Nov. 25, he says:

. . . I sent you a book by Capt. Wickes, by which we may communicate our thoughts without danger from mischievous curiosity. Lest that should miscarry you have another by this opportunity. . . .

Southern Literary Messenger, January, 1860

Richard Henry Lee to Arthur Lee, July 27, 1778.

extract
[Duer] plot
. . . Mr. D...r is deep in the 282 b VIII for supporting
Deane party
115 b XXXVIII and the 270 b XXXX[XXXV ?], so that he remains
here
189 a XXVI, though leave of absence has long been asked and

granted. . . .

Ford, Letters of William Lee, II. 492, 493.

William Lee to Richard Henry Lee, Oct. 15, 1778.

. . . I have no doubt 115 b XXXVIII will 92 b XXVII - 259 b XXXII with[out ? criticism?] 110 a XXVIII - which would not have been the case had you 426 b XXVIII takencare to give 177 a XVI, 415 a X us timely advice 39 b II of his recall 305 b XXX.

[Speaking of men grown rich through connection with public business, he says (p. 493):]

. . . One in particular 373 a XXXIV, 253 b XXI the of 169 b XXI nephew in, I am sure Franklin * in the above time has made 40,000 sterling, [etc.].

* probably 169 b XXI n [Frankly-n]

Life of Arthur Lee, II. 148.

Arthur Lee to Richard Henry Lee, Sept. 12, 1778.

. . . This winter will give a form and complexion to the new system of Europe, since the United States have entered the list. Most assuredly they must soon hold the 57 a XIX (balance) if honest men will unite to control and punish the practice of 283 a IIIg (plundering) the 297 a XXXV (public), before it grows inveterate, and the profits of it and the member [number] of the 283 a V--s (plunderers) enables them to set all enquiry at defiance and bring our 107 b XXX (country) to imbecility and contempt.

What I have 425 b XXXIII (written) about 265 a XXX (our) 254 a V (new) 92 a III (colleague) I know will give you pain, but it is necessary to know 240 a XII (men), and nothing proves them like power. I am more and more satisfied that the 260 b I (old) Doctor 134 a VI is concerned (plunder) in the 283 a IV, and that (in) time we shall collect the proofs. . . .

N.B. In the Life of Arthur Lee, the b in the cipher is usually printed 6.

C I P H E R

See FORCE, 4. VI. 685-782

Arthur Lee
Barbé Dubourg

Cipher letters of R. H. Lee

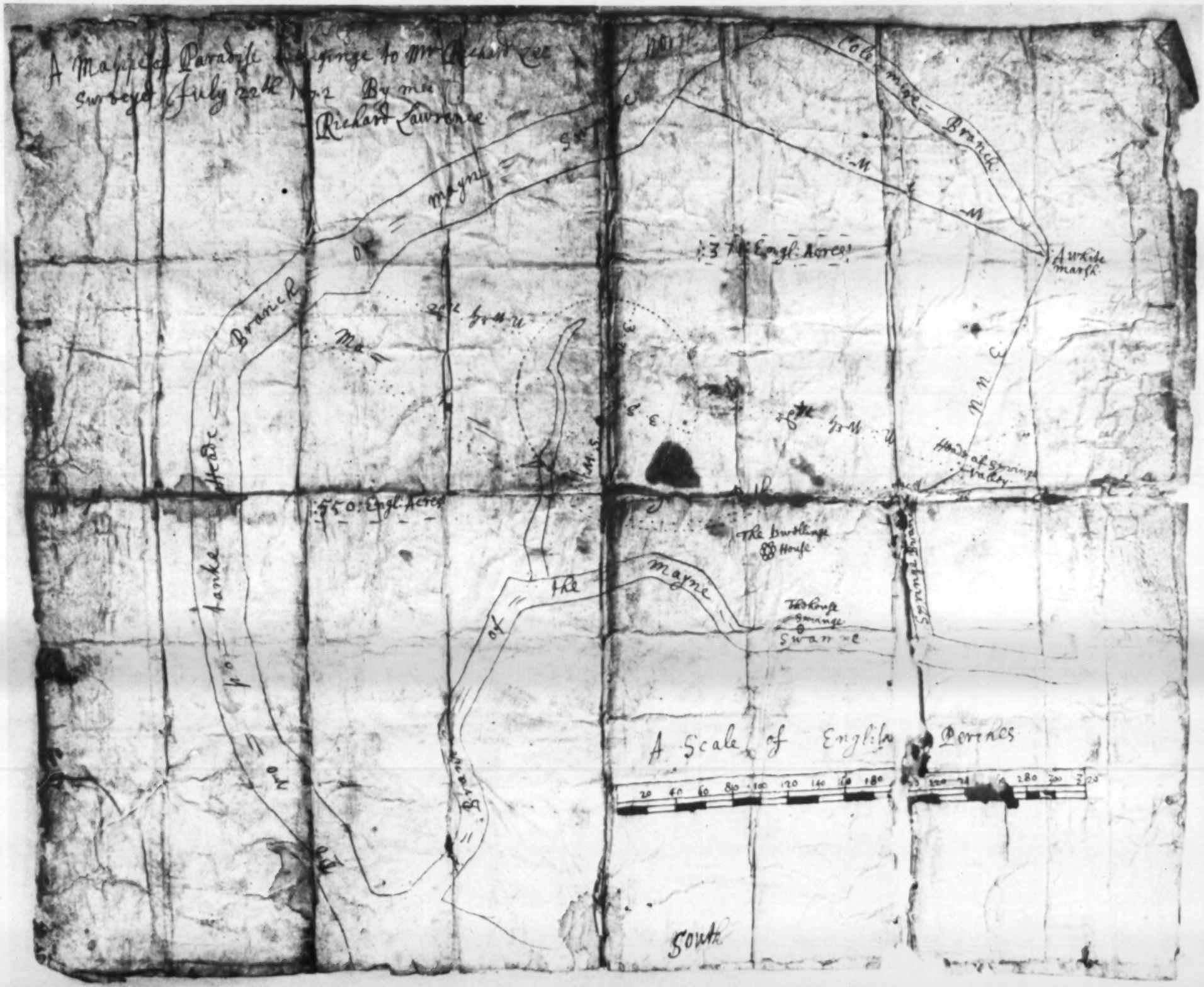
May 12, 19/78; Sept. 16, Oct. 27/78; Feb. 11/79; Mar. 21/79;

May 23/79; Oct. 12/79; Sept. 16/78

1672 July 22

Richard Lawrence--"A Mappe of Paradise belonging to Mr. Richard Lee"

MSS: LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA


A Mapp of Paradise Grange to Mr Richard Lee
surveyed July 22d 1652 By me
Richard Lawrence
Colemore Branch
Mayne
Branch
Mayne
Head
Head
Mayne
Mayne
Mayne

In the Name of God Amen, I Richd. Lee of Cople parish in the County of Westmoreland & Colony of Virginia being weak of Body, but of sound & perfect sence & memory, (blessed be God for it) and declare this to be my last Will and Testament in manner and form following hereby revoking & making Void all former Wills and Testaments by me made. dated in Virginia this third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fourteen and in the first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George over Great Brittain &c. Imprimis I bequeath my Soul unto God that gave it me hoping by his Infinite mercy and by my dear Saviour Jesus Christ his Intercession and the merits of his passion it shall at the Last day be reunited to my Body & Glorified. And I will that my body have Christian & decent Burial in my Garden by or near the Body of my dear Wife dec.d Item I will that all my just Debts be paid & as for my Goods with which it hath pleased my good God to bless me beyond any desert of mine I give and bequeath them together with my lands as follows. (Viz.t) Item I give to my Eldest Son Richard & his Heirs forever two thousand, nine hundred Acres of Land in Cople parish in West: moreland being the Land wherein I now live and to include my next Quarter with all the low lands and bounded as follows. Beginning at my landing upon a Branch of Machotique River near the mouth of a Creek which makes the head of the s.d Branch being the Beginning of a pattent for One Thousand Acres of Land Granted to my honoured Father dec.d in the year 1650. & from my s.d Landing extending up the Creek, or head of the Easternmost branch of Machotique River which divides this Land from the Land of Col.o Willoughby Allerton reduces it to a Strait line East Southeast 500 Poles to the West side of Peatsones field to a Locust post which stands by or Nigh the place where the Banqueting house formerly stood and from thence South. South West 640 poles. thence the same Course 16 poles to a Corner thence East. South East 80 poles. thence South by East 120 poles to the Road that leads to Flint Mill, or very near it thence South 5 Degrees. East 88 poles to a stone which lies in the s.d Road. from thence West. South West to a marked Hicory Tree (being a Corner Tree dividing this Land from some land, I do by this Will give to my Son Henry from the aforementioned Stone 162 Poles and from thence along the s.d dividing Line North 18 Degrees. West 410 poles from thence North. North East 162 poles to a Locust post standg to the Northward of the main Road which this line has crossed 43 Poles. thence West. North West to the Cross Roads at the White Oak thence along the Road leading to my House North 41 Degrees. East 80 poles. thence North 16 Degrees. East 30 poles. & North 19 Degrees East 36 Poles thence West North West 30 Poles to a branch. and down it to a Locust post. & thence West 14 poles to another Locust post being the beginning of the aforementioned dividing Line between my two Sons Richd. and Henry. & from thence North West 300 Poles to a Corner & thence North. North East to Machotique River and thence down that River to the first Easternmost branch & up that to the Beginning at my Landing. Item I give to my Son Philip Lee and his heirs forever. all my Right. Title. & Claime to a Tract of Land at Cedar point in Maryland called Lees purchase late in the possession of Philip Lynes for which I have been at Law sometime, but in Love neither I in my lifetime nor my Son Philip afterwards do recover the possession of the s.d Tract of Land then and in such case only my Will is that my Sons. Richard. Francis, Thomas. and Henry do pay to my said Son Philip One hundred & Thirty pounds, that is to say my Son Richard Thirty pounds, my Son Francis Thirty pounds, my Son Thomas Forty pounds & my Son Henry Thirty pounds. Item I give to my Son Philip & his heirs forever a Tract of Land in Dorchester County on the Eastern shore in Maryland. and on the North West fork of Nanticoke River containing 1300 Acres more or less and bounded as follows Beginning at the upper Corner of a larger dividend of Land I hold there being a marked Hicory & Red Oak upon the side of the said Fork of Nanticoke and from thence E by N. half N.o 340 poles. thence S. 30 poles. thence East 220 poles thence South 80 degrees East 410 poles thence So. 274 poles. thence W. by S. 300 poles. thence North 41 degrees. W. 290 poles. thence N. 85 Degrees West 160 poles thence N. 35 degrees West 18 poles thence W. by S. 214 poles. to the River or Fork side which Line divides my now seated plantation in two parts and from thence up the said River or Fork its several Courses to the Beginning Item I give to my Son Francis and the Heirs male of his Body lawfully begotten forever all my Lands & Tenements in Gloucester County called Paridise & for default of such Issue I give the s.d Lands to my said Son Francis & the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten and for default of such Issue, then and in such case, I give the s.d Land to my s.d Son Philip and his heirs forever. Item I give to my Son Thomas & his heirs forever all my Lands in the County of Northumberland at or near the dividing Creeks, Item I give to my Son Thomas and his Heirs forever the Residue of all my Lands on the North West Fork of Nanticoke River in Dorchester County in the province of Maryland adjoining to the Land here before given to my Son Philip being in two parcells & containing 1300 Acres more or less. Item I give to my Son Henry & his heirs forever the Residue of all my Lands in Cople parish in Westmoreland County adjoining to a Tract of Land of 2600 Acres here before given to my Son Richard & dividing there by dividing Lines. which I have caused Mr. Thomas Thompson the Surveyor to make. Item

I give to my Daughter Anne Fitzhugh all my Right & Title & Claim to a Tract of Land of 1000 Acres in Matts[o] County patented by my hon[d] Father dec[d] which s[d] Land I give to my daughter Anne & her heirs for ever. Item I give to my Son Francis all the Cattle, & hogs, Horses & Mares which belong to me & shall be found on my Paradise Plantation in Gloster County at the day of my death. Item I give to my Eldest Son Rich[d] Lee & Heirs & Males, which he or his Order may chuse out of my Stocks on this and my Neck Quarter Plantation without fifth part of the Stocks that shall be found at both these places at the day of my death. Item I give unto my Sons Philip, Thomas & Henry all the rest & residue of my Stocks of Cattle, Hogs, Horses & Mares which shall be found upon any of my Plantation or that do belong to me at the day of my death, and are not before disposed of by this Will to be equally divided between them three. Item I give to my Son Philip these Negroes, Viz[t] Judith Somebody, & Lawrence at home, Harry, Alice, Sambo & Susan, Nans Girl at my neck Quarter & Cooper Jack, & Ralph at the Eastern Shore. Item I give to my Son Francis these Negroes, Viz[t] Betty, Judith, Peter, Jettice, Dick, Norman, Charles, Tony, Alice, Nan & Isabel at Paradise with Sambo at home. Item I give to my Son Thomas, these Negroes, (Viz[t]) Susan, Tom, Nall, Young Peg, Doctor, Bab Nan Betty's Girl at home, Charles at dividing Creek with Mole Nan, Ben & Jenny, at my neck Quarter. Item I give to my Son Henry these following — Negroes (Viz[t]) Betty, Phill, Harry & Sarah Becks Children, Tom, Betty's Girl & Ned all at home Hagar at the Eastern shore, & Will, Sarah, Jack, and Frank, Nans Children & George & Dina at my neck Quarter. Item my Will is that where I have given any Females to any of my Sons I give the encrease of such Female whether born before, or after the making of this Will and not given particularly in this Will, or delivered into the possession of any of my Sons, or daughter before the mak[g] of this Will Item I give to my Son Henry Old Peg. Item I give to my Son Thomas my Chest of Drawers, in my Hall. Item I give to my Sons Philip & Thomas my Little Sallock and Furniture, Item I give to my Sons Francis, Thomas, & Henry all the Sheets & Table Linnen now in my House that is marked with one or more Letters of their names & to each of them One Doz[n] New plates, & four Wooden Dishes all of Pewter. Item I give to my Sons Francis & Henry the Stand of Beds & Furniture in the Hall Chamber. Item I give to my Daughter Anne Fitzhugh — Tony & Cate Negro Children which I have put into her possession which with what I had before given her, I give her as her Joint Portion. Item I give to my Sons Philip, Francis, Thomas & Henry all and every part of my real & personal Estate that is not by this Will Already given to be equally divided between them each to have One Fourth part Item my Will is that my Estate remain undivided for One Year after my Death, the Negroes to work upon the lands they work on at the time of my death, and if my Exors hereafter named in Virginia think it Convenient that my Estate remain in the same state for One year longer I do hereby Will the same, and that such of the Tob[o] made upon my plantations by my Negroes during they are undivided as is fitt for the London Market be Consigned to my Son Richard Lee in London, and the remainder of the Crops to be disposed of in such Markets as my Virginia Exors think fit my Will and desire being that the whole produce of my Negroes Crops during the aforesd Time be carried to the joint Acco[t] of my Sons Philip, Francis, Thomas & Henry and Equally divided amongst them except what is Necessary in the discretion of my Exors for the use of the Plantations and my Will & desire is that no part of my Estate be Appraised or Valued. And I do hereby Constitute & Appoint my Son Richard Lee Merchant in London & my Sons Tho[s] & Henry Lee in Virginia my Exors of this my last Will & Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seale & published the same my last Will & Testament the day and year first mentioned in the same.

Signed, Sealed & published } Richard Lee (Seal)
as it is Written on these three sides of this part of this Sheet of Paper in the presence of us

Tho Phipps, Charles Higginson, Tho[s] Taylor, Martha Gunnell

Westmorel[d] Sc[t]

At a Court held for s[d] County the 27th day of April 1715

The last Will and Testament of the Hon[ble] Richard Lee Esq[r] deceased was presented into Court by Thomas Lee, and Henry Lee, two of his Exors who made oath thereto and being proved by the oaths of Tho[s] Phipps, Charles Higginson, and Tho[s] Taylor three of the Witnesses thereto is Admitted to Record and upon Motion of s[d] Exors & their performing what is usual in such Cases, Certificate is granted

them for Obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Test

Tho.s Lovell D.C.A.

A Copy

Teste

A. Bland Ass.t

Copy of Honble Richd Lees

Will

to

50 Tobo

For Richd Lee Esqr

The Estate of Col^{o} Henry Lee dec^{d} Dr.

1713 Sept^{r}	To Entry Mr Henry Lee in College Writing School	£	- - 10
1715 Sept^{r}	To 2 Years teaching		2 - 3 - -
	¼ to Christmass		- 5 - 1
		£	2 - 18 - 1

Wmsburg Augst 15: 1748 Davenport.

Sworn to before me

Wm King

Recd of Mr Richard Lee Exr

Exr on Mr Francis

Davenport

Jos. Davenport
Acct. No. 50
Hicks Estate Dr. 18.4
Sept. 16th 1748

Dr Col° Henry Lee To Thos Hornsby Dr

1745			
July 23	To 1 Pullback Lock		6
	To Rem^d on paper		4
		£	10

Novr. 1. 1748. The above Acc^t. was proved by the Oath of Mr Thomas Hornsby, before me Wm Baths

Thomas Hornsby made oath before me this day
that the within acct is justly due that he hath
not rec'd any satisfaction for the same.

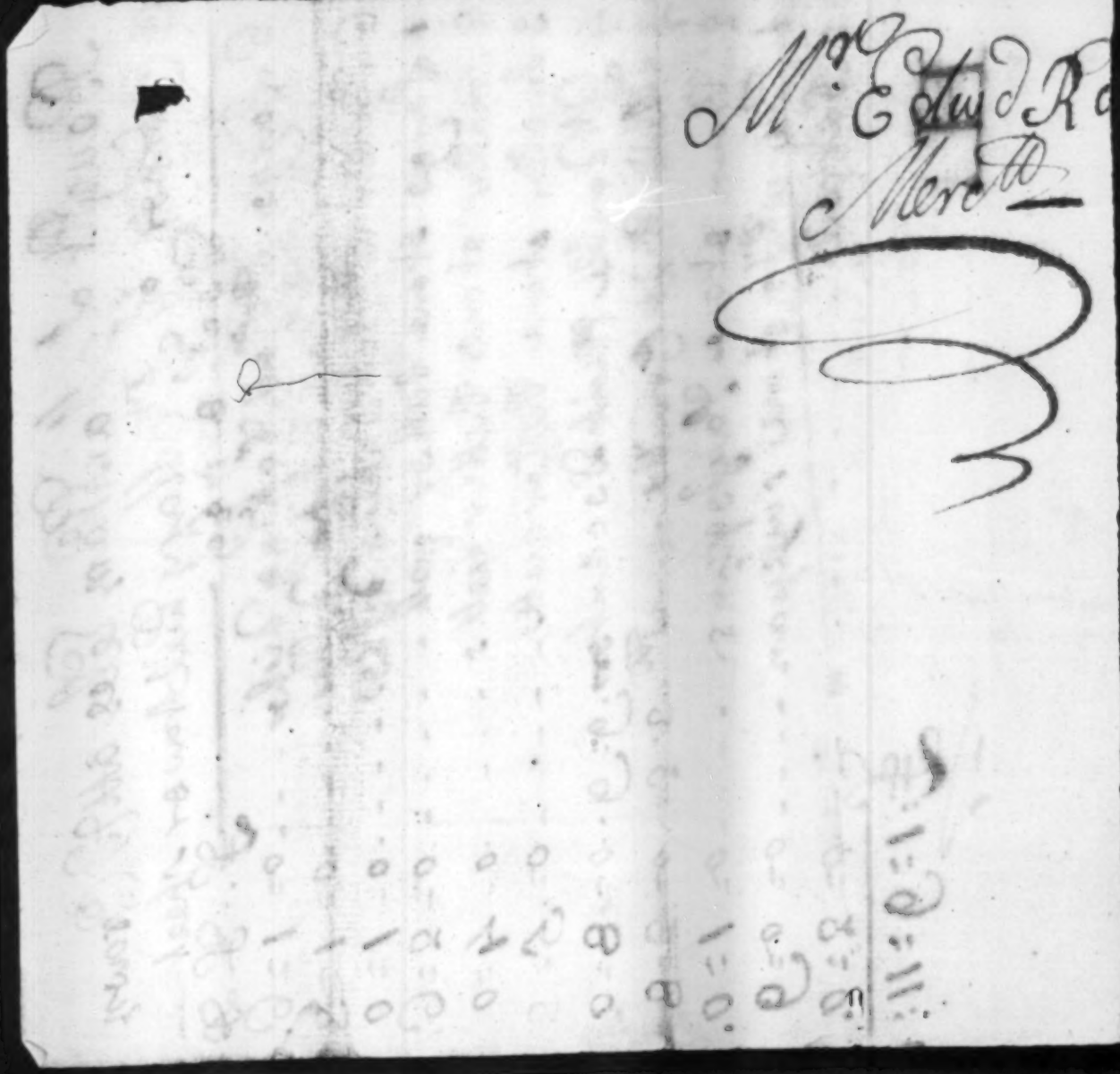
Rec'd the within acct of ye Richd Lee.
novbr 1: 1748 p me Thos Hornsby

Bought of Markham Eles att ye Crown & Corner of St Mary Hill Trawer street

D° N°. 8: 17 &9

		£.	s.	d.
6	Large w^d flatt Eating dishes	0	1	6.
6	Smaller w^d flatt Eating dishes	0	1	3
6	Smaller w^d flatt Eating dishes	0	1	0
1	Large stone Butter pott	0	2	6.
2	Smaller stone Butter potts	0	4	0,
3	Smaller stone Butter potts	0	5	3
4	D^t Double Flint Decanters. 9: 9.	0	8	0
4	plain Flint Cruitts . . . w^d. 3: 2	0	2	8.
2.	Brown stone Saucepans	0	1	0.
1.	Fine white stone saucepan	0	0	9
1	Barrell	0	2	2.
		£:	1	9 = 11:

H:



1745 Co^l Henry Lee D^r

To Mar^d. Booth & Co

Octr 2^d. D^o for 1 p^r Pumps 11/. 1 p^r D^o le Chan^d. D^o 12/6 . . . 1.. 3

1 Fine Snaffle Bridle . . . . . 3..

1/16 June 18th. 8 yds Sagathy . . . . . 5/6 . . 2..4

1 p^r Hair Cloths 3/. 3 Silk Twist 2/3 . . . . . 5...

3 hanks Silk 2/6 2 p^r. do^z Coat Button 3/1 . . . . . 5...

1 doz br. button 8^d. 2 yds Wadding 2/. 1 yd Gla. Linen 1/6 . . 4

21th . . Cash p^d. m^r Nelson 8 yds Single Allopeen 3/3.1.6

1 yd Bucker^m . . . . . 1.8 1..

y. Ell O^zn^d . . . . . "

~~July 14~~ 1½ Ells 1/8 Garlix D^o Ja^s. Miller Taylor 3/ . . . .

16 1 Ell O^zn^d. D^o. 1

6 .

Jany. 10. 1 p^r Silk Shoes 11. 6

1 p^r. Pumps 12/6. 1 p^r Silk Stock^gs. 35/ 2 D^o Fitzhugh 2..7.6 2..1

Feby. 7. Sundry Goods D^o m^r Ball & Aud. Sent 25

13. 1 Fine White Fan 6

March^h. 12th Raisens Sent by your Son 9

1747 £35..

June 1. To Cash p^d. Miller the Taylor . . . . . 1..

£36..

Recd
Col. Hen. Lee
Mordecai Booth
& Co. of York
£36 4s 6d
p.d Dav.d Jamison
November 2d.
1748

The Estate of Col.d Henry Lee to Anth.y Walke Dr.

1786				
Jan.y 5th	To Cash p.d for 3½ Gall.s Honey	@ 1/	(Reg.d 21)	16
1787				
May 27th	To 2 p.r Millstones	@ 12/6		1 .. 5 .. —
Octob.r 13	To Cash p.d for a Bot preserv.d Ginger			1 .. 10 .. 6
				£ 3 .. 11 .. 6

Errors Excepted April 15th 1788

Anth.o Walke

An Account of Rents
Aug.st Nov.r 5.th 1748
for £3. 11. 6
a/c.t Wood Estate
No 59

Mr. Henry Lee — Dr

1746. To Williamsburg

March 1. To 6 Groce Gr the — at 3/6 Gro: — £1..1..

Williamsburg, June 17, 1748. This Day Mr Mark Cosby made Oath before me, That the above Acct is just, and that he does not know of any Satisfaction being made for it.

Wm Parks

Col: Hart

£ 4. 4. —

Sept. 7th 1748

Arms & Bandy

All

No 49

Commission from Colonel Henry Lee of this date is as follows Viz

Desire you send me to Colonel [redacted] Bawerly's Landing on Rappahannock River any time between this & the first of May next two thousand foot Inch, two thousand foot Inch & Quarter, & Six hundred foot Inch & half pine plank for which I oblige myself to pay at the rate of fifty five Shill.s p Thousand & also eight thousand Cypress Shingles at fourteen Shill.s p Thousand which I oblige myself to deliver accordingly — Witness my hand Sept.r 16th 1776

Daire Galloway

Mr. David Galloways
agreement for 5000
foot. of Plank &
8000 Singles for Johnson
to be deliver'd at Col.o
Beverley Land by may
next. Septemb.r 16: 1746

1746 | Col° Henry Lee — Dr

Sep.r 27	To Purging Potion for his son Henry at y.e College		2	6
	To Gargle for Do		2	6
	To Quieting Draught for Do		1	6
28	To 6 Doses Cordial Powders		3	
	To Cordial Julep		2	6
29	To Do		2	6
	To The Powders		3	
	To the Gargle		2	6
Oct.r 1	To Tamarinds		1	6
	To Purging Potion		2	6
	To Attendance	1	6	
	Errors Excepted	£2	10	

May 2d 1748 Pet. Hay

Wm.s Enough Sc

Peter Hay made oath before me that the above acct is just & that he has rec.d no Satisfaction for the same this 2d May 1748

Wil Prentis

Col^{o} Henry Lee

£ 2.. 10.. 0

Septr 16th 1748

Peter Hayzald

N° 50

1746 D^r. The Estate of Col^o Hamp^d &c. Contra — C^r.

To Dressing Sown Buck Skins — 7 Lb 5 0

Errors Excepted this 10. day of March 1748

Test Robert Moore

April 13: 1749 Received of Richard Richardson Exec^r of the Estate of Col^o Henry Duncan dec^d the sum of five shillings the Contents of the above acct. by

March 11 1748

Robert R Moore his mark

Sworn to Before

Richard Richardson

Robt. Moore Esqr
agt. Athens Estate
for 87 Ds. April 13th 1824

No. 77

London Jan.y 31. 1761

Mr James Buchanan

Bought of Southouse & Chapman

RJ.				
	1 Box Cask			3.
No 1	10 m 6. Nails		2/1½	1. 6. 3
	20 m 8. ditto		3/6	3. 10.
	20 m 10. ditto		4/2	4. 3. 4
			£	9. 2. 7

M.r Sa.l Buchanan

Jan.y 15. 1747

Bo.t of Lawson & Baker

RfL.

No 2

2 Hund.ds Pins 16p 12 Inst.

2 " Wafers in a box 2

6p.d Cartridge Pap.r 1/2 Inst.

£ 1 Inst.

Mr James Buchanan London Jany 1st 17

Bought of Rawlinson and Davis

Grocers in Fenchurch Street

R. 1.	7 Dble Loaf	50	@ 13	
No 9	1 Lump do	5 1/4	@ 9p	
	Green Tea	4	@ 8.6	
	Bohea do	4	@ 6.9	
		8 Canr	@ 5p	
	Raw. Coffee	5	@ 4.6	
	Pepper	6	@ 18	
	Nutts	6a	@ 9/	
	Cloves	6	@ 14/	
	Mace	6	@ 18/	
	Cinnamon	1	@ 6/	
	Pimento	2	@ 12	
	Ginger	6	@ 12	
	Pow. Blue	1		
			Barrell	

£ 11.

Mess.rs Sydenham & Hodgson London Febuary 9.th 747

Bo.t of Baratty & Lardner

H

6 lb. Best Brown Thread		20	0 . 10 . —
1 lb. fine 3 Cott D.o			0 . 3 . —
1 lb. White'd Brown D.o			
1 lb. fine D.o			0 . 2 . 3
2 oz Scotch D.o			0 . 4 . 6
2 oz D.o		6	0 . 1 . —
2 oz D.o		8	0 . 1 . 4
2 oz D.o		12	0 . 2 . —
1 oz D.o			0 . 2 . —
1/2 oz Sup.r fine Macklyn D.o		8/	0 . 4 . —
1 p.r fine Thread Coben			0 . 0 . 4
1 p.r fine Broad Diap.r Tape			0 . 1 . —
1 p.r Holland fillting			0 . 1 . 6
4 p.r Cott. Man.r Binding		11	0 . 3 . 8
1 p.r fillting			0 . 1 . 8
4 p.r Stay Tape		4	0 . 1 . 4
2 oz Black Cuttading Silk		17	0 . 2 . 10
1 best 3 yard Silk Lace			0 . 0 . 7
2 yards fine ole & eye D.o			
1/2 g.r fine horn mold Shirt Buttons		2/3	0 . 1 . 1½
1 g.r fine Waist Coat D.o			0 . 2 . 3
			£ 2 . 12 . 1½

Colonel Henry Lee Dr.

To David Galloway

1747

Decbr. To 1680 Sat Inch & half } is 5856 Sat pine plank } £16.2.1
1784 Sat Inch & Qur } 55/ ₱ Thm
239 2 Sat Inch }

10,000 Cypress Shingles 14/ £0.0

£232.1

Errors Excepted Decr 5th 1747

David Galloway

1723 Mar.

Sept 15th 1748

H Lees Estate

No 53.

The Estate of Col[o] Henry Lee Dec[d]

Bought of Jn[o] Hall

1777				
July 2	5 yds Superfine Cloth	@ 05/	1. 8..	15..
	10 yds ditto	@ 21/	14..	10..
	20½ yds Shalloon Superfine	@ 1/6	1..	12.. 3
	1¾ yds Brown Holland	@ 3/6	..	6.. 1½
	13½ Ells Garlick	@ 3/4	..	2.. 5..
	3 yds Fust Linnen	@ 3/	..	9...
	6 yds Black Alloneen	@ 4/9	1..	8.. 6
	10 yds Bumbazeen	@ 3/9	1..	17.. 6
	5¾ yds Buckram	@ 1/8	..	9 7
	3½ Ells ogrid	@ 1/6	..	5.. 3
	2 ps Stay Tape	@ 9d	..	1. 6
	8/4 Batiste Thread	@ 7/6	..	5.. 7½
	15½ for 15 yds Black Crape	@ 3/9	2..	16.. 9
	12 yds Black Jamaica	@ 2/	1..	4..
	25 yds Bumbazeen	@ 4/3	5..	6.. 9
	18 yds Inkle Ling	@ 4d	..	6..
	2 ps Worsted Lined Hose	@ 9/	..	18..
	1 ps Worsted Shammy Shoes	@ 7/6	..	7.. 6
	2 yds Allamode	@ 6/3	..	12.. 6
	2 yards Black Curled Crape	@ 7/6	..	15..
	1 Best Crape Fann	@ 4/6	..	4.. 6
	5 pair Mens Shammy Gloves	@ 6/	1..	10..
	2 ps Worsted ditto	@ 6/3	..	12.. 6
	1 Black Gauze Hank[f]	@ 5/	..	5..
	2 ps Jet Buttons 5	@ 2½	..	.. 5
	1 ps Worsted Buckles	@ 1/	..	1..
	6 yds Narrow Crape	@ 2/6	..	15..
	2½ yds Black Lutestring	@ 7/6	..	18.. 9
	8 Hanks Black Silk	@ 7½	..	5..
	4 Sticks Black Wax	@ 6	..	2..
	10 Yds Nugat	@ 4/	2..	..
	5½ yds Shalloon	@ 2/6	..	13.. 9
	2¼ yds Shaling	@ 2/	..	5.. 6
	1 doz Coats Buttons 1/3. 2 doz Dust	@ 7½	..	2.. 6
	3 Stuff hair 1/6. 2 hanks Silk	@ 7½	..	2.. 9
	2 oz thread 1/. ½ yd Buckram	@ 1/8	..	2.. 8
	2 Ells ogrid 9. 1 Chocolate	@ 3/9	..	15.. 9
	3 ps Black Hose 27/ 1 Sett Buckles	@ 2/6	1..	9.. 6
	1 Silk Lace 1/6. 1 ditto 1/	@ 1/	..	2.. 8
	¾ yd Ribond 1¼. ⅝ yd Cambrick	@ 20/	..	13.. 5¼
	⅝ yd Cambrick of Rucker	@ 18/	..	11.. 3 50.. 4
July 4th	3 pair Hose			1
	50 Corrans 12/6. 250 Lines 10/			60 4 0
				1.. 2
				£61.. 2

Brought Over	£61.. 3.. 1¼
6 yds Crape 15/. 2 yds Broad d°. 15/	1.. 10..
2 Ells Cambt	3..
Sundries & another acct.	22.. 11.. 3¼
	85.. 7.. 4½

June By maj Robert Tucker for Mr. Rich.d Lees Order
Acceptd ------ £54.19

1748
oct.r By Cash of Richard Lee ——— 30.—

84.19

[illegible] John Holts Acct
July 8. 1747 Three Estate

No 48

...moreland ss. At a Court Cont.d held for the s.d County the 30.th day of Sept.r

1747

In the Attachm.t Obtained by John Bushrod Gent. Against the Estate of John Coomb...
for three thousand pounds of Crop Tobacco which was Served in the Hands of Col.o Henry
Lee who by reason of his indisposition could not attend at Court to declare what he
had in his hands belonging to the s.d Coombs Estate. On motion of the s.d Bush...
at May Court Last thereupon a Conditional Judg.t passed against the s.d Lee for the
aforesaid three thousand pounds of Tobacco unless that he made it appear to the
next Court that he had not Sufficient in his hands to discharge the above menti...
oned sum of Tob.o But the s.d Lee dying before the next Court. The Attach.t has Lain
till now & Now being called Richard Lee Esq.r One of the Exors of the Last Will
& Testam.t of Henry Lee Esq.r Dec.d presented into Court the Account of the s.d Exors
with the Estate of the s.d Henry Lee dec.d by which it appeared to the Court that
there is more Effects in the hands of the s.d Dec.d Exors than will satisfie the
Debt aforesaid. Therefore it is Considered by the Court & Accordingly Ordered
that the s.d Rich.d Lee Exor as aforesaid pay unto the s.d John Bushrods the aforesaid
Sum of three thousand pounds of Crop Tobacco out of the Effects of the said John
Coombs in his hands together with Costs. Als.r Exon.

1746	January Court	To Attach.t against Estate of Dan.l Coombs Dec.d	20	
		To Bill to Attach.t	10	
		To Capias Attach.t All.s & Cont.t	25	3 60
Feb.y Court		Continued your Attach.t against Coombs man Order to take Col.o Lee Depositions		
		concerning what Effects he had in his hands of the said Coombs	18	
		To Copy	10	3 25
1747 May Court		Pet.r Cont.d Ind.t for Col.o Lee for said Attach.t		10
Sept.r Court		Pet.r said Lee Exor for Judg.t on said Attach.t		10
Oct.r 12th		Copy Judgment to Issuing Copy Bill of Cost	11	21
		Clerks fee for entering Attach.t &c.		30

Bot Coon — — Shott 66 141

Langoon 66 15 oz 150
291

Copy of Receipt 116 6 0

Bankrupt — Copy Rec.
Coombs Esq.

3000
291
3291
2000 paid
1283 due.

Dr The Estate of Colo. Henry Lee — Dr Contra — Cr

1747
Oct. 3d To 1 Hogshead — £14 2 6
To 1 Hogshead — 14 0
To 1 Hogshead — 14 0
To 4m 2d Nails — 4 6 0 — 18 0
Nov. 21st To 3 quires of paper — 1 9 0 — 4 6 — Ditto
To 1 Ream — 13 6 0 — 1 7 0
To 14 Post — 1 3 9
To 2 Dozen Boards — 6 0 9
To Richard Thompson — 3 6 7½
To Colo. Wm. Grayson — 6 0 5½
To Ditto — 158 2½

By Richard Lee — 158 2½ — Ditto

1834.
150 1
4 7 0
1 1 11
9 8 3
2 0 9 5
18 3 4
2 6 1

Feb.y 22d. 1748 Errors Excepd. Wm. Ransom

Mr. William Raine Merch.t
Acct. against Estate
for 1582 ℔ Do. Tob.o
1749 No. 72

No 67

Dr Henry Lee Receiver of his Majestys Revenue of Impost Tonnage and Head Money to the 25th

To Impost on 240 hhds Tob.o @ 2/	240		By 10 p.c Calloge several Masters of Ships on £240.0.0	
To 1866 ½ Tons @ 1/3	116	13.1½	By 10 p.c Receivers Sallary on £333.10.1½	
To Head money on 34 Passengers @ 6	17		Bal.ce paid John Gregory Rec.r Genl.r to October 25. 1747	
	£357	10.1½		

October 25th 1747 Errors Excepted p.r Richard Lee Executor of Col.o Henry Lee £95

No 68

A State of the Accompt of Henry Lee Receiver of the Duty on Liquors from the 25th of April 1747 to the

Dr

				Gall.s Rum
To 20 p.c 6d on the duty of 3d p.r Gallon being £4.9.0	16	7	By Nath.l Garnage	444
To 35 p.c 6d on the duty of 3d p.r Gallon being £12.9.0	4	7.1½	By Reazor Gower	444
To 6 p.c C.n Receivers Sallary on £11.8.3¼ &	13	8¼	By Nath.l Garnage	108
To Bal.ce paid John Robinson Esq.r Treasurer of Virginia Octo 25th 1747	10	14.7		996
	£16	12.4½		£16

October 25th 1747 Errors Excepted p.r Richard Lee Executor of Col.o Henry Lee

No 69

A State of the Accot of Henry Lee Receiver of the Duty on Skins & Furrs from the 25th of April 21st of June following for the College of William and Mary

To 6 p.c 6d Receivers Sallary on £3.18.11¾	4	8¼	By 709 Doe Skins @ 3/4	2
			By 354 Buck Skins at 1	
			By 25 Bever @ 3	
To Bal.ce paid Richard Graham Bursar of William & Mary College October 25th 1747	3	14.3½	on 25th 1747	
	£3	18.11¾		

p.r Rd Lee Ex.r

Dr The Hon.ble William Fairfax Esq.r Collector of South Potomack No 7

A

To Officiating your Office from the 25th of December 1746 to the 21st of June 1747	£10	0.0	By Bal.ce due you the 25th June 1747	
To Bal.ce as p.r Contra	5	9.11½	By Fees received to the 20th August 1747	
	£15	9.11½	By Quitrents	
			By Bal.ce on Cash	£4.13.11½
			By Barnard Spring	10.15.6
				£15.9.11½
To Bal.ce paid Col.o Fairfax the 25th of Dec.r 1747	£52	8.12¼	By Bal.ce as p.r Contra	£5.9.11½
			35 p.c Cash Offices	£1.15

Errors Excepted Dec.r 25th 1747 p.r Richard Lee Executor of Col.o H

No 65

Bills of Exchange & Cash in the hands of Henry Lee Esqr wind as Naval
Ofr at Potomack who Died the 21st of June 1747 also of Cash and
Exchange that would Due and rec'd after his Death to the 20th of August

	Sterling			Currency		
William Starkey Exchange on Jno Buchanan	69	10	10¼	8	13	10½
Robt Crawford Exchange on Thomas Gardner	12	9	6			
James Smith Exchange on George Bell & Co	86	14	8			
George Hunter Exchange on Richd Oswald	16	18	9			
George Hunter Cash	28	8				
Andrew Canaday Exchange on Robt Liddierdale	28	15				
Adam Doak on James Buchanan	23	8	10½			
Nath. Gammage Cash	8	16	5	1	4	9
Roger Lyndon Exchange on Wm Hicks	86	7	3			
George Crosby Exchange on Thos & Wm Gilpin	27	8	3			
Thos Hunard Exchange on Wm Hicks	86	12	9			
Wm Scroggham Cash	12	16	10			
By Cash of Maryland Vessels of Pyper & Carlyle	12		8			
Robt [illegible] Exchange on Maxwell & Co	56	19	2			
	400	6	10¼	4	18	5½

of the Duties of Henry Lee Dep. of his Majesties Revenue of 2/ for every hhd Tob
and Chest of Tob exported & for Lon & 5/ pr poll, for every Vessel Arriving and
Exported from the 25th of April 1747 to the 21st June & 20th of Augt following
Excellency the Governors Duties

Christo of what Names	Masters Names	Whether Built	Tob hhds Bound to	Tons	Passengers	Duties £	s	D
Friendship	Ayr	Virginia	Ayr	244	186		1	10
James	Dundee	Rob Crawford	Rappk		111	30	1	10
Prosperity	Ayr	Adam Doak	Ayr	141	85½		1	
Ruby	Whitby	Wm Starky	London	402	429		1	10
Oscar	Dumfries	And. Blair	Dumfries	180	100		1	10
Industry	Dumfries	Jas Smith	Dumfries	197	164	2	1	10
Arald	Glasgow	Geo. Hunter	London	260	196		1	10
Mary Gold	Whitehaven	Rog. Lyndon	Whitehaven	219	116	1	1	10
Seaflower	Glasgow	Nath. Gamage	Boston		69		1	
Olive	Whitehaven	Wm Hunard	Whitehaven	229	165		1	10
Mary	Tho: Whitehaven	Geo. Crosby	Whitehaven	139	122		1	10
Liberty	Bermuda	Wm Scroggham	Barbados		69		1	
Maryland & Condemnd Vessels					2		2	12 6
Golden Queen	Dumfries	Rob Morris	Dumfries	389	184	1	1	10
				2400	1866	34	20	12 6

Wm Richards Secr. of Co Henry Lee

66

Dr John Lee Esqr to John Richmond

1747.

July 7th	To Makeing 1 Suit Mourning	£1	6
	To Dº buffbazeen Waistcoat 6/ and 1 Fr Cloth Brich 4/		10
	To 12 Coat Butts 2/ and 18 Breast Butts 4/		6
	To 5 Sticks Bla. Twist a 7½		3 1½
	To 8 hank's Raven Gray Silk a 10		6 8
	To 1 Fr Best Hair Cloaths		3 6
	To Covering for Dº		2 6
	To 1½ yd. Linning for 2 Fr Shamon Waistcoat Breath hare		3 9
	To 2 Fr Cuffs		3
	To Wadding		2 6
		£3 - 7 - 0½	
	To Makeing a Suit Mourning for your Boy		16
		£7 - 10 - 1	

the amt of Mr Richard acct

Errors Excepted Jno Richmond 21 Decr 1747.

The pr nett for moors Rum
is cheaper than
making full Irish
Cloaths, which you
charge alike, 3 pair
of Breaches never wel

aug.st 15.th 1748

Richard Lee

15. 1. 11 pd. p. the
within Acct. 29 Aug.st 1749

Mr Richard Lee.

Bo.t of John Holt

10 yds Black & blu Allopeen	@ 7/	£ 1	11	11
10 yds Single do	@ 4/9	3	1	9
3 Ells Garlex	@ 3/9		11	3
6 Hanks Silk	@ 9		4	6
3 oz Inbroad			9	
3/8 yd Shaloon	@ 3/6		2	7½
5/8 yd Brown Holland	@ 3/6		2	2½
1½ yd Buckram	@ 1/8		2	6
1 Ell & 7 nbs 1/6 1 p.r Stay tape 7½			2	1½
1 P.r Mens Black Silk Hose	@ 14/	2	11	
12 yds Black Ribbon	@ 1/3		15	
1 Black Handkerchief	@ 4/		5	
1 Black Jan	@ 3/9		3	9
1 P.r Blu Silk Hose	@ 33/	1	15	
1 P.r Mens Shamoy Gloves	@ 6/		6	
3 Setts Blu Buckles	@ 3/9		11	3
12 yds Black Lace	@ 3/	3		
12 yds Black Ferril	@ 3		3	
15 yds Black & White Crape	@ 3/6	2	16	3
4 p.r Black Buttons	@ 2/6			10
1 P.r Womns Black Shamoy Gloves	@ 4/3			
15 yds Borlazeen	@ 2/3	2	16	3
1 Yds Gauze	@ 2/9		11	
1 Box Wafers & Sticks Wax 2/			2	6
1 P.r Womens Warm shoes				
		25	7	

Errors Excepted for John Holt

Wm Holt

Memorand.m Dec.r 30.th 1747 12 Yards 6/4 225..7...

Bo.t of Mr. Hall by John Lee C.r 23..0..0

Rec.d the Balance of Mr. Taylor ... £2

Off. Thomas Lee Esq. John Lee & Henry Lee Dec.

to Mr. Secretary Nelson Dr.

Recording Certificate Probat Ledo Will £ 0 10

10 Cts 1

Pd. Mr. Walker No. 36

Secretary's Office
Col. Thos. Lee
Nov. 36.
No. 40
Recd. 18
Treasurer

1748 Richd Lee Gent Dr.
Apl. Court Fee on petn. Vs Copland and Cont.d 50
Nov.r Cur: Attr rec.d ret.r of Dock.t v. Harvie Pet.a 20 fees & s.r 10 Shaplet: Justice & Atwell Cumb.d 20 Oath 10 } 95
Eas.t Cur 30 Cont.d 15 Att.r of Newbury 10 } 145
Shaplet's 1/4
Holt 10/
Gl'bbs

Lawrence Lee Smith
Genl Hosp
131
Charged in Lodger

1788 Thos. Lee Esqr. & al. Exors of Henry Lee Gent. dec. Dr.

April Court Writ agt. Attwell 10 Docket 5 Bail 10 Dedt 10 filing Papers 10 Tr Att. 5 Ent. Hazelrig Spl. Bail 10 & Imparlance 15 } 75

Fa on pet. & Judgt. vs. Latham ——— 50

May Court Rec. Inventy of Decd. Estate ——— 250

Writ agt. Carter 10 Docket 5 Tr Att. 5 & dismt. the Pl. not Prosecuting 15 } 35

Exam Cur: Judt. by Nil. Dict vs. Attwell ——— 15

July 27th Fi: Fa vs. Latham 16 mile ret. 8 ——— 23

Sept. Court Enter Appear. & Imp. for Musser in Lany 5 Ent. Tr. Att. 5 10

Augt. 3d Copy Muse's Spl. & Bill in Lany for Carter & 4 Sq. 80 Dr. 27

Mar. Cur. File Anst. & Imp. for Muse ——— 10

495
49
446

Sir Thos. Egerton Bart. &c.
of Henry Lee Grant &c.
Nott
1816
131
Chargd on Lodge
57
1872

1748 Mr. Richard Lee on acct. of Col. Lees Estate.

May 11.	To Mending 1 plate Plow 1. my Iron	1/6	3
June 6.	To Pointing 1 plow		10
	To welding 1 Ring to a yoak		5
18.	To 1 pr. Spancels my own Iron		15
July	To 1 pr. D° 12/2 my Iron		23
Sept. 26.	To 2 Linchpins my Iron		10
Oct. 16.	To 2 Screws & Nuts to the Chaine		20
	To 1 Staple & 1 Ring to a yoak		10
	To 2 hooks to a Door my Iron		10
	To mending 2 Splints Irons		10
24.	To 1 Staple to a yoke my Iron		10
Nov. 19.	To 2 Rings 2 Keys 2 ferrels to a yoke		20
Jan. 17.	To 1 Hors Chain & Wedge 26/2 my Iron		1 6
Feb. 22.	To 1 plow and Colter 1 Ring & Staple		0 7 8
	To 1 Coupell pin 2		0 1 0
March 4	To 2 Staples to a yoke 5/2 my Iron		3
18.	To mending 2 large plate plows		6
	To mak. 1 Colter & mending 1 D°		15
1749	To mak. 3 Links to a Chain & Welding 2		15
	To 1 Coupell pin 2 own Iron		10
April 5.	To 1 Staple to 2 plow 1/2 my Iron		10
16.	To 1 Iron to the Chaine		5
26.	To mak. 2 plows & Colters 2 my Iron		1 10
May 13.	To point. 1 plow		10
		£	8 19 10

Excepted May 16. 1749

Robert Newberry

May 16. 1749 Received the Contents of this in full of the above acct. Eight hundred & fifty nine pounds
per Richard Lee Executor of Col. Henry Lee
Robert Newberry

Robt. Newberry dedt.
against W.m Lee Estate for
869 lbs. for smiths work
May 16th 1749 N.o 82

Receivd of Richd Lee four shillings & four pence
three farthings on acct of Coll.o Henry Lees Estate
it being in full of all Demands from the begining
of the world to this day Recd pr me
October 19th 1748 John Bulger

John Bulger's Receipt
a/c Ho: L: Estate for 30 - 4 3/4
Octo: 11. 1718

Rec

Sir,

Please to pay to Majr Robt Tucker or Order
the sum of three Pounds Eleven Shillgs & Six pence due
to

Sr Your most Hble Servt

Octr 21st 1740 Antho: Walker

To Mr Richard Lee

Walkes order
on Wm R. Lee
£35

Rec.d the written Contents on the back of the Bill of
Henry Lee Esq.r Sher.f for the use of Wm Walk.r
Walk
Robert Tucker

Rec.d Dec.r 6. 1748 of Rich.d Lee Esq.r Ten Pounds Virg.a
for Mr James Mills on Acct of Col. Henry Lee's Estate
£10 ... 0 ... 0
John Higgins

John Higgins Exch
on acct. of James Mills
for £10.0.1
Allen Estate
Decr 6th. 1748
No 62

8/10 Col Henry Lee's Executors are to Mr Secretary Nelson Dr

	Continuance against Cralle 10 Copy Special Verdict 25 filing Papers 15 Entring Judgment 10 Copy 10 Sapng Copy 20 making up Record 400	330
£	Writ of Possession 20 Execution 20	150
	Recording Deed to Fothers Deed to him	600
	10 pC. off	60
	Tobo	612

Benj. Waller

Richard Lee Esq.r

652.

[illegible] Sundrys Dr. £10 "

Paid the Governors Salary &c. ... 28 " 12 " 0

To paid Col.o Gayme the Last General
& Bal.e due to him the 6.th May 1747 — } ... 134 1 " 1

To paid John Gayme Esq.r Receivor
General of Virginia the Bal.e of the
Revenue Duties ... } ... 300 " 3 " 1

To paid John Robinson Esq.r Treasurer
of Virginia the Bal.e of the Duty on Liquors } £10.14.7
Acco.t ... }

To paid Richard Graham Bursar
of William & Mary College the Bal.e } 3 " 14 " 9½
of the Skin Account ... }

Dec.r 25.th To paid Col.o William Fairfax the
Bal.e of his Collectors Account £14.8.10½ ... 52 " 8 " 13¾

396 " 1 " 0½

To Bal.e due Henry Lees Estate ... 3 " 15 " 10

£400 " 6 " 10½

To Bal.e as p.r Contra ... £9.10.5

Errors excepted &c.

Entered the 2.d day of Dec.r 1748/9

Bal. as p. Contra ---- 3 " 15 " 11

Bal. due R. Lee . £9 4 10½
£11 " 8 " 10½

Janua[illegible] 20: 1789

Richd. Lee Executor of Col. Henry Lee

Recd. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70
71
Feb. 72. 73 & 74 Ind.

1749 Dr Majr Mich. Lee

Apr 12 To 1. Doz broad hoes No 1 . . . . 18 —

To 2 Doz & 2 D° . . 2 @ 21/ . . 2. 6. 6

To 22 Bridles D° . . @ 25/ . . 2. 5. 10

To 1. Crowleys D° . 3 . . . . 1. 11/ —

To ½ Doz broad D° @ No 3 . 2/3 — . 13. 6

To Cash for Ball[ance] . . . £6. 1 9½

£6 — 5 4½

1. Hh[d] Tob° 966 & Cash 996 4. 19. 7½

D° & D° for 8½

By hoes returned Majr . 5 — . 1

½ Dozen Broad No 2 . 5. 10. 6 } 1. 1. 9½

2 D° . 3 . 11. 3

2 D° . 1 . 3

1. 4. 9 £6. 5. 1½

15 April 1749 Errd David Boyd

1 Doz	Narrow	No 2	at 2/
2 Doz	Do	2	at 16/
1 Doz	Do	3	18/
2 Doz	Do	4	21/
Broad	No		

ace of God, in good Order and well Condition'd by Major Richard

— in and upon the good Ship call'd the Portland —

. . . . . whereof is Master, under God, for this present —

allop . . . . . and now riding at Anchor in the —

— and by God's Grace bound for Waymouth — to say

..

ds of Tobacco on his own Acco: & Risque

ber'd as in the Margent, and are to be deliver'd in the like good Order,
t the aforesaid Port of Waymouth — (the Danger of the Seas
ofs: Dr John & Richard Tucker Merch.ts in Waymouth —

he or they paying Freight for the said Goods at the Rate of Eight
tton —

ge accustom'd. In witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship
Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date; the one of which three
n'd, the other two — to stand void. And so God send the good Ship to
fety. *Amen.* Dated in Patomack River the 22d of April 1749

Walter Gollop

Recvd of Mr Richard Lee twelve pounds Eighteen
Shillings & one penny ¼ the Balce of Colo Henry
Lee dec. Acct with Mr Jno. Hobs 3 May 1712

£ 12. 18. 1¼

Lewis Hansford

Mrs. Lewis Hanson's
Dest. on acct of Mrs. Thos
Addison Mercer's infant
for mourning & Taylor
acct. &c. May 3d 1749
No. 79 — 12: 18: 1/4
Lewis Estate

SHIPPED, by the Grace of GOD, in good Order and well Conditioned, by
in and upon the good Ship called the
is Master under GOD for this present Voyage,
and now riding at Anchor in and by GOD's Grace, bound for
To Say,

Hogsheads of ~~Maryland~~ ~~Leaf~~ Tobacco,
being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and are to be delivered in the like
good Order and well Conditioned at the aforesaid Port of (the danger
of the Seas only excepted) unto
or to Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,
Sterling *per* Ton, with *Maryland* Duties,
with Primage and Average accustomed.

In witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship hath affirmed to Bills
of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date, the one of which Bills being accomplished, the
other to stand void, and so GOD send the good Ship to her desired Port in safety.
Amen. Dated in *Maryland*,

Relating to the Ship Albion
Taken and Scuttled by the
Mary Capt. Gunnard

No 84

Cond. by the Hon. Stanbury
Merchant in London

May 4th 1749 Received of Richard Lee Executor of Col. Henry Lee for the death of Frances a Negro Slave and the on the account of Dan.l McCarty Esqr. on the sum of six hundred & thirty pounds Sterl.g Money for the rent in the year seventeen hundred and forty eight, I say received

pr.

Js Jat Bales

Dr. The Estate of Coll. Henry Lee

1748 May 11	To 35 Lewis pah 45 ℔ per pole	1575	
	To Mr. Secretary Nelson	612	1748 May 11 By [illegible]
		2187	
	To Sheriffs fees for two writts & Attachment against Hunter	116	
		2303	
	To Danl. McCarty's Att. order for a rent for Atwells Lease	630	
		2933	
	To the Publick for taking a runaway Negro Caesar	190	May 11 1749 Rec[illegible]
		3123	[illegible] power

D. D. Sbo.

Tobacco Received of Richard Lee 3[illegible]3

Received the above Account of Three thousand Nine hundred and
pounds of Tobacco of Richard Lee one of the Executors for
Wm Jos Bailey SS.

James Baley Esq.
Sheriffs Acct. of
D. Lees Estate for
3113 D. Lbs. May 11
1749 N.o 81.

May 30th 1729

Recd of Mr Richard
Lee five pounds six shillings
on acct of the Estate of Col Philip
& ten pence on part of an acct
due to Harry Turner

P Thom. Tilley

Dr The Estate of Col^o Henry Lee

1748

Junr 7 { To 1 p^r mens gloves —— 0. 3. 6
To 1 fine Search —— 2. 6.
To a Corhoreus —— " 6.
To ½ ℔ pepper —— 2. 3
To 1 double girth —— 1. 8
To 2 drawing knives —— 5. —
To 3 p^r w^d Cast! hoes long Stay^d —— 1. 4. —
To 2 Broad^d axes —— 13. —
To Cash for Bringing 2 parcells } 10 —
of goods from Boyds hole —— }

£ 3. 1. 3

@ 12/6 is 490 ℔ —

Sepr ye 26. 1748

Received the above sum of four hundred & ten pounds
of Crop Tob^o of Col^o Richd Lee &c

James Hunter

Acco^{t}
The Estate of
Col^{o} Henry Lee

James Hunter
Septr 25th 1748
490 ^{lb} Tob^{o}
N° 52

To

Richard Lee Esqr

on

Potomack

with a pipe Wine
markt RL.

Sir

Your most obedt Servt

Anthy Walke Junr

Extract from the Votes of the Assembly of Pennsylvania
Oct. 21st. 1741.

1741

(1)

The House taking into consideration the many taxes their fellow Subjects in great Britain are obliged to pay towards supporting the dignity of the Crown, & defraying the necessary & contingent charges of government & willing to demonstrate their fidelity loyalty & affection of the Inhabitants of this Province to our most gracious King by bearing a share of the public burthen with our fellow subjects proportionable to our circumstances do therefore chearfully & unanimously resolve

That the sum of three thousand pounds current money of Pennsylvania be paid for the use of the King his heirs & successors, to be applyd to such uses as he in his royal wisdom shall think fit to direct & appoint.

N.B. There is another Resolution direct. the manner of remitting this money to the Exchequer, but it appears by their Accounts at the end of the year, in their printed votes, that it was actually remitted. But in the Ways & Means here the public is not credited with it, so that it presumable the Minister applyd it to private uses, which probably was the reason of no more such grants being made, this not having appeared to answer the purpose of bearing a share of the public burthen.

Penn's preface to his Frame of Govern.t

They weakly err, that think there is no other use of govern.t than correction; wch is the coarsest part of it. Any govern.t is free to the people under it, whatever be the frame, where the Laws rule, & the people are a party to those Laws, — more than this is Tyranny, Oligarchy or Confusion.

... Governm.ts like Clocks, go from the motion men give them, & as governm.ts are made & moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. Therefore governm.ts rather depend upon men, than men upon governm.ts. Let men be good & the govern.t can't be bad. If it is ill, they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the Govern.t be never so good they will endeavor to warp & spoil it to their turn. I know some say — let us have good Laws, & no matter for the men that execute them; but let them consider, that tho good Laws do well, good men do better. For good Laws may want good men, & be abolished or evaded by ill men; but good men will never want good Laws nor suffer ill ones. It is true good Laws have some awe upon ill ministers, but that is where they have no power to change or abolish them, & the people are generally wise & good. But a loose & depraved People, wch is the question, love Laws & Administrat.rs like themselves. That therefore wch makes a good constitution must keep it viz: men of wisdom & virtue.

We have to the best of our skill contrived & composed the frame & laws of this govern.t to the great end of all governm.ts viz. To support power in reverence with the people, & to secure the people against the abuse of power. That they may be free

by their just obedience, & the magistrates honorable for their just Administration. For Liberty without obedience is confusion, & obedience without Liberty is slavery. To carry this evenness is partly owing to the constitution, partly to the magistracy. Where either of them fail, govern^t will be subject to convulsions, but where both are wanting it must be totally subverted. Then when both meet, the Govern^t is like to endure.

Nature hath for wise men provided one common certain bulwark, of universal excellence & security, especially for popular govern^ts & Monarchs. What is this bulwark? Diffidence. This defend, adhere to it, preserve it, & never shall you suffer any misfortune. — Every monarch, every Sovereign is an enemy to Liberty, & an opposer of Laws. Will you not be cautious, that while you earnestly wish to be delivered from the calamities of war, you may not find a despotic master. Demosth. 2^d Philip. verum ipsum

Colonell Henry Lee

Received the Barrell of Indian Corne of Mr Russell
But no Letter with it as I formerly wrote to you this
Comes to Mr Thos Tucker in Ship for Portland, and I repeat
my former request to you Viz to procure me a Copy
Receipt of Weymouth Law of my Father Johnson
and send it me inclosed in a letter directed to Mr Jos
Lyon Carle procure me six deere Skins Viz 3
Stein and 3 Buck Skins undrest and send them to me by
the first Ship directed to be left with Mr Richard Tucker
in Weymouth Quill pay you for the same in the hands
of Mr Tucker we have no news at present I write relating
only to Earle of Orford hath carried his point in the
House of Commons viz the Motion was made there
to have Examinitze appointed to Inspect into his Conduct
for the Convention & part of his Administration, but it
past in the Negative, I am with due respect
to your self Lady and all Friends Sir
Your most humble Servt

Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire
Oct the 20 1742

Dear Sir!

June 17th 1744

Yours, without a Date, I received from the hands of the Mesenger that brought the public Dispatches landed at Boston: I hope by this Time, or very quickly, you will hear of the advance of the Indians, who travelling with Bag and Baggage, for the Grandeur of their march, move slowly and, I fear, will give you an unexpected occasion for the Exercise of your Patience, and that calmness of Mind so absolutely necessary to enable you to bear those solemn Wranglings and Brawlings you must submit to, in debating the important Points of your Embassy. I sent you a satisfactory answer to your last Letter, by inclosing Colo. Grymes's Bills for £200.

My service to Colo. Beverley and all the Gentlemen in your Train, always remembring the Governour, and that I am with Truth

Your affect. humb Servt

Will Gooch

no Ships from London

Sir

Stratford Aug.t 30. 1744

the 26th of this month I rec.d your letter of the 16th of July with the names of the Cheifs our friends: which I thank you for. I imediately dec.d the Indian roads printed as you will see in the print inclosed, with a written form of a pass. you may assure our Brethren y.t every thing we promis. shall be done, I have a great deal of good will for them, and will be their friend to the utmost of my power. the roads were printed y.t none of our people might pretend Ignorance. you have so much trouble in these affairs, and have done the Three Colonys so much service, with faithfullnes to the trust the Six nations have in you y.t I think you ought to have a pension for life. I shall be obliged to you to give me as full an acc.t as you can of the religion and Government of these our Brethren how many fighting men in each Nation how many they have tributary, and allies and how far each of the Six Nations are from Lancaster.

I order the postage to be p.d to Philadelphia & recom.d it to the Post masters care. my Son returns you his sincere thanks for your kindness to him, and I assure you I am very Sincerely & with much Friendship

Sir

your very hble Serv.t

If we can persuade the Cantabas they shall come to you to be conducted safely —

Thomas Lee

1744 May

For his Majestys Service

To Conrad Weiser Esqr

at Heidleburg in Lancaster

County Potomack

Pensylvania.

B Hole 4 Sheets

Post paid John Short

Mr. Wilson

Stratford Dec. 28. 1744

I rec'd your letter with the rest of our Friends the Syphaxians and I must own my self very much Obliged for that curious account. I tho't by what I had seen in some of their books, yt. they had both believed in, and Worshipt a supreme Being, and I wish I had not been mistaken we have some among those yt. have had the light of revelation, yt. scoff at religion almost in the Indian manner, and yet have the folly with the Hellenes to believe what cannot possibly be true.

what more you may recollect be so kind to write me I shall not be weary of corresponding with you. what is marriage, have they more wives than one does yt. marriage last for life. is chastity a virtue among them. doe the children inherit any thing from their parents, or are they when grown, left to make their way without any further care of their parents, pray doe tell me all you know about these extraordinary people and dont be niggardly in your information.

I have done you Justice here and at London, and you may be sure of any thing I can doe for you

I am your friend and humble servant

Thomas Lee

the post who writes you at the Catawbas.

Cornl. Lee
1734 decemb.

Indian

To
Conrade Weiser Esq
at his house.
Hidelburg
Lancaster County
Pensylvania

Recd the 28.

c40 40

Stratford Janry 9. 1745/6

Sir

You have entertained me very agreeably in your letter (of the 25th. last) with the acct of the Oswego treaty I am much pleased with your Observations which I think very just. The Indian trade is carryed on with great frauds which the Legislature of each of the Colonys should prevent, this would lye Home to us by its Natural inclination.

we are obliged to you for giving us notice of the intended march of the Praying Indians the Governor will have notice, your Letters to be upon their guard, least they should not design well, as to give more Cat castus: but as the season, they are to joyn the Six nations, nor in any wise infring vassalage to the Six nations, nor in any wise infring

Peace, nor

encroach upon their Hunting ground, that the French

their Indians may not thereby do us mischief

We have sent several messengers to the Caghnawagas but

their fears are to be over come, they will by no

venture themselves amongst strangers, least of

all

they should be cut off in their way thither, and now on the march of the Praying Indians they will be harmed, they express a great desire for peace, but their treachery to the Oneidos rises in their minds they cannot forget it nor the others they think forgive it.

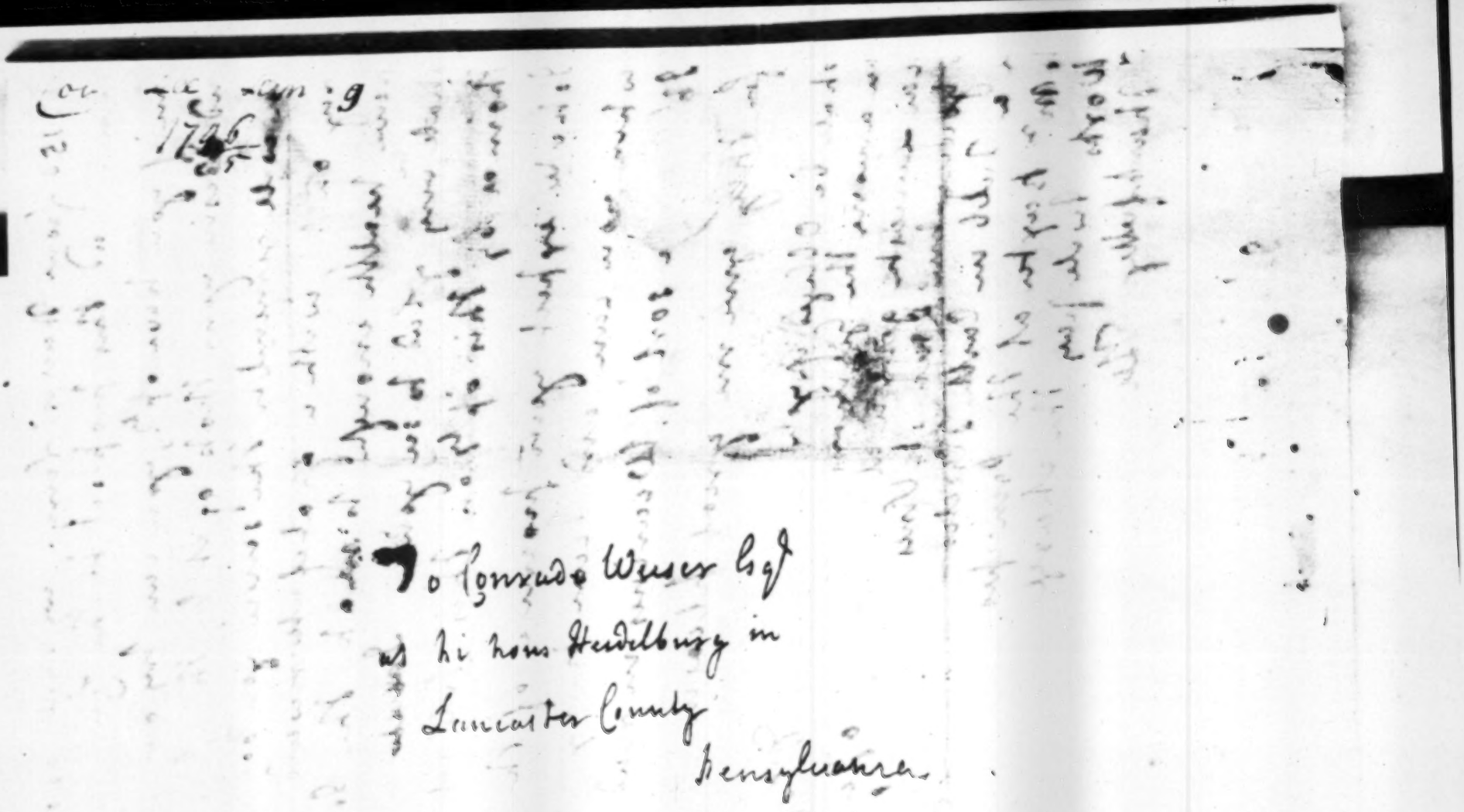
Upon which between these people at this time is soe necessary to preserve the peace of all the Colonys ~~at this time~~ if we must leave noe stone unturned to obtain it the only way is to prevail with the Six Nations to send their deputys to some part in Virginia, about midway from each and very probably they the members will venture themselves under the protection of this Govern^t as they know us better then they doe Pennsylvania, and if you [illegible] undertake to bring ourselves to this, when you Colony of think the time most proper, we will press the Cattawbas to comply with it. The place I propose is Fredericksburg near the falls of Rappahannock ab^t 90 miles to the Eastward of the Indian road

abt 150 from Hancocks ferry. we shall as soon as the weather permits send this proposal to the Cantabians, and in the mean time if you have opty, you can try our friends the Lycoms and Susquehannas how they think of it by the first opty. the Govr will remember the service you doe in this matter as they ought, with a grateful reward. I hope you will be well enough to make the Journey when I shall be very glad to see you. I shall write to Govr Thomas by this opty on this subject.

I shall expect your promise of the Indian songs when you come and I can truly assure you of a sort of Weariness in reading your letters for they give me great pleasure. Farr

I shall be OBliged if you can procure the Gentlemans near Lancaster get me abt 20 young Chestnut Vines in a Tub or Earth directed to Mr Baxter at the Principio Works I will pay the charge Thankfully Yrs.

Yr. friend and
Affectionate Bro.
Thomas Lee



Sir

Stratford June 20. 1745

I thank you very kindly for your letter with the account of the Indians management. I am sorry it gives me great satisfaction and you have obliged me much in giving me so agreeable an entertainment. we may be of great Service to Maidenhead & will be highly rewarded whenever they are.

I send you a Copy of your first letter. I hope to see you at Virginia with the deputys & me to meet the Catawbas. any thing you can tell me of that I shall many people will be pleasing to me. there songs of Peace and War: I shall be glad to see with your interpretation. I shall be glad to see you any Where, and you may be sure I am

Your friend and very humble Sr

Thomas Lee

Corn. Lee.

1775.

Jun. 20.

To

Conrad Weiser Esqr

at Heidelberg in

Lancaster County

Pensylvania

No 39

Colonel Henry Lee Castle of Skein 19th 1751

Sir

I have rec'd Several Letters from you

this year for the favour & Mr Tucker for which I thank
you; I wrote you that I should send you what goods you
wrote to me for & the Portland Mercht Tucker stuff, but
as you ordered me to get you Interred I could not be it done
in the Country for so small a matter as you wrote for on
was loth to send them to you on any Hazzard so to you
you; however I have desired Mr Tucker to send you
Gown you sent to Major Valus £3=0=0 on my own
acct, so when you have the Gown your please to ord
Major to pay him for it, and as I shall be some Business
at London about next March or April tis probable I shall then
meet with an opportunity to send over the goods you sent to
Major

My Friends Service to you & Family

for Arms &c already known Virginia

The Rebels I hear is in Scotland but in possession of the
City of Edenburgh and had a Battle with Sir John Cope
one of our Generals on the 21st had the better of Sir John
but I hope he will soon be Driven out of Scotland for
our Troops are now in motion, in great Numbers (both
British and Dutch) from all parts of the Kingdom towards
the North in order to Attack them which I hope God will crown
with Victory, — There is a Note, Spirit appeared against them
amongst all Ranks & Degrees of people in this Kingdom which
I hope will continue, great Numbers of the poor and Gentry
have raised great Numbers of Men at their own
County York they have raised 9000 men at the Town & Riding
have Subscribed to assist no less in Money than 9000 for the same
use — you remember I had a Case from Mr Curtis for my
Life on board at Rose Rock, which Case is recorded in your Court
Now I want to get a Copy of the same and advise with
Lawyer & I can't make use of the Land Tho I live there
and I can't settle it again and Sons Henry and Jos
Tobacco made on the said Land for as I want Money I now Dead
am in possession of all my Estate, I shall have a pretty
Large Sum of Money every year to stock the Plantation I shall upset
and at present I can't, and what Exchange again at
about this affair I shall write you again &c

I am Sir your most Humble &c

To

Colonel Henry Lee

Naval Officer of the

South Dist. Potomac

River

Virginia

Pr: Fav Portland

Glasgow Febry 22 1746

I expected to have got your powder & Shot, & sent it by this Opportunity but could not possibly get it ready, however you may depend on its being sent by the first Opportunity offering after this. the Kind of powder you commissioned is hard to be got here, indeed y[e] Melancholy situation of affairs here, has occasion'd a very great Scarcity of that Article. An Intestine warr is certainly the greatest misfortune can befall any Nation, am convinc'd it has been so to this, for Since the Rise of this late unhappy Rebellion, Trade, the Main support of our Nation in particular, has been put an entire stop to, our Bank has been shut up these Seven months past, wch has occasion'd an entire Stagnation of the Circulation of money, Forreign & home Commodities lye a dead stock upon hand, provisions of all kinds are perhaps as dear as ever were known in short, unless affairs Change for y[e] better soon, this Nation will be in a manner Ruin'd. the Rebells are now got as far North as Montrose & Aberdeen, where its said they expect a Reinforcement from France, the Duke of Cumberland with our Army, are advanc'd as far as Perth, in pursuit of them. According to the last Accounts Received, so would fain hope an end will be put to this affair soon. I am with my Compliments to [illegible] your [illegible]

To

Henry Lee

in Westmoreland County

& the George

Capt Jas Crawford

Virginia

Sirs

Williamsburg April 22.

1746

I wrote you two letters on ye subject of the peace we wanted to be made between ye six nations & ye Catawbas at Fredericksburg on Rappahannock river, under the Protection of this Government, the Catawbas have agreed to come so far, and I believe it is near half way. The Govr has ordered you a present of Thirty Pounds sterling, by bill of Exchange which will be inclosed in this letter, which I shall cover to messrs Strettells in Philadelphia for you. when you have rec^d^ it Please to write me &c.

The Governour here sent forty ounces of Gold to be given to ye six nations at ye Treaty you gave me an acc^t^ of. but it came too late, I think we shall have y^e^ and as much more to give the six nations at ye Conclusion of ye Peace with the Catawbas, this may make your negotition easy & effectuall besides the Catawbas fears from ye six nations, They are threatned by the French and their Indians on the Mississippi which is a-

reasonable Cause for y^{m} not to be too farr from home.
This peace will leave both at more liberty & they
will be stronger to assist ye Kings subjects on both
Frontiers, therefore it will be of great consequence
to all the Colonys, I hope you will bring the Good
Work about. Saml

If the six nations appoint ye time ye Catawbas shall have notice & I hope to see you there.

your very Humble Servt
Hu. Colt

Before I had sealed this letter I rec^{d} yours in answer
to mine, we are obliged to you for y^{r} trouble you
take in ye Indian business, as you are so sensible
of the consequence I need not say any more on y^{t}
head. Take ye best method you can, it is left to
you, when Mr Peters's acc^{t} comes it will be paid.
When we went from Lancaster to visit your Friends
I was shew'd on ye Road a Vineyard of ye Rhenish
Grapes which I thot was conv^{t} to you. 'tis ye truest
sort & grows near where your family came from.

yr. Invant & no other, Mr. Baxter at yr. Principio Works will take care of yr. if they are directed for me. I shall be very glad to see you at Stratford where you may be sure of a hearty welcome from

Sirr

Your affe. Hble Servt.

Thomas Lee (Virg.

The bill mentd. I accordingly inclosed by Mr. Maywell of Maryland who is to go directly to Philadelphia, it is in favr. of Messrs. Hunter & Brown by Jos. Gurney Esqr. his Majestys Receiver Genl. on Robert Carter & Company merchts. in London endorsed payable to you by my

Mss 22 · 1796 Col Lee
Mss 22.

Received May 10 1796

No. 2

Comrade Weiser Esqr
at his house Heidelburg
In Lancaster
Pensylvania

To the care of Mr J. Baxter
Recommended by Mr L

Mss 36

Sir Stratford June the 6th 1746

I have your Letter Apl. 15 before you went to Shamokin
and that of the 11th of May since your return.
I have wrote several times that I enclosed to my
friend Mr Stretell I sent you a bill of Exchange for
Twenty pounds that which when you have sent
me word you can be certain of the
whereabouts of Where you can be certain of the
Shrine of you can Bring Letter from Frederichsburg
with the Indians, I could let me know it for
long before it arrives may be sent to them
Letters, if there may be noe disappointment
I wrote you of the 500 sent to Gov Clinton two
hundred pounds to Lancaster to the Six Nations
at the last Albany treaty it went too late, and
that you have been desired to return it, that
we may send it with two hundred more w
have received at Fredericksburg — we have
heard nothing of the War between the
Catawbas and Cherokees. They are at peace

[illegible]

...when we heard last from thence.

It is very good news that the Six Nations are not to be debauched from us. I dare say we are more obliged to you than to the politicks of ——— but surely they will in earnest encourage & direction in our Friends to Attack the French and furnish them with the means.

We have some good news from Europe, the King of Sardinia and the Austrians are joined have retaken several Towns in Italy from the French and Spaniards and Seven Thousand Prisoners & the French & Spanish armys ruin from them. Our King has 150000 Indian Crowns in Great Britain. The Pretender I don't doubt all his Light Troops and is gone now.

The rebells are beyond Rose now.

I shall expect to hear further from you sooner that this affair may be finish'd as soon as possible

I wish you health and Dam

your assured friend
and humble Servant

Thomas Lee

for Governour Dinwiddie
The Honourable
Robert Hunter Morris Esq

To Conrade Weiser Esq
at Heidelburg in
Lancaster County
Pennsylvania

Sir Williams.b. July
13. 1746

I have wrote you several to tell
you the Govr would expect to
meet you at Albany when he went
the troops there, but as he is now
weakned with bodily fits, as to
be confind to his chamber he
will not go upon the Expedition
and your Regt will be saved.
we have an acct. of the French
and their Indians Southward
are to attack those Colonys and
our Indians in the spring, this
may prevent as yet our meeting
at Fredericksburg, & the 400 Men
designd to be given them, is sent

to the Govr of N. York
& the Six Nations. I wish
on to Canada Hostilities
until we are ready
the French on this

Thomas Lee

To

Conrad Weiser Esq.

at his house

Heidelberg

In Lancaster County

Pennsylvania

Sir

Stratford Sept. 24. 1746

I rec'd yours of Aug. 9th inclosed from Mrs Strettells
Yesterday I thank you for it. I have read all your letters &
cannot answer them. had you gone I should have hoped for a particular
acct of the transactions at Albany we hear yet they have
engaged to send 700 Warriors. our Forces I suppose will winter
at Albany, it will encourage our Brethren as they see us
ade the Colonies join in the War. they had our present
and from England, and I suppose a large one by the
Kings Direction. I wish our good friend Gov. Thomas
had his health, his indisposition is especially at this time
a loss to us all, he has used those Natives soe kindly, that
I think they may justly relye on what he promises.
I have considered your protest, and I think your best
way will be to send the bond with proofs of your Debts
enclosed to Mr Jennings at Annapolis, the best
lawyer we have at the General Court, and will surely
bring your debtor to Doe you right — If you have any
other way I can write in your behalf to Colo Wood who
is clerk of the Court and the most considerable man there
but I think the proposed above is best. The charge is small
the event certain. pray advise me w. you have any thing
material. remember the Indian Songs & the Rhenish
Grape slips. I wish you health & a safe return. I am

Your affectionate
and humble Servt

Thomas Lee

Col Lee
Dated Sept 24 1740

To Conrade Weiser Esqr
at Hidelburg in the County
of Lancaster in
Pensylvania

No 29

Sir

Belvoir Feb. 15. 1746/7

I am from home so I cant tell you the Date of your letter but I thank you for that you wrote me after your return from Albany, it was very agreeable to me and your Observations are I think very Just. we have no thing since from thence, I hope the forces there have been supplyed since the people of Maryland sent their forces a supply in Decemb^r & those from Virg^a were soe well provided for that they were quartered in the fort at York. we hope either for Peace, or that the forces from England will be over early in the Summer. the French are busy with the Southern Indians, but we are told they loose ground It was unhappy that the Six Nations were call'd to meet at that time, at that place. I wish the enemy dont take an advantage from it, to break the Friendship between us and them. In Europe the advantage has been much on the side of the King & his allies and there is hopes of Peace with Spain, after which France must come to I spoke to Mr Jennings ab^t your affair & he will undertake it heartily if you send your papers. I shall always be very willing to doe any thing in my Power being truly

Yr affectionate friend
& hble servt Thomas Lee

To

Comrade Weiser Esqr

at the Rose Heidelberg

In Lancaster County

Pennsylvania

Sir Stratford Augt. 10. 1747

I have not heard from you of a long time, The last was on the 5th of March which I thank you for & am ready to pay the charge whenever it is made. We hear the Sp Nations have lately Gov. Clinton & they must make peace with the French, this should be prevented. I should be glad you would write me your thots of this intention and how they may be best prevented to us. Adm. Anson has taken a great convoy of Arms & Ammunition designed from old France to Canada, for they will have noe supply this year and as the Dutch come into the War, we are much superior to the enemy in Flanders & Italy, and at sea we have taken they say French East India fleet besides those for Canada & the Dutch privateers will help us to destroy the Enemys trade, in all places, & will I hope soon put an end to the War to our advantage, and I hope our Queen will hold out to the end. in the meantime they should be enabled to Annoy the enemy by supplys of Arms &c. which we are willing to contribute to. Could you make a trip to Barrington & say in a great Council & when would be near the 1st. let me have your thots. I am truly

Your affectionate friend & servant

Thomas Lee

To

Portrait de Wilson Lyon
et his hoss Black Hawk
au Lawn Tennis Club
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

Sir Stratford Feby 13: 1) 1778

I am very much obliged to you for your last letter in which you give me so particular an account of the Six Nations, whose conduct seems to me to be wise and honest, we have not allie[d] ourselves to any nation on such easy terms and without we will help our selves it seems unavoidable to have more from them. If the war continues, the Govern^t. at home will probably persue their first design and it seems possible to drive the French out of North America, if the good disposition of the Indians be kept hold of in time. I hear you have lately concluded a treaty at Philadelphia, if it is [illegible] I wish you success. Pray Sir Wm. Stricklen will send it me. our Govern^t is extending our Frontiers by large grants of land as far as Ohio, and I am concerned in one, wherein when we began to settle I think hope for your help to make it agreeable to the Indians the more you would be kind to send me I have rec^d about 10 of the plants which I will cultivate as fast as I can, and you shall be sure of my expectation to the first Vintage. I am glad you have not forgot the Indian songs which I long to see. I hope you have success in your good natured application for Poor Shickallemy. his son Jacob was killed about 2 years ago, by a Catawba boy, who observing [illegible] to lye behind a log, when he lifted his head to fire into the Calbos, shot him dead with a pistol. I wish you health and prosperity with all my friends being very truly. your affectionate obed^t humble Servant

Thomas Lee

I am glad to hear of Canassatego's welfare

$1200

To

Conrad Weiser Esq.

at his home at Reading

in Berks County

Pennsylvania

From Mrs Mary Lee, to Major Theodorick Bland, at Kippax in Prince George County.

It was with great satisfaction, that I received my Dear Bro.r's Letter, & am much obliged to you for your kind concern for my health. I have been ~~extreamly unwell~~ extreamly ill, but now I thank God am much easier tho very weake. I should be very glad to see you here, with my Sis.r & cousins. y.e Death of my Dear M.r Lee who was one of ~~the~~ y.e best & tenderest of Husbands, is so great an affliction to me that I want words to express it & to add to my affliction M.rs ~~[illegible]~~ has endeavourd in a publick manner, to darken his careecter, & to yous[e] her Unkle's memory with great ingratitude. I know it is my Duty, as a Christian to bear pacently what ever happens to me by y.e alotment of Divine providence, & I humbly beseech allmighty God to grant me his Grace, that I may be inabled to submit patiently to what ever triall it may please him to lay on me, (who doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve ~~the~~ y.e children of men) but that I may bear them as a good Christian, with courage & resolution, with calmness & resignation & that I may resign this life with ~~[illegible]~~ Joy & cumfurt, when it pleaseth God to remove me, & may have a well grounded hope in his mercy thro y.e merits & intercession of our Dear Saviour, & Merciful Redeemer.

I thank God, my Children are pretty well, & y.e greatest cumfurts I have; my son Dic.d lives with me, my Daughter is now here, who is laying in, she has a daughter, & has called it mary, my Love to my Sis.rs, & cousins, & I am, my Dear Bro.r,

Your Most affectionate
& ever Loving Sis.r

Mary Lee.

March. y.e 1st, 1747/8

My Daughter gives her Duty to you, & her aunt & Love to her cousins.

Sir

Stratford May 14th 1748

This will I believe be delivered you by Capt. Robinson who commanded the forces sent from Virginia to Newlyork; and is Son to the President of the Council there, his Father gives you his service and I shall be Obliged ~~to you for any~~ civilitys to him. This Gentleman brings Two hundred pounds Virginia Money to be presented to the Indians of the Six Nations at Ohio, the same you carry the Pensylvania present to: he is to Negotiate the business with you, and either lay out the Money in buying such Goods as you approve of, or deliver you the Money, which you think will be most acceptable to the Indians, and I am directed by the Governour to tell you that you shall be rewarded to your satisfaction for the Service you do this Colony: in Negotiating this affair & making our friends Sensible of our Union with them, which we shew by this present which you will distinguish to come from Virginia, and for that purpose. So that we hope they will protect, & not disturb, our back Settlements: as some of the Young Warriers have lately done, (as appears by complaints made from that Quarter, by the Inhabitants on one of the Branches of the Missisippi) Killing horses, Cattle, &c. tho' they were furnish'd with what those poor people could, for all which the Government here must pay, But I believe those Warriers came from Onontagoe or that way.

I am concern'd with Coll: Cryssup in a Company to settle, by Grants from the King, on some part of Ohio, with the consent of the Indians, and my purpose is to carry a fair Correspondance with them, and I hope you will be so good to recommend us to your friends, as I am known to some of them, you may mention me being one of the Company, we shall be able to make no progress until our Order for the Land comes from London.

I pray.

Pray dont forget the Indian Songs, for I shall constantly dun you about them.

I cant take my leave without wishing you a good Journey, good Success & safe return, that you may live many years, healthy, & able to serve your King, and these Countrys, in keeping the necessary friendships between us and our Friends the Six Nations. I am affectionately

Your very humble Servant

Thomas Lee

To

Conrad Weiser Esqr

at his house Heidelberg.

In Lancaster County

Pensylvania

Stratford Decr 11. 1748

my good frend

I should have answerd your Letter long agone but part of the summer and the fall I have been very Sick, which will be my excuse. The proposal for securing our frontiers from the Branch would have deserved the attention of the Govern^{t}, had the War continued, but as that is over, we must endeavour to gain the Indians by good usage in trade and every other way. I send you a small Sketch of our frontiers, you will see by the treaty of Lancaster the frontiers of Virg^{a} were to be extended at the Kings pleasure. So we all without the Pensylv^{a} Govern^{t} are in our confines. we propose to settle a trade on the branches of the Mississippi and to make our Settlement at the mouth of Wabash, and we have the leave of the Indians, but if the Govern^{t} of Pensylv^{a} don't regulate their traders, the rascally fellows will go among the Indians by lyes & treachery will be Authors of much blood shed and in consequence give the french possession of the trade. They have already begun & caused Mr. Parker (one of our Company) Store to be rob'd, and one of his men to be murdered by a tribe of the Mingos call'd the Wyandotts, & took two men from Carolina & murdered one on the road. I am glad our Govr & the Six Nations have no hand in it. I depend on your friendship & assistance, as I have a very great Opinion of your honesty, I recommend you heartily to our Governor. I hope to hear from you soon after your return, and you may rely on my friendship upon all occasions for I am

your assured & obl^{d} humble Servt

Thomas Lee

P.S. my wife & children here are all well & remember their service

Col Lee 2d
Febr 20 1798-9

To

Conrade Weiser Esqr
at his house in Lancaster County
in Pensylvania
to be left for him with Robert Strettell Esqr
Merchant in Philadelphia

CV023

Sir,

Shalford Novr. the 22d. 1749.

I had the pleasure to congratulate you on your arrival to your Government by the favour of my friend Mr. Shettell — I had great satisfaction when I heard of your being advanced to that honourable Station, because I had a very great esteem for you ever since I had the honour to know you.

Upon S.r William Gooch's leaving this Colony the Government here has devolv'd on me as Eldest Councellor, & I hope the good Agreement that will subsist between us will be of Service to both Governments.

I am sorry that so soon I am oblig'd to complain to you of the insidious behaviour, as I am inform'd, of some Traders from your Province tending to disturb the Peace of this Colony, and to alienate the affections of the Indians from Us.

His Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to Grant to some Gentlemen & Merchants of London & some of both sorts Inhabitants of this Colony a large quantity of Land West of the Mountains — the design of this Grant and one Condition of it is, to Erect Garrison a Fort, to protect our Trade from the French & that of any of the neighbouring Colonies, & by a fair open Trade to engage the Indians in affection to His Majesty's Subjects, to supply them with what they want, so that they will be under no necessity to apply to the French & to make a very

Strong

Strong Settlement on the Frontiers of this Colony; all which His Majty has approvd & directed the Governor here to assist the Ohio Company in carrying these Laudable Designs into Execution, but your Traders have prevailed with the Indians on the Ohio, to believe that the Fort is to be a Bridle for them, & that the Roads which the Company are to make is to let in the Catawbas upon them to destroy them, & the Indians, naturally Jealous, are so possessd with the truth of these insinuations, that they threaten our Agents if they survey or make those Roads that they had given Leave to make, & by this the carrying the King's Grant into execution is at present impracticable. Yet these and the Lands purchasd of the Six Nations by the Treaty of Lancaster.

I need not say any more to prevail with you to take the necessary means to put a stop to these mischievous practices of those Traders —

We are informd that there is measures designd by the Court of France that will be mischievous to these Colonies, which will in prudence oblige us to unite & not to divide the Interest of the King's Subjects on the Continent. I am with Esteem & Respect

Sir

Your obedient humble Servt

Thomas Lee

Letter of President of Virginia to Govr Hamilton dated 22d Novr. 1745

Sir,

Stratford Dec.r 20.th 1749.

Since the Letter I had the pleasure to write you, I have found it necessary to write to the Lords of the Treasury, desiring their Lordships to obtain the King's Order for running the dividing Line betwixt this Colony & yours, else many difficulties will arise upon the seating the Large Grants to the Westward of the Mountains.

In the Case of the Earl of Granville & the Lord Fairfax, this Method was taken & Commissioners appointed by His Majesty & those noble Lords.

I thought it proper to acquaint you with this Step that there may be no surprize, & that a Matter of such Consequence may meet with as little delay as the nature of it will admit of. I am with all possible Esteem Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

Thomas Lee

Letter of
President of Virginia
to Gov.r Hamilton dated
20.th Dec.r 1749

Sir

Fleatford Feb 27. 1749/50

I have the favour of your Letter of the 11th of December, and Thank you
the assurances you give me, which I relye on, for ever since I have
known you, I have found you a very honest man, and that you have
made use of that influence you have with the Indians for the good
of his Majestys Subjects, as well as for the Indians whose real interest
it is to be friends with us, and there is noe man that I know of
can do soe much good in these matters as you can, and in this light
have constantly represented you to this Govern
I remember the promises to the Six Nations at Lancaster, and have
accordingly procured them Several presents since. I expect soon the
his Majestys order to appoint a treaty with them, and there
must then were and to have an order to make them a present
at their coming for to have the goods directly from London.
I shall relye on your bringing the Indians Here, and to assist me as
Interpreter &c, for which you will be amply Satisfyed.
soon as I hear wt his majestys pleasure is, I shall send you notice
so in the spring, I hope you will not be farr out of the way.

The Grand to the Ohio Company is Immediately from the King, for the publick service
and the Government here is Obliged to support the Company. The publick good
and the Kings service I have chiefly in View, to make a strong settlement
and carry on a Trade extensive by these means to gain the Indians to
Brittish interest, notwithstanding the Craft of our rivals the French
Pretend to hold the treaty at Fredericksburg by the Falls of Rappahannock
where the Indians may be well accomodated and is as near for
any we have. I propose to treat with them in General for the Brittish
subjects, both with respect to trade and settlement, we are all but
one people, and shou'd have noe selfish ends, where the publick is soe
greatly concerned, this I assure you is the principle I shall be governed by
and however you have the same way of thinking, I have the greater
esteem for you
I have read Mr. Parker to you with a Letter, he is a sensible, and by all
I have Observed an honest man, he will acquaint you with all that has
we have reason to suspect, however hope we shall have noe reason to
complain of any Gentlemen even as encouragers of them,
I wish you long life, health and quiet, and I am truly

Your affectionate
friend and humble Servt
Boomers Lieut

I take notice of what you say relating
to the Colonies Dangers

Lec. plts 27

1750
49.

To Lorth. Majestys Servitor

Conrade Weiser Esqr

at Heidelberg in Lancaster County

Pensylvania

Fredericksburg

Stratford June 21. 1750

I read yours of the 12th. Instant this day. I am much disappointed that the Indians cannot be brot to Fredericksburg this summer, as the Kings present is now there and the woolens may be spoiled, and powder is a dangerous article to keep.

I am the more concerned that this cannot be done, from what I hear from Govr Clinton of the intrigues of the French with the Ohio & other Indians, and of the probability of their bribeing or frightning them into their measures

may be of pernicious consequence to these Colonys, and did not doubt but you would be able to have prevailed on them to have made a Brisker motion to receive the Kings present. The Goods were bot by the Kings order in London, and in consequence of the treaty of Lancaster, in order to seat these back lands, we est of our Mountains and as the present is money more than they ever had at one time; I hoped to have had an opty to satisfye them of it was their interest to seek friendship to the British interest, whilst I intend to inculcate to them, to be the same from Nova Scotia to Georgia. I have now partial Views, the peace of the Colonys was wt: I proposed and to doe Justice to the Indians. and this they shall find in all my actions. to be sure I invite them by my Royall Masters command, and it will look like slighting the Kings favour I have invited the Catawbas there to Confirm the Peace

which mention or not as you see proper, while they are at war our frontiers will be disturbed. I have a great Opinion of the Six Nations, and they may depend I will doe all I can for them, this you may assure them. I can attend at Bedford all September, not Later, and pray forward it as you can I would have all the Govrs see the sincerity of my behaviour, and therefore, I have desired the Govr of N. York to send an interpreter, you will be there as a friend to both, the King, and your fellow Subjects, and Rum shu'd be sent be out of doubt when you report wt is proposed, the Carolinas and Maryland will have notice

The thing is of Great Consequence

As to the Ohio Company they are encouraged by his Majesty on the [illegible] and if their trade succeeds so well as all others, and the Indians fully supplyed, will be the most effectuall way to disengage them from the French and fix them in the British interest, for the Ohio Indians must be there to settle the whole Business I greatly rely on you, and your Friendship for the Indians as usual I like, for as far as I can Judge, they ought to be used Justly and kindly and that as British subjects we ought to Defend us & their lives and Safetys Creek had now Directions from me to act of part, so far as to Indian affairs I shall make use of both their whilst I stay, have given them honest assistance Order & understanding Directions to use them kindly and even as there they are to blame, as by some late accounts I do not doubt matters will be soon settled at the treaty Amicably. you can say nothing to the Indians for me that I ought to do, but I will do it. give me constant Intelligence from time to time by the post hasten the Business all you can and endeavour that the Six Nations and those of Ohio meet at the time appointed, and come all together, if there be now Disappointment no occasion for Jealousy I wish you health to go through this Fatigues and remain truly

Yr your most Obd and humble Servt

Thomas Lee

I wrote this in great hurry. I cannot expose it

To

Conrad Weiser Esqr

at his house in Heidelberg

Lancaster County

Pennsylvania

Dec 22 1750

Sir

Williamsburg 11 July 1750

I wrote you a particular answer to your Letter by my Express, since which we are alarm'd with an account of the French with 15 Castles of the Ottawawas [redacted] marching to Extirpate the Indians on the Ohio, and than the Six Nations, The affection and firmness that these our Friends have shewn to the British Interest makes us greatly Concern'd for them, and resolved to give them any assistance in our power; We hope the Northern Govern.ts have taken proper Measures to prevent any Mischief for the present, and before the Enimy can form any other designs Mischievious to our Friends, we shall have timely Notice, so that we may prevent the execution of them; I desire you to make a full Inquirey into this affair, and give me a particular account of it by the Post, or if the case is Urgent, by an Express, which I will pay for; and if you find it Necessary and it will be of Use to Our Friends the Six Nations, and Necessary for their Preservation, you may apply to Cap.t Beverley Robinson at Newyork, on whom I have given you a Credit of two hundred & fifty pounds Sterling, to be laid out by you in Arms and Ammunition to enable our Friends the Six Nations to repel the force of their Enimys, and this we desire you to make a proper use of, that they may be Convinc'd how Sincerely we are their Friends, and wish their Preservation; and besides this

You may take Occasion to Convince them of the King Affection to them by sending them the Present which I am to deliver them when you can bring them to Fredericksburg, I Need not add any persuasive to you, as you know the Necessity, and howmuch it is for the Service of His Majesty, and all his Subjects here, and howmuch it will Oblige

Sir

Your Sincere Friend & humble Serv.t

Thomas Lee

Peal Capt. Robinson's Letter
before you gave him

cvo 18

Col. Lee June 4. 1750
Received the 24 July
1750. Answered the 25
by Capt. [illegible]

Sir

New York 7th August 1750.

Your Letters of the 6th June and the 11th July, I received the 4th Instant: And have lately a Letter from Governour Glen, advising the great danger there is of the total destruction of the Cattawbas, as many Nations of Indians, far Superior to them in Number, have for some time past carried on a War against them, and therefore desiring me to use my Indeavours with the Indians over whom I have any influence, to dissuade them from going to War with the Creeks and Cattawbas. I have with the advice of his Majesty's Council taken what Steps herein, we thought could be of any Service, and now write to Mr. Glen, inclosing a Copy of the Treaty of Peace made between the Southern Indians and the five Nations, and urging the Necessity of the former sending their Deputies to Albany, as the only means by which a peace can be established between them.

The

To
The Honble Thos. Lee Esq.
President of Virginia

The Cattawbas might, I believe, be induced to come to Albany, notwithstanding their present Apprehensions; If they are told, that they may come thro' Virginia and Pensilvania the lower way, with the greatest safety to this place, and from hence they will be sent to Albany by Water, where they will be under the Protection of this Government, and it will be out of the Power of our Indians to do them any hurt, if they might otherwise have been disposed to revenge themselves: And we hope you will use your utmost Interest with the Catawbas and other Southern Indians, to incline them to a Meeting at Albany, which would be most effectual at the time I meet the five Nations there. When this will happen I cannot at present tell, but if the Southern Nations are willing to send their Deputies thither, I shall give you notice, So that they may arrive in proper Season.

I am very much

Sir

Your very Humble Servant

Cadwallader Colden

Upon receiving Lieut. Colden's letter I shall make him a Compliment as desired.

Gov: Geo Clinton. to Presd. Thos Lee Sr
Aug. 7th 1750
(No: 38.)

Gov: Geo Clinton
to Presd. Lee
Aug. 7th 1750

No 38.

No 593 Pres.t Lee's to Gov.r Hamilton 1750

Sir Williamsburg O.S. 22. 1750

I this moment recd the favour of your Letter of the 20th of last month with the inclosed papers. I am very much of your opinion, and I will embrace the occasion of offers to effect what you so justly think reasonable. I have the same advices from Govr Glen of South Carolina, with respect to the Southern Indns the complaints of the Northern Indians, I bring their Indians to war with one another, and proposes to have a General Peace with all the Indians North & South the next summer at Fredericksburg. I had this in my Thots when I moved for the Kings present to the Six Nations, and the Indians on the Ohio. and we have an answer from the Council at Onondagoe by Mr. Weiser and the time the Indians are for the meeting at Fredericksburg, I will desire your assistance at that meeting in order to effect that good purpose. It will be my desire to make that present await for the Concert of all the Colonys.

Mr Glen justly Observes, if the French are united in their Councils which gives them advantages that they could not have if the Kings Governours on the Continent were to act on the same principle, which I hope will be the Case, from the good dispositions I Observe on the present occasion. I am unwilling to miss this first opportunity to assure you of my zeal on this occasion which I think is so much for his Majestys Service, and to assure you that I am Sir

Your most Obed.t
humble Servant

Thomas Lee

See Colon. Rec. VOL V p. 463-4

Thomas Lee
ob. 1750
For many years Pres. of
the Council of Va. At
the time of his death he
had just been appointed
Governor of Va. See Appleton.

President Lee's letter to Gov.
Hamilton 22 Dec 1753

THOS. LEE Grat 3 - 2 - 30

Extract of a Letter to the Lords Commissioners of Trade from Thomas Lee Esq.r President of Virginia

Sep.t 29.th 1750.

A strong Fort built near the Cape, under the direction of a skillful Engineer, will be a guard both to Virginia & Maryland, & if a Ship of War be added for preservation of Trade, & some strong Batteries at the mouths of James & York Rivers this Colony will be secured as well as it can be to the Seaward.

Ships employed from Liverpoole in the African Trade & the number of Slaves sold annually in the W.Indies & N.America

1750	Ships 51	Negroes 12298	
1759	57	15091	Average at £20 St.g per head £2,900,400 in seven years
1760	74	15337	
1761	79	17060	
1762	61	14079	
1763	71	14306	
1764	79	15315	

225

There were imported into St. Christophers in the year

1750.	Slaves 1408
1759	1227
1760	1070
1761	645
1762	1521
1763	1416
1764	1598.

Free Blacks & Mulattoes in Jamaica in 1763. — 3400.

N.B. They are registerd every year by Law. 1775 — 3800

Negroe Slaves in Jamaica in — 1775. 200,000

Whites D.o — 1775. 15,000

Marons or original incorporated Blacks there. 1775. — 1,992.

They have ten towns which they hold by treaty with the Whites, and a

due proportion of lands secured to them & their posterity
They are governed by their own Chiefs & Laws.

In 1761 the Negroe Slaves in Jamaica were 146805.
In 1768 ——— 166904
Augmentation in 7 years ——— 20904
The average Import p^r An was ——— 6000
which in 7 years is ——— 42000
deduct the augmentation ——— 20904
The loss appears to have been ——— 21096
which averaged is about 3000 p^r An, and this arises chiefly
from the deaths of the Slaves newly imported & seasoned; the births & burials among the others
being found nearly equal.

The Import of Negroes has in some years been infinitely greater
than above as in 1764 it was ——— 10,224
in 1765 ——— 16,760

Dear Sir

As soon as Mr Sharpe came to Town I recommended your Interests to Him. He told me his Influence was but small with the Comrs of the Customs but whatever it was it should be exerted in your favor. — Sorry I could have served you in this affair, for I am sensible you will do Your Utmost to gratify me in a Request I now make you — the College of Virginia have an Estate at Brafferton, left them by Mr Boyle — Mr Thompson, who lives close to it at Hellperby is desirous of being Steward of it in the room of Mr Postens that he may have a greater Range in the pursuit of this Country Amusements — if you will use your Interest with the Gentlemen of the College for this purpose, you will greatly oblige me. & Mr Thompson (whom I believe you have some acquaintance with) I have wrote to Coll: Corbin Coll: Taylor & Mr Randolph to Solicit this matter for me, & if you & your

(No 11)

E. Jennings to R. Hodges. (No. 105) Feb 10th 1798

Brothers (to whom I desire ~~to be~~ my Respects) will Concur with them in it, you will Confer an Obligation on

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient
Servant & Friend.

London
Feb. 11. 1798.

Edmund Jennings

No 105
Feb 11 1798

(No 2)

Sir

Wayn.r: 9.th March 1758

Could we have given you the least hopes of assisting you Successfully in the Application you wish'd us to make on your behalfe to the Commiss.rs of the Customs or the Treasury, You should certainly have been told it long since, but the very little Interest one has with the Ministry has been able to procure in the D.k of Newcastle's Office has extended no further than to obtain now & then a trifling employ for some of his friends which has occationally fallen in our Own Neighbourhood However we were not wanting either at the Custom-house or Treasury in his endeavours to serve you but found that Latter board a Superior Application made for the Son of Coll.o Innes to Succeed his father who, it was represented, had left a numerous family in Scanty circumstances, whom this Employ would

Inquire: Enable the Elder Brother to assist

The Gentlemen who Solicited for me Last Year
Seemd to hope that your friends would be content
if you might have ye Coll^r^ place wch he then held
at Annamaick but perhaps you may not think this
worth your Acceptance

We hope you'll do us the justice
to believe that if our Interest had been equal to
our wishes you should certainly have been gratified
in what you seemd to have so much at heart: that
it will allways give us great pleasure thereby
to evince how much you being indebted to one of the
Friendships received from your family

We are very humble Servants
John & Richd Lee

(No 2)

Jos. R. Tucker
March 9th 98

To Richard Bland Lee Esq.
at Charlestown
Virginia

1753

Mr. Madison
[illegible]

Dr Sir

(No 135)

Nothing is more unaccountable than an unwillingness to write Letters to one's best friends; & I am really at a loss to account for it in my self, unless it be an aversion I have to Letters of Compliment, which I hope will apologize for my not writing to you oftener, & cherishing that friendship so happily begun in your tender years. However, averse as I am to Letters of Compliment, I cannot forbear taking this opportunity to congratulate you & your Brother on your advancement in the Service of your Country; & I hope your honour & Integrity in the Execution of your trust will be equal to your natural & acquired abilities, & give them their due Lustre. And 'tis with great pleasure, that I already hear of your spirit & resolution as to the choice of a Sp[eake]r — The Gentleman who has filled that Chair for several Assemblies I hope is a good man & very worthy of his Promotion; but still he is but a man, & so much power lodged in one man's hands seems to me to be inconsistent with the Freedom & Independency of an English Legislature. But pardon my going out of my Depth in meddling with Politicks & the Edge-tools of State. Periculosum plenum opus aleæ tractas, & incedo per ignes suppositos cineri doloso.

I know no better way to support the Independency of the Legislature & guard the Liberty of the Subject, than by now & then shifting the Representatives of the people, especially those who have neither natural nor acquired parts to recommend them: for this reason we have sent two new Burgesses from Ring-

King William (& I think our County does not afford better men) viz Major Harry Gaines & Mr. Peter Robinson. But it seems our old Representative is going to invalidate their Election at the Expence of his own Honor. For all he lays to their charge is treating the people, & he himself positively agreed to take no such advantages, & treated as much as either of the others, tho' in a more ungenteel & ungenerous manner. If their cause (especially Major Gaines's) should appear worthy of your patronage Let me intreat it in their favour.

In your return home from the Service of your Country, it will be but a little out of your way to call upon me; & I shall be very glad to see you. and if it will be any Inducement to you, there is a neighbour of mine that wants to rent or lease the piece of Land near Aylett's Warehouse that you advertised. This Invitation with this Letter you may communicate to your worthy Brothers. for what I write to one, I write to all. If I should have the pleasure of seeing you here, we can then fix a time when I shall be sure of seeing you all together on Potomack. I wish you all health & happiness & am

D.r Sir

Your affectionate Hble Serv.t

Alex.r White.

St. David's parish
King William County

Alex. White letter

Alex^r White
1. Letter
~~4.0.4.36~~
(1° 135 7/12
~~1.0.3.7~~)

(No 4)

Dear Sir Petersburg Fort Dinwiddie Augt 26th 1759

My D. Col.

No 309.

I send yours with great joy and acknowledge my Obligation for your kind remembrance; you will easily believe nothing [illegible] you that [illegible] can ever [illegible] Friendship. I return more [illegible] extremely sorry at the ill fortune of my letter to you by my gratitude & respect I have made more than one to the Gent Col Philip, three to Col Thomas Lee one to Capt Willet by Mr Lawson wide at my request to your Floor —

I am afraid that your Malignant Curiosity has been [illegible] with their coming safe to hand —

We had very hard and difficult Campaign under the direction of Gen Forbes Nothing was done or drunk with Fort or Pittsburg but what was fought for —

The Virginia Detachment with a few Troops the Campaign & stalled & joined by the Enemy & had it by.

Mons. Pittsburg who Commanded the Enemies first at [illegible] has been very active and pursued the best measures to defend the Effectually I cannot help admiring the Extensive views, and good Designs of the French — they are in Possession in America of most Points of Things and the Lyon —

Their Attempt on this Post was well designed but [illegible]

ill carried — Most day Succeeded All was undone! The Enemy
must have suffer'd of course for want of provisions, as there was
no possibility of Magazines under the Guns of Fort Erie
With the Artillery and Stores now here, they would have im-
mediately destroyed our Magazines at Redfern (Chippewa) &
spread desolation for several days in the Country — The
best troops being cut off in the Advance, under the Com-
mand of Gen. Riall, the Enemy not to be dreaded —

I imagine it would be advisable & Prudent to have Gen.
Drummond from Kingston Immediately, to stop this Career
and Cover the Province — He knew (as Lt. Gen. Sir Geo. Prevost
was observing their Labours and Stating in Gen. Orders) that
but in case of miscarrying in that design, they had
Artillery ready at Niagara, to be transported to Kingston
and proceed against Sackets, in a slower manner but more
certain of Success, and accordingly 13th of July ship from
Kingston Stores and provisions embarked at Kingston, and
were ready to sail down the River St. Lawrence with about three
hundred French Regulars and Canadians, and go first and
When the Commd. Genl. Drummond, received positive orders to
Cross to march this Whole Force to the Relief of Niagara.
a most lucky Interposition for Us —

They would have certainly Reduced Ticonderoga, destroyed our Lines and made themselves master of the Lake George or the Road and by the Assistance of the Hawkbegan & following, would have soon made themselves masters of Crown Point — When the Consequences mentioned above, would have certainly ensued — All our hopes, our Labours, Expences & Intrigues for five years, would have been blasted and of none Effect —

To bring about all these Ends the Enemy had collected a Force greater than we imagined — Which shows their great Attachment to this Territory, notwithstanding the Enemy is within the Bowels of their Country —

Their design on Oswego, after the manner they did it, argues great Military Capacity — The Surprise of the Army before Niagara, their Communication to which would have been Cut off, by the defeat of the Body of Troops under Command of Lt Colo Diman —

When the Enemy marched to the Relief of Niagara, we were determined to pursue & attack them, Letters & Reinforcements But we had no provision, The Carriage is made appear very difficult, but at last the Genl has agreed to have a Communication Open with Virginia —

The Tempest has now subsided, all the threatening Clouds dispersed, and we have a prospect of a happy calm

(Dr 41)

(Maj Gen Amherst — Ga Adams Stephen Augs 26 '59 (No 389)

We have certain Advice [illegible] Fort [illegible] are

[illegible]

The Indians appear full of discontent & envy at our —

Success — and the attempt on Niagara laid to have

[illegible] to have fallen on us again with more Fatal than

ever — The Fort attacked by the Ottawas and Chippewas to the

French interest is daily more hostile — They continue to

[illegible] some of our People, and steal all the horses they possibly

can — They are extremely treacherous, and it seems to me

that nothing but Violent measures, will answer our pur-

poses with them — If you imagine this may Answer for

an Apology for the length of y^r Letter what consoled of a few lines

what must I say in Excuse for troubling you with [illegible]

[illegible]

I beg you will present my Compliments to all your Brother

Officers with whom I have the honour of an acquaintance, and

am with the greatest respect,

Dear Col.

Your most Obed^t Hum^ble Servt

Fort Ligonier
August 26th 1759

Adam Stephen

P.S.

The general Character for Bravery is common —

I am certain that Genl Wolf was in a fair Way of destroying my Character

I have heard from a Brother of mine [illegible] on that Expedition —

Fort Ligioner Aug. 26th '59.

My Dr. Col.

I receivd yours with great joy and acknowledge my obligation for your kind remembrance; you will easily believe me sensible of this, when I assure you, that no person exists whose Friendship I esteem more.

I am extremely angry at the ill fortune of my Letters - To testify my gratitude and respect I have wrote more than once to Col. Philip, thrice to Col. Thomas Lee, and am sure that Capt. Bullet & Mr. Lawson wrote at my request to your Honor.

I am afraid some malignant curiosity has prevented their coming to hand.---

We had a very hard and difficult Campaign untill the reduction of Niagara. Nothing was eaten or drunk at this Post or Pittsburg but what was fought for.

The Virginia Detachment with which I begun the Campaign is shattered to pieces by the Enemy and hard duty.

Mons. D'Aubry who commanded the Enemies Force on Ohio has been very active and pursued the best measures to distress us effectually. I cannot help admiring the extensive views and great Designs of the French. They are indefatigable in America; and most patient of hunger and Fatigue.

Their attempt on this post was well designed but ill executed. Had they succeeded - All was undone! Pittsburg must have fallen of course for want of provisions, as there were no posts or Magazines in the Virginia Communication.

With the Artillery and stores found here, they would have immediately destroyed our Magazines, at Bedford, (Raystown) & spread desolation far and wide through the provinces. The best troops being cut off at the advanced posts, and on the Communication; and the new Levies not compleat.

I imagine it would occasiond a Detachment to have been marched from Gen. Amhursts Army to stop their carreer and cover the Provinces. To have carried Fort Legonier was shortening their labours, and settling matters at once - but in case of miscarrying in that design, they had Artillery ready at Prisquisle, to be transported to Vinango and proceed against Pitts-

burg, in a slower manner but more certain of success; and according 13th of July they had artillery stores and provisions embarked at Vinango, and were ready to fall down the River, ag't Pitsbg. with about eleven hundred French Regulars and Canadian, and 900 Indians.--When the Commdr. Mons. D'Aubry receivd positive orders & express to march his whole Force to the Relief of Niagara. A most lucky Interposition for us!

They would certainly have reduced Pittsburg, destroy an escort and make themselves master of a large Convoy on the Road and by the assistance of the Hawbitgers at Pittsburg, would have soon made themselves masters of the place. When the consequences mentiond above would have certainly ensued - All our hopes, Our Labours, expence & fatigue for five years, would have been blasted and of none effect. To bring about all these ends the enemy had collected a Force greater than we imagined -- which shows their great attention to Ohio Territory, notwithstanding the enemy is in the heart of their Country.

Their design on Oswego, after the march of Ge. Predeaux, argues great military capacity - The supplies of the Army before Niagara, their communication and retreat would have been cutt off, by the defeat of the Body of Troops under command of Col. Haldiman.

When the Enemy marchd to the relief of Niagara, was out Season to proceed ag't. Vinango, Lebeuf, & Prisquisle. But we had no provision; the Carriage is made appear very difficult, but at last the Genl. has agreed to have a communication opend with Virginia.

The Tempest has now subsided, all the threatening clouds. are dispersed, and we are in perfect tranquillity.

We have certain advice that the enemies posts above mentiond are destroyed. The Indians appear full of discontent & sorrow at our Successes - Had the attempt on Niagara faild, they were resolvd to have falled on us again with more violence than ever. The firm attachment of the Delaware and Honous to the French interest, is daily more visible. They continue to murder some of our people, and steal all the horses they possible can. They are extremely treacherous, and it seems to me nothing but violent

measures, will answer our purposes with them. If you imagind there was answer for an apology to the length of y'r. Letter which consisted of a few lines what must I say in excuse for troubling you with this missive. I beg you will present my compliments to all your Brothers with whom I have the honour of an acquaintance, and am with the greatest respect,

Dr. Col.

Your most Ob. hum'ble Ser.

Adam Stephen

Fort Ligonier

August 26th. 1759

P.S.

The General leaves this for Pittsburg tomorrow. It is certain that Gen.Wolf was in a fair way of destroying Quebeq.' I have heard from a Brother of mine Lut. on that Expedition.

No 5)

1758

Camp at Pittsburgh Oct. 29th

Mr Croghan.

I Esteem you, and great regard for your friendship I intend you a testimony of my remembrance by every Opportunity. —

The Indians are entirely harmonized into our interest already. I don't tell you so, because I think it needless to keep up Correspondence any longer, but heartily Congratulate you, on the Cause being Suspended Considerably, and if it were not for my own opinion that Forts are still necessary, to keep this place in a proper posture, and the Necessary Posts established. —

The General had a Conference lately with the Indians, at which I was present, and delivered up the Prisoners — I have Given an Account of the Return from Presqu'Isle, with an Account of the Situation of the French Forces, Counts and Communication — They retreated 120 miles to Lake Erie; I send you inclosed a Plan, which given on the Banks of the Lake by Presqu'Isle — One Side of it I have Inscribed with Letters; which I desire you to Communicate, & Mr Croghan's Explanation to the Other I have Inscribed for Mr Gordon's

I my Dispatches to be delivered by Col Thomas Lee in his Absence by Col Grant —

I cannot ascertain what Troops they have, nor are we confident for further Reinforcements from St Lawrence, and Fort Cumberland — I am with the most perfect esteem,

Dr Sir,

Your most Obt Hble Servt

Adam Stephen

P.S.

Capt Bullitt having learnt that his Conduct was blamed in the Skirmish he had with the Enemy on the 23d of May last near Legonier, apply'd to the Genl for an Enquiry into his Conduct: thereupon a Court (composed of all the Genl Officers of the Army) of the Line sat for that purpose on the 8th inst; when upon the strictest Enquiry they found that he had behaved like a good Officer, made an excellent disposition, and exerted his utmost endeavours to spoil the Enemy Designs

No 390.

(85)

Thomas Dudley Mackie Esqr.
Bath Grove
1859 (No. 390.)

No

Patrick Henry Esqr

Williamsburg

Virginia

(No 1)

Dr Sir, Winchester Feby 2d 1760

[illegible] the advantages of the Ohio lands depend[illegible] the profits arising from a Trade carryd on with the Indians on that Quarter in Chemical —

I plainly foresee, that notwithstanding the Bloody disposition that Country has ever this Colony in particular, that we will tamely sit down without any of the advantages which would naturally arise from our labour, & by our Remissness permit every Good arising from our Superiority of that Country to be diverted into the Channel of another province — This I think is a great matter of Attention — last Summer the Pennsylvanians sold above £30.000 worth of Goods to the Indians, and I can demonstrate, that in three years time, there may be goods consumed on the Ohio, to the Value of one hundred & fifty thousand pounds, and of such

such a trifling Sum is worth the Notice of our
Colony: Goods to that Value may be annually carryd
up Potomack or Rappahannock, & Return brought
down said Rivers in Furrs Skins, & Peltry —
If this increasd our Number of Shipping, there would
be an additional Sum left yearly in the Colony, as every
Ship leaves some small thing behind —
Be certain it would increase our Waggoners, Drivers
Blacksmiths, occasion a demand for Saddles, Bora
& horses, in Short it would increase our Commerce &
consequently add to our Wealth — forgive me for men-
tioning this to you who is more Sensible of the Advantage
than I am Who pretend to Enumerate them — But I am
very near in a Passion on finding my self mistaken in
people who I thought knew the Nature of Goods, and made
it their business to push it —
In following their Example I have been so ardent

after my Private Affairs, which have turned out of
time enough at Hampton & York, that I have
not had the pleasure of seeing Col Ludwell
My Call is so Urgent at Winchester, that I
cannot see You as I proposed on my Way up.
If the Session is like to Continue any time I will
return & in the mean time send down Bullet
Shope, if half Way, or opposite to the Place
is proposed, they will have the happiness to obtain
your Interest — I have now been six years in
the Service, & have bled for the Colony, which I leave
to the Consideration of my friends —
The Governor is apprehensive we shall all go to
the Right about; Be that as it will I know the
Continuance of your friendship for he amply be your —
I am with the greatest respect
Dear Sir your most
Williamsburg Feby 21st 1760 (1760)
Humble

No 61

Adam Stephen
n. letter. February
24th 1760

No 391.

(Copy entered)
100 Feb 24 1760
(No: 391.)

1000
30
0
330

Capt Gordon to send them to Virginia

A Box and Case of this Mark & Number the Two Silver Belonging to me, deliver

(No 7) Sir

24 Letter
April 16. 1760

By yours of the 7th Inst I discover you have not received mine wrote from Port Royal giving you the reason why I could not proceed on the Carolina Survey, which need not be repeated. I shall get the order renewed & Col.o Corbin & I have agreed to begin it on Thursday the 22. of May, when I hope necessary you will attend as your presence is absolutely among other things to receive possession of the lands recovered from such tenants as made no defence. You'l please to give the notices to the defts Surveyor as I can't. Wm Ewell the principal Deft lives low down Rapp.a Carolina in Lancaster. In the suit agt Col.o Carter I never had a paper but an old Survey made Carolina by Warner that I returned to Col.o Corbin to make his present survey by & suppose it is among his papers. In Rowleys suit I have several papers but can't from them discover what is the dispute I will bring them with me in May & shew them to you. I am

Defts Edward Grady, Doggett, Young, Merryman, Taliaferro in the land in Carolina & Solomon Ewell Lan.r

Sir

Yr mo. ob.t hble servt

Edm Pendleton

April 16. 1760.

As Rowleys dispute is in Kg. Geo. I fear that in Carolina perhaps it may be necessy. to you to appr. that also about the same time but leave that to you as I can't attend it.

Edmond Pendleton
Letter 16th Oct. 1765

No 297.

Richard Henry Lee Esq.
Westmoreland

Copy of Orders 23d of August 1760 His Majesty Having Been
Pleased to order a General Court martial at the Horse Guards for the
tryal of Lord George Sackvil for having disobeyed the Orders of Prince
Ferdinand Brunswick at the Battle of Minden August the 1st 1759 Lord
George Sackvil Being then a Lieut General and appointed Commander
in Chief of his Majesties British Troops in his army Serving under
the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick whose orders and
Directions said Lord George Sackvil was Enjoined and required to obey
Both by his Majesties Comission and by his Instructions Dated the 31st of
of October 1758 —

The Court Consisted of Lieut Genero[illegible] Charles Howard President

Lieut Generals	Cornwallis Chalmondley Earl of Pennure	Lieut Generals	Lord Delaware Stewart Earl of Ancram Abercrombie Leighton
Major Generals	Earl of Harrington Earl of Abergavenny Lord Robert Manners Earl of Effingham Cæsar		Carr Lord Robert Bertie

Charles Gould Deputy Judge Advocate

The following is the Sentance of the Said General Court martial this upon Due Consideration of the whole matter before them are of opinion that Lord George Sackvil is guilty of the having disobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of whome he was by his Commission and Instructions Directed to obey his Commander in Chief according to the Rule of war and it is the further opinion of the Court that Said Lord George Sackvil is hereby adjudged unfit to Serve his majesty in any military Capacity What ever which Sentance his majesty was pleased to Confirm

it is his majesty Pleasure that the above Sentance Be given out in Publick Orders that Officers Being Convinced that neither high Birth nor great Employment Can Shelter Officers of Such a Nature and that Seeing that they are Subject to Censures worse than Death to a man who has any Sense of Honour that they may avoid the Fatal Consequences arising from Disobedience of Orders.

(No 8)

Camp near Fort Pitt

My Dear Col

Feb.y 1.st 1760

Neither distance nor Time will make me forget you — After a perseverance in becoming a Soldier, & a hard Struggle between the Georgy Boy & Myself I at last set out for this place; where we live in harmony, peace & plenty Twice every day we never drink our Compliments to the Ladies; & the same Numbers of times we wish Health to our Friends — —

I should be extreamly glad to hear from you or the Gen.l Col Washington, whether any orders are come from the Ministry Relating to the Ohio Lands — The following is a paragraph of Gen.l Amherst's Message to different Nations of Indians, dated at Fort George in the City of Oswego 27.th April 1759

"Brothers, Kings, Captains & Warriors, I mean not to "take any of your Lands, but as the Necessity of his Majesty's affairs "obliges me to take Post, & build Forts in some parts of your Country, for the "Ease of our Trade with you, & prevent the Calamity of your taking Possession of "Lands, and hurting both you & us, as you are sensible that if we do not "build Forts the French will: In that Case I assure you that no part "whatever of your Lands joining the said Forts shall be taken from "you, nor any of our People be permitted to hunt or settle upon "them. But they shall be main your absolute property, and I will "even promise you some presents in Consideration for the Lands "where such Forts and Trading Houses are necessary to "build upon — and I will be responsible for your

(No 8)

to remove for us, to keep provisions for our Warriors, prevent settlers
& friends to these Lands, and also to supply our brethren the Indians
when they come to see us, if you will lay out a piece of ground
adjoining every Fort, to plant Corn, in that case for your reward
the Lands of this Part of your Lands so appropriated I will
& you will receive such a consideration for it as will be agreed
between you & us, to y^r Satisfaction ——— In proof of this Talk
I give you this Belt of Wampum.

It is uncertain to me what the Genl Call the Indians Lands
in my Opinion the Lands which I have taken up on the
Waters of Ohio in a legal manner & as much mine, as
the Lands I hold on the Waters of Potomack ———

Because the Genl have given up the Crown's Right to
the Lands on [redacted] why pray the Forts Duquesne, & Niagara
call'd French encroachments on Us. ———

If the Lands belong to the Indians, & they had the power to
give them to the French, or to whom they pleased, & the Cause
of the War as far as Relates to these Lands is on your
I will be oblig'd to you to take this under consideration & give me
your Sense of it — Joffer my Duty to Mrs Lee & Mrs Blair, &
beg you will take the trouble to remember me to all friends — I am with
the greatest esteem, Sir, your most Ob^t humble Ser^t

Adam Stephen

Sir Eliot

[We have now about 18.000 men in Canada
Indians, and as the Armies are now marched from
their respective places of Rendezvous, Quebec
Oswego & Crown Point, about eighty seven days
I am of Opinion that the Fate of Canada is determined
by this time] —

Col A. Stephen
Sep 1st 1760

[No:392.]

No 392.

1759

To the Kings most excellent Majesty

The humble Representation of the Council & Burgesses of

Virginea

May it please your most excellent Majesty.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Council and Burgesses of Virginea met in General Assembly, beg leave, humbly, to lay before your Majesty, the great Concern we are under, to find, that our Conduct hath been misrepresented, and the General Assembly accused with infringing the established Rules of Government, and violating your Majesty's Royal Prerogative.

About the Tobacco Law in 1759

But it is unexcusable, for your faithful Subjects to remain silent under such a heavy Charge, We presume, in the most dutiful manner, to lay before your Majesty, a just State of the Colony; and, we do not doubt, but when that is known to your Majesty, the Conduct of the Legislature will be approved of, not only as every way Respectful to your Majesty, but as absolutely necessary for the Relief of the People from the deepest Distress and Oppression.

By the Laws now in Force, & which have subsisted for many Years, the Salaries of the Clergy and Fees of the several Officers within the Government, are Settled and made payable in Tobacco. And that they may

be regularly and duly collected and paid the Sheriffs and other Publick Collectors are empowered to distrain the Slaves Goods and Chattles of every Person, from whom they are demandable, who does not pay them by the tenth day of April annually; and the Slaves, Goods and Chattles so distrained are to be sold at publick Auction, if the Owners do not replevy them, by Payment, within five days after distress made.

According to these Laws, the People have no alternative; and the publick Collectors may refuse to receive any Compensation in Money, for the Tobacco due to them, altho the Debtor should be willing to pay them at a Rate much higher, than the common Value of Tobacco.

The inconvenient and oppressive Nature of these Laws was fully felt in the Year 1757; when, from a severe and uncommon Drought, many Thousands of the People did not make a single Pound of Tobacco, and the Colony had the melancholly and dreadful Prospect of a general Famine.

The People, being under these alarming Circumstances, and exposed to the arbitrary Exactions of the Publick Collectors, petitioned the General-Assembly, that, if possible, they might receive some Alleviation of their Distresses.

The General Assembly took these Petitions under their most serious Consideration; and, knowing that our great Distance from your Royal Presence, rendered it impossible for us, to make a timely Application to your Majesty, in a Case of such sudden Calamity, which must have been fatal to your faithful Subjects; we found it absolutely necessary, not only, to issue Money from the public Funds, to supply the necessitous with Bread; but also, to pass an Act, to enable the Inhabitants of the Colony, to discharge their Tobacco-Debts in Money, for that Year.

This Act, which was founded upon the Principles of Humanity; which was intended to preserve the People from Rapine and Distruction; and which fixed the Price of a Hogshead of Tobacco, fully adequate to the Service of any public Creditor, has been represented, by selfinterested and designing Men, as an Attempt in us, to assume to ourselves, Powers, derogatory to the Rights of the Crown; and contrary to the Allegiance we owe to your Majesty.

But with what ~~heard~~ heard and injurious Language we may have been treated, we presume to assure your Majesty, we will never be guilty of the Presumption of endeavouring, by any Act of ours, to lessen the Influence and Prerogative of the Crown, upon which, ~~next under~~ the Preservation of our Privileges, and the happy, and right full Administration of the Government depend

This

This, Sir, is a true and just Account of our Proceedings; and of the Motives that prevailed with us, to pass the Act, which, some of our Clergy have so much complained of, and so strangely misrepresented. And we humbly presume, that no Exception can possibly be taken to our Conduct; especially when an Act of the same Nature has been transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations, in the year 1705, and no Objections, that we know of, were, at that Time, made to it.

We humbly beg Leave to represent to your Majesty, that, it has been the constant Usage, from the first Settlement of the Colony, for the General Assembly to repeal, alter, or amend, all such general Laws as have been found burthensome & inconvenient to the Subject; and which have not received your Majesty's Royal Approbation, as the Exigency and Circumstances of the Colony might, from Time to Time, render necessary; and we humbly hope, that our exercising the same Powers, which have been used, for more than an hundred Years, by former General Assemblies, will not be looked upon, as contradictory to your Majesty's Royal Instructions to your Governor; but, as consistent with the Rules of the Constitution.

The limiting the Legislative Power, in such Cases, must necessarily involve the Colony in the most

insuperable

Dear Brother London December

After a 38 days passage I arrived at Dover this Month, without any remarkable occurrence in our Voyage.

On our Arrival here we found this great City in mourning, for the loss of our late gracious Majesty, King George the 2d. His Death (which in the beginning of October) as this Julius is reported to have wished his might be, was sudden; a large Artery in his Heart burst, and in an Instant He was no more, the moment saw him, in perfect Health, Strength, & Vigour, & the next was numbered with the dead; Strength of Arm, all, He in the dust was numbered with the weakest Brat, & frail is human grandeur, & all sublunary

The general Grief occasioned by this melancholy Event, & the universal Concern for the Misfortune of his Grandson, & successor, never did a King ascend the Throne with more real Applause; Each Heart & Voice was for him, and every Tongue was busied in his Praise. A perfect Harmony subsists between his Ministers at the Head of whom Mr Pitt still holds the foremost Place on Worth & Eminence. The young King has committed but one Error since his Accession, in that of his marrying one of the Ladys who come to Court, to kiss his hand, He was, Then immediately pleased with the Person & Spirit they took in the Affair, & determined to make it an effectual Step to his Court, that He should suffer for his Gallantry in the Consequence of the Affair, & consequently of the Men, who can help Love, & the gentle Passions among Men

In the middle of October was fought the Battle of Torgau, over Elbe in upper Saxony, between the King of Prussia & the Austrians, in which his Majesty was victorious, & by three Charges drove them out of Saxony, He must have been pursued & entered in his own Dominions, that they would in the next Campaign

some thousands more [illegible] the Enemy; If We consider a
nothing will have been of more importance than the
ther Party. The Prussians will now winter in Saxony &
in Bohemia, which are nearly their position at the
of this Campaign. The taking & retaking of some small
Skirmishes consequent on them, have stayed away the
many, without any thing decisive on either Side. It seems
he general Opinion here that the War will continue for some
Peace is no more heard of. News enough for to day, tomor-
row, shall we have in the News of tomorrow, & so on until
the sails

25th

Last Night I was in Company with Mr. Johnson,
the English Dictionary: his outward Appearance is very rough
the too assiduous Cultivation of his mind, seems to have caused
a great Neglect of his Body; but for this his Friends are very ample
in the Enjoyment of a mind most elegantly polished, and richly
stored as it is of an inexhaustible Fund of
Perspicuous, strong, nervous, fresh
meet with almost every Subject that can be
cannot fail of receiving the most agreeable
in his own Way. He proposes soon to publish a new Edition of Shak-
speare, which he says, has employed him many years. Of this Gen-
tleman I learn that at Cambridge, Oxford the older Universities
dent to attempt Physic, until seven years Study there has
pled them to take a Degree. Masters of Arts, Therefore says He if you have
a large Fortune & time enough to spare go to either of these, if you
immediately to enter upon Physic, and, to attain Expertness
therein, Observe your Progress Life, at small Expence, & in
to all means to Edinburg, or Leyden; for reasons
is like a Palace, or Fortress inclosed
first built slightly, the last, by a very
before they began the Work. With the
and many others who highly hon-
and who are very capable of advising
immediately to Edinburg. For general Knowl-
English Universities are without compe-
only they unanimously give the Pre-

ave me an opportunity of being con- times in their Company
ed & partaking of their agreeable and instructing Conversat[ion]. In which
greatly [illegible] The Prest has of late introduced Cyder also but I detest, with
their ill Quality abounds in the
West India Seruice, the Conquest of Martinico, is supposed to be the Object
they have in View. 'Tis whispered here, that an Act of Parliament is on
to be made prohibiting the Colonies to raise Troops, and with Paper
their own Courts; this perhaps is only a Flasher. By M[r] Lewis's info-
mation I understand, that Doctor Coghlan certainly underwent the same
with his Companions, & perished in the Waves of [redacted] where he
he for a while She concealed herself under the assumed appellation of
[redacted]; but soon the prying Eye of Curiosity discovered her, & Fame's
busy Tongue as quickly spread it. The good [redacted] with a Fatherly and
ernest & Concern entreated her to reform, offered to take her home with
him, promised never more to mention the ungrateful Story, or require
her Reasons for such unaccountable Conduct; with Grief he found
Offers & Intreaties equally ineffectual, It appeared impossible to alter
purpose of her Soul; She had then spent great Part of her
an after went for Scotland. Poor, lost, deluded, unfortunate
Misery & Affliction has She delivered herself [illegible]
I cannot help paying the Tribute of a Tear, for the Loss
Wretchedness of one, whom I so dearly loved. Adieu. —— 28th

The two last days have passed away without any new Oc-
currences. I have not as yet got y[r] Skins from the Ship; I am afraid some of them
will be useless, having been much Damaged, by the Water's coming in to our Cabin
my Chest was too full to admit it, otherwise it would have been safe
The Price of Tobacco here is low, nor do they talk of its rising, tho' the greatest pa
of the Fleet which sailed before us, from York, is either Lost or taken
Please to give my Love to M[rs] Lee & the lovely Widow, make my Affectio
known to the little one by Kisses; nay I am mistaken, if a Kiss wou
[illegible] in the most effectual way of remembring me to
Remember me to all my Friends, particularly to Col: Washing-
ton & the Ingenuity of Heart may be, which like
of, however detestable his smiling Malice, I cannot without
Gratitude remember his unsought Generosity to me, when
in England, 'tis for this Reason I desire to particularly
remembered to him. I have committed M[r] Stewarts Bed to the
of Capt Jonstoun, please to remember me to him, and tell him
eal if there is any thing, in which my Friendship can be of Service
ere where I am going, He may without Scruple command it.
Newes gives an Account of the Death of Admiral Rogers
Inflammatory Fever. I am ashamed to send you
so many Errors, but time will not permit me
ingly, and I
herable.
ou, let me
or I shall

there should ever be any thing in
beseech you, my Brother to
ver enjoy more real

[illegible] I am serving my Friends.

[illegible]

[illegible] Ludwell (whose Family are as much my Lords & Mrs Ginn's) and all your Friends here desire to be remembered to you.

Adieu, my dear Brother, may ever live happy & forever cease to remember me, who ever was & shall always continue to be with the warmest Affection & Esteem

your Brother & Friend

Arthur Lee

London
Decemb[r] 29th 1760

3/9 Mr Arthur Lee's Letter
Lux dec 1 Decemb[r]
Recd 31st March 1761

Reasons & Objections in Mr Camm's appeal (35)

Objected on the part of Mr Camm That the Law of 1748 so it tended to suspend the Act of 1748, which had obtained the Royal approbation; and as it was contrary to his Majesties instructions to his Governor, was void ab initio; and was so declared by his Majesty's order of disapprobation of 10th of August 1759.

Answer Whatever might be allowed to be the effect of these objections, and however they might affect those who made the Law, it would be very hard, that they should subject to a heavy penalty two innocent Subjects, who have been guilty of no offence, but that of obeying a Law passed regularly in appearance thro' the several branches of the Legislature of the Colony, whilst it had the force of a Law upon the spot. It would be to punish them for a mistake of the Assembly. But the objections do not prove, either that the Law was a nullity in the beginning, by its tending to suspend the act of 1748. or by being assented to by the Governor contrary to his Majesty's instructions to him; or that it became void by Relation ab initio from any Retrospective declaration of his Majesty. — As to the Law in question tending to suspend the Act of 1748, which had received the Royal Approbation; a power given by the Crown to make Laws implies a power to suspend, or even repeal former Laws, which are become inconvenient, or mischievous, as the Law of 1748 was; otherwise a Country at the distance of 3000 miles might be subject to great calamities, before relief could be obtained, for which reason such power is lodged in the Legislature of the Country — As to the Governor's consent being contrary to his Majesty's instructions to him, it is imagined that his Majesty's instructions to the Governor are private directions for his conduct in his government, liable to be sometimes dispensed with upon extraordinary emergencies; the propriety of which he may be called upon to explain. The instructions are not addressed to the people, nor promulgated amongst them; they are not public instruments, nor lodged amongst the public records of the Province. The people know the Governors authority by his commission, his assent ordinarily that of the Crown, and by his assent the Law is in force 'till his Majesty's disapprobation arrives, and is notified; consequently every thing done in the Colony, 'till then conformably thereto, is legal — As to the order in Council having declared the Act void ab initio, it seems to have been a mistake, the order being as usual generally expressed that the Act be disallowed, declared void & of none effect — Which purposely left the effect of the Law during the intervall, open to its legal consequences —

the King's commission to his Governor directs him that he shall transmit all Laws & matter upon their passage - that when the Laws are so signified, ~~shall be void~~ then & such and so many of the s.d Laws as shall be disallowed and signified by the Governor, should from thence-forth cease &c — upon appeal from the Cockpit to the Privy Council, the cause was put off sine die

Reasons of Council against Mr Cummins's Claim

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Reasons of Council against Mr Cummins Claim

(1781)

My dear Brother. Edinburgh March 15. 1781

You will readily conclude from the many long Letters I have lately wrote you, that I have hitherto had little to employ me; the Application which I must now give to my Studies will render them less frequent as well as less tedious for the future.

I am now settled in Edinburgh where I unfortunately arrived too late for the Lectures of this Year. However I attend those on the Materia Medica by Dr Cullen, a Man of a surprising Genius & very great Knowledge. He has started from the Tracts of all the Physicians & established new Doctrines of his own, on which he forms his Practice. Before the Circulation of the Blood was known, Physicians attributed all Diseases to the bad State of the Solids as the first cause. The discovery of Harvey soon altered their Sentiments, & they immediately & without Thought ran into the opposite Extreme, and a Corruption of the Blood was universally held to be the prime cause of all Disorders. Dr Cullen (with the Ancients) thinks the Solids more or less to be the cause of all disorders, & that He calls a Spasm, to which he imputes the Contraction of the Blood, as a consequence of the Constriction of the muscular Fibres, which form the Vessels in which the Blood circulates. This is the meaning, or definition of the Term Spasm. The Circulation of the Fluids in the human Body depends (says the Doctor) on the motion of the Heart, & the motion of the Heart depends on that of the muscular Fibres in the Blood, which is evident, from its motion in newly dead Animals, being so easily restored with Water, as with any other Fluid. The muscular Fibres receive their moving Power from the Nerves. And these have their Origination from the Brain. By this we see that the Blood is so far from having the chief Power in our System, that it is entirely dependent on one of others, therefore it seems absurd to ascribe the cause of all Diseases to a part of the System whose Influence on it is but small, when compared with many others. The dispute is however of very little consequence, since their method of cure is the same however widely they may differ in their opinions of the cause. He says Custom & Habit, which are at present but little attended to by Physicians ought to employ their attention most: Since the Animal Oeconomy is so greatly dependent on that things which naturally most opposite & injurious to it,

any particular part of it do by long Habit become absolutely necessary to the Health & Continuance of it, being, as it were, taken in and united with its natural Juices. Nothing in Nature for Instance can be more opposite to Sleep than Noise, Yet (such is the Prevalence of Custom) those who have long habituated themselves to sleep in the midst of Riot and Uproar, will not only enjoy very sound Sleep with it, but will scarce rest without it. The Ship Boy sleeps as soundly when tossed to & fro at the Mercy of a rude boisterous Ocean, perhaps more so than He would do in the soft & peaceful Bed of Ease & Luxury since the Roaring of the Waves & the Tempest are naturally Enemies to Repose, have by Custom become the Calmers of his Spirits & Lull him to his Rest. The common occurrences of Life give us many Instances to the same purpose, to prove that a particular Regard ought to be had to Custom & Habit in the Practice of Physic. The Doctor differs entirely from Celsus in his opinion of Meats. The full grown Animals of all kinds (He says) are far more easy of digestion, than young ones of the same species & Fibres of the young ones He allows to be more lax & their Flesh of a much more tender texture, for which Reason Physicians have been induced to believe them of a much easier dissolution in the Stomach, but this apparent ease of Digestion is opposed by a viscid glutinous substance which interposed between the Fibres of young Meats but disappears when they come to maturity & this Gluten (the Doctor says) renders them of more difficult Dissolution & Digestion. He appeals however to the Stomachs of those who doubt his doctrine, for a confirmation of what He asserts, supposing an equal quantity of both, they do not find their Stomachs much sooner relieved from the oppression of the old than the young, & a quicker return of their Appetites, He will give in this Assertion. I intended to give you some thoughts on the Treatment of Fever & Ague which is as improperly Used as it is frequent among you, but this I must defer to another Occasion, for I see the Pleasure I take in this

sort of Conversation with you has already hurried me far beyond the ordinary limits of a Letter, & notwithstanding your great thirst after all kinds of Knowledge, particularly Physical, I fear my tedious Prolixity will be become disagreeable. I am at present employed in learning Mathematics, the Knowledge of which will fit me for my attendance on the Philosophical Lectures, of the next Year. I must not however forget to give you the Reasons that induced me to alter the Plan which you was so kind as to lay down for me; for as the Letter I sent you with your has ever its due Advantage over the worse, without regard to Prejudice or preconceived Opinions, a too firm Adherence to which is very often the mark of a narrow Mind & weak understanding I make no doubt but you will readily excuse me for the Alterations I have made. The more advantageous Study of Philosophy & the Honor of a degree from Cambridge, were (I think) the two chief views proposed in my going thither. With Respect to the first, in it I am informed their method is so regularly slow that they consume some Years in the Attainment of it, so that by a Years continuance there I should not even have entered it properly, whereas here I join it with my other Studies so as to attain it equally well without employing half the time or Expence. Their method with regard to their Degrees is that you reside 3 Years at the College, after which you may employ the other 4 as you please, being entitled at the end of that term to a Degree; therefore 3 Years residence would not have been of the least Effect, either for the attainment of either of these Ends. Again as to the Opinion of a Cambridge Degree being preferable to one from this College, I even question whether that be well founded, 'tis said indeed that they carry with them more Honor & a stronger Recommendation you must be sensible that they are both in a great measure determined by the Merit of the Bearer, and that this place is the best calculated for the Attainment of that merit is universally allowed. Dr Fothergill who is justly esteemed the most skillful Physician in London, & has more Practice than any other in it, both studied & took his Degree here.

His Reputation & Knowledge has cast such an additional
Lustre upon it That it is now universally reported to &
believe contains more Physicians & Students than half the
Colledges in Europe together the American Students
of which there is a great number, are in general well
team'd for their close Application to their Studies, nor do
I dispair of one day seeing a Mead, a Cullen, or a Sutton
in America. Nothing can be more disagreable to me,
than this Town & the manners of the People in it, I must
however except a few of the better sort, who appear to be
kind, polite & hospitable. The Ladies here are very nu-
merous & some of them very beautiful, they pride them-
selves much upon their Reading, which just serves
to make them disagreably opinionated without much
improving their natural Understanding. They dress
with great Gaiety & Show, which makes me with Dean
Swift surprised to see such order from Confusion sprung
Such gaudy Tulips raised from Dung.
I came hire with very little Recommendation, which is the
more unfortunate, as they are a People who regard no one with-
out it. Mr Pepell from whom I might have expected the most
ullered such an indecent Speech, when it was mentioned to him
as any Man who had the least Breeding would have blush-
ed of. He was apprehensive, & he said That I would borrow
Money from those He recommended me to, And make Use
of his Recommendation to the Disadvantage upon his Friends. What
more severe Reflection - and the most notorious Imposture
Rogue or Villain have deserved from injured Honesty.
We have an Account here, of the Allies Army's having gained
some considerable Advantages, under the Management of Prince
& General Stahremberg our Enemies are said to have lost 600.
Men, besides some Towns. I must beg you to use your best
Endeavours with the Squire, That his Bills may be remitted
early enough, to have the money payable to me, when due
by his Bond. My Expences in London & in coming hither, have
already fallen so very heavy on my small Stock that I am ap

vely besieged by the Allies, the two Armys are so near to each
r, that they can hardly avoid coming to a general Engagement, on
Fate which will depend those of Hanover & Brabant. If Victo-
declares in favour of us, there will be nothing to oppose the
ied Army, in whatever motions they shall chuse to make.
on the contrary our Enemies prove victorious, Hanover
ust then fall a prey to them. & the defenceless Hannoverians
! again see those shocking & bloody Scenes renewed among them,
m which they have but just had time to breath. A very uncom-
n Affair has made a great noise here lately; The Officers of
ew raised Troop of Light Horse commanded by Col: Hale, which
e quartered at Dunbar in this Country, were returning
ne one Evening, when paying thro a turn Pike, the would Take
demanded of them, which so incensed them, that they immedi-
y without any other Provocation, fell upon the Collector, & beat
most Mercy. his Wife who came out to his assistance shared the
e Fate, neither her Age nor Condition (being far gone with Child)
d screene her from their Vengeance & so severely was it inflic-
on her, that her Life was saved with the greatest Difficulty: to
prevent a Violation of the Laws of the Country & of Humanity
not go long unpunished. The Affair was laid before the Coun-
at Edinburgh & the Officers were likely to suffer severely for
r Offences, However they compounded with the Sufferers by
ying 600 Guineas & begging Pardon: The King heard
, and ordered all the Papers relating to it to be sent him, upon
rmining which His Majesty ordered a Letter to be wrote to
d George Beauclerk who commands here in chief, expressing
Anger & Resentment of such Behaviour, declaring if they had
been already tryed by the Laws of their Country they should have
rienced the almost Severity of the military Law; This He
red his Lordship to read publicly, & at the same time to rebuke
Colonel, & his Officers at the head of their Regiment. Twas a no-
noble act worthy of a great King, but the particular
umstances attending it, made it appear to this People, with
ble brightness. In a late Lecture here on the Diseases of the Lungs
your Case I think was nearly stated among many Causes a weak-
ness of the nervous System & a great aptitude to take Cold were
mentioned, which Take to be the Causes of your Complaint
in this case the Thorax or Breast is sore & weak; The Cough of two
kinds, Dry & moist; as the first is yours, I shall mention that
only. The Cause of it then is an Obstruction, or Weakness of the

Vessels of the Lungs arising from a relaxed State of its Fibres, by this means the Separation of Mucus in the Lungs, is imperfect & insufficient, abounds much with Serum and which Stimulating the moving Fibres of the Trachea or [redacted] occasions a violent Coughing, which never the less brings up but a small quantity of Mucus, & greatly increases the Pain & Soreness of the Breast. To relieve these Symptoms Gentle & frequent Vomits which agitate & give a sudden Shock to the System, and thereby promote Secretions, are necessary. 5 or 6 Grains of Ipecacuan: at a time are sufficient for this purpose, & have been found by repeated Trials to be as effectual as 30. which large quantity is attended with this great Disadvantage, that by frequent use the Stomach becomes altogether insensible of its Stimuli, & therefore it ceases to be an Emetic; So this Alteration may probably be unsuccessful, where the Patient has been accustomed to frequent & large Doses of it. But to restore the relaxed Fibres & restore them to their natural Tone Bitters of Peruvian Bark, Gentian Root, Tops of Centory, Orange Peel, with old Red or Toon infused with them, are very powerful. Give me leave to make one Observation here which tho little attended to at present, will I believe be found to be of great use, that whenever a Medicine is to be given any long Continuance, where no immediate Effect is expected from it, the Dose should at first be small & gradually increased, until the Intention of its Administration be fully answered; for when the full Dose is given at first, the Stomach soon familiarized to it becomes insensible of its Stimuli, & it has then no other operation, but that of overloading & oppressing it. This is so well known as an Error that I need give no Instances to prove it. From hence it is obvious, that when any sudden Emergency requires an immediate operation, a full Dose is [redacted] for that purpose; Those unphilosophical & very Hurtful Men with you, who affirm the Names of Doctor, & Physician Ignorance or want of Honesty, I believe from both, do greatly err in this particular, for by pouring down immoderate Quantities of their Drugs, they are so far from relieving their Patient, that by shocking as it were, & oppressing Nature, they increase the Power of the Disease; nor can there be a stronger Proof of the almost invincible [redacted]

who can support, nay does often relieve the Patient, in spite of these her most grievous oppressors. I know but one Reason they can have for this Practice, which with them I take to be a very prevailing one, which is that the more Physic their Patients swallow, the more Money they get. To strengthen the Vessels of the Lungs, to restore the wonted Elasticity of the Fibres, & promote a proper Secretion the Pillulæ Scitticæ, or Oxymel of Squills are both very good Medicines; riding on Horse Back is extremely good, & the very best method of promoting a free & easy Perspiration thro' the Lungs. To obviate the Inconvenience of readily taking Cold, either from being too much or too long exposed to it, or from the sudden Changes in the Weather, a Flannel Waistcoat worn between the Shirt & Skin, will be found very advantageous. The Wearer being very little sensible of any Changes in the Air. The light Meats; Claret, Port & any of the Austere Wines, are the properest for Diet. Your own Experience will teach you, that the less you are exposed in damp thick Weather, the fewer ill Effects will you feel from the Weakness of your Lungs. I am really ashamed of the immoderate Size of this Letter, yet so great is the Pleasure I receive in writing to you, that I wish now to break off with Reluctance. I begin to long for a Letter from you.

May Heaven guard you my dear Brother.

Please to give my Love to all with you, & believe me to be

with inexpressible Friendship
& Affection, yours forever

Arthur Lee

Edenburgh
April 2. 176

P.S. Mr Bland told me when I presented the Squires Bill to him, that He (the Squire) was already so much in his Debt, that nothing but the his unwillingness to disappoint one, should induce him to pay his Bill. Now that made me mention it so particularly in my last.

Farewell

P.S. April 2d 1761

I shall be glad to hear how Diamond Scheme succeeds. We have good Sealengravers here, if you have found any Stones which are of any Value, I can get them cut here, or have a Seal made here for you, as well as in London. My Love to Mr Lee, the Children & all with you. Once more Farewell

I imagine I had now finished, when it occurd to me that in m[en]tioning the Probability of a small Dose of Ipecacuan. not a few young who have been accustom'd to a large Quantity, I had for to substitute another in it Place, which by a new kind of Ch[em]istry may in a small Quantity answer that End, to which a Dram of the other would scarce contribute. There are two Substances which w[ou]ld serve this purpose, which as they are very common, you may easily & in Perfection. These are Mustard & Horse Radish. The M[an]ner of exhibiting & Preparing them are these. Mustard Seed reduced to a Powder, infuse a Spoonful in a small quantity of hot Water, till it is strongly impregnated, let it be drawn off very bright & of this Water, put the quantity of a large Table Spoonfull of the Infusion care must be taken that the Infusion be well covered, least it should fly off. Horse radish scraped & infused makes a Medicine of [al]most the same Virtues, but here the greatest Caution is necessary to prevent Evaporation. Their Medicinal Virtues consist in a Volatile Spiritous Oyle, which in the Horse Radish is so extremely volatile, that it is scarce possible to prevent it Escape. The Infusion of Mustard Seed is therefore more certain, is an easy Emetic. The whole Seeds given in the Quantity of a Spoonfull or two, become gently purgative, the Reason of which is this, that when they are first thrown into the Stomach, their stimulating Substance is extricated by degrees & passes off into the Intestines, before there is a sufficient quantity collected in the Stomach, to occasion the Action of vomiting; but when the Powder or Infusion is given, the Extraction being prevented, the Operation becomes immediate, & upon that part only to which it is applyed. When it is carryed further in to the System, by increasing the Quantity of the Seeds they act as Diuretics, & so nearly do the Secretions in the Cutaneous Glands & those of the Kidneys resemble each other, that all Injurious Qualities may be thrown off by either of these passages. A great part of that matter which we throw off by Perspiration, is by some

(N° 11) 21st April 2d 1764

dear Brother

Tho I am much afraid the Frequency, as well as Length of my Letters will be disagreable, yet I cannot let any Opportunity of writing, pass unembraced.

My Intention when I came here was to live in an Apothecary's Shop, that I might acquaint myself with the Nature & Composition of Medicine, together with its Operation by attending his Patients; In this Intention I have been hitherto disappointed, the Gentlemen on whom I fixed having not yet informed me, whether He can admit me or not, & as He is of very great Eminence & Skill, I am willing to wait some time for his Determination.

[redacted]

the 19th of this Month The Parliament was dissolved & Writs issued for electing a new one, which is to meet on the 9th of April next. And here I cannot help inserting a Paragraph in his Majesty's Speech on that Occasion, as it seems to prove the present Sentiments of the Ministry to be for keeping Canada, for the Reasons themselves have urged in the following Abstract. "During this Parliament the Flame of War was kindled by the injurious Encroachments & unjust Usurpations of our Enemies & was there-

fore just & necessary on our side; The Support which you have
given in it to my Royal Grand Father & myself has been a
Proof of your Publick spirited Concern for the Liberty of this
Nation, & the Maintenance of its just Rights & Priveleges;
& been attended with many important Conquests in various parts
of the World; particularly the entire Reduction of Canada,
which contributes so much to the Safety of our Colonies in
North America, & the Extension of the Commerce & Navigation
of my Subjects. I say for the Reasons urged herein by Mr Welsby
& I look upon this to be the Composition of the Ministers, & tho'
Reasons will ever be as forcible as they are at present, I hope
they will hinder the Resolution of it. Mr Pitt is made one of his
Majesty's principal Secretarys of State; Lord Bute is appointed
Secretary of State, in the place of Lord Holderness who has lost
that Station without any apparent Reason. Mr Bute is a Scotch
Nobleman, in great Favor with the King, so as to raise the Je-
lousy of the English, who behold his whole Attachment with
misgiving & Discontent. This however, with some wavering In-
terest, Favor & Respect shown to some others of their Nation, has
entirely won their Hearts, & their Tongues are ever employed in his
Praise. The English on the contrary observe with Displeasure &
Concern such an early Preference & Attachment shown to a
People who are their mortal Enemies, & will be averse to every
measure, but what may serve to promote their peculiar Grand-
deur & Prosperity. Many other Alterations & Promotions have taken
place among the lesser People of the Court. I cannot take my
of the Court without observing
with what Honour & Glory Mr Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons,
has quitted that Chair which he has so long filled, with universal Ap-
plause & Admiration. On the Dissolution of the Parliament, the thanks
of the House were unanimously given him, for his long & worthy Services
his steady Attachment to Justice & his unshaken Integrity & Perseverance
in the Rules & Decorum of the House. His Answer was filled with the
warm, tender & Expressive Overflowings of a grateful, honest Heart; for
The Thanks of the House were again voted him; & an humble Petition
sent to his Majesty that He would please to bestow some mark
of his Royal Regard upon him, & the House would gladly contribute
to any Expence which He should incur by so doing. We have an Account
here of a grand Expedition against the French being now in Agitation, which
it is expected will soon be put in Execution; but there is not the least Conjec-
ture about the Place of its Destination. They are mighty shallow Politicians
here, nor do they ever meddle in Politics unless their Countrymen be the
principal Actors in them. Our Affairs in Germany are at present in a
very critical Situation. The Siege of Cassel in Hesse is

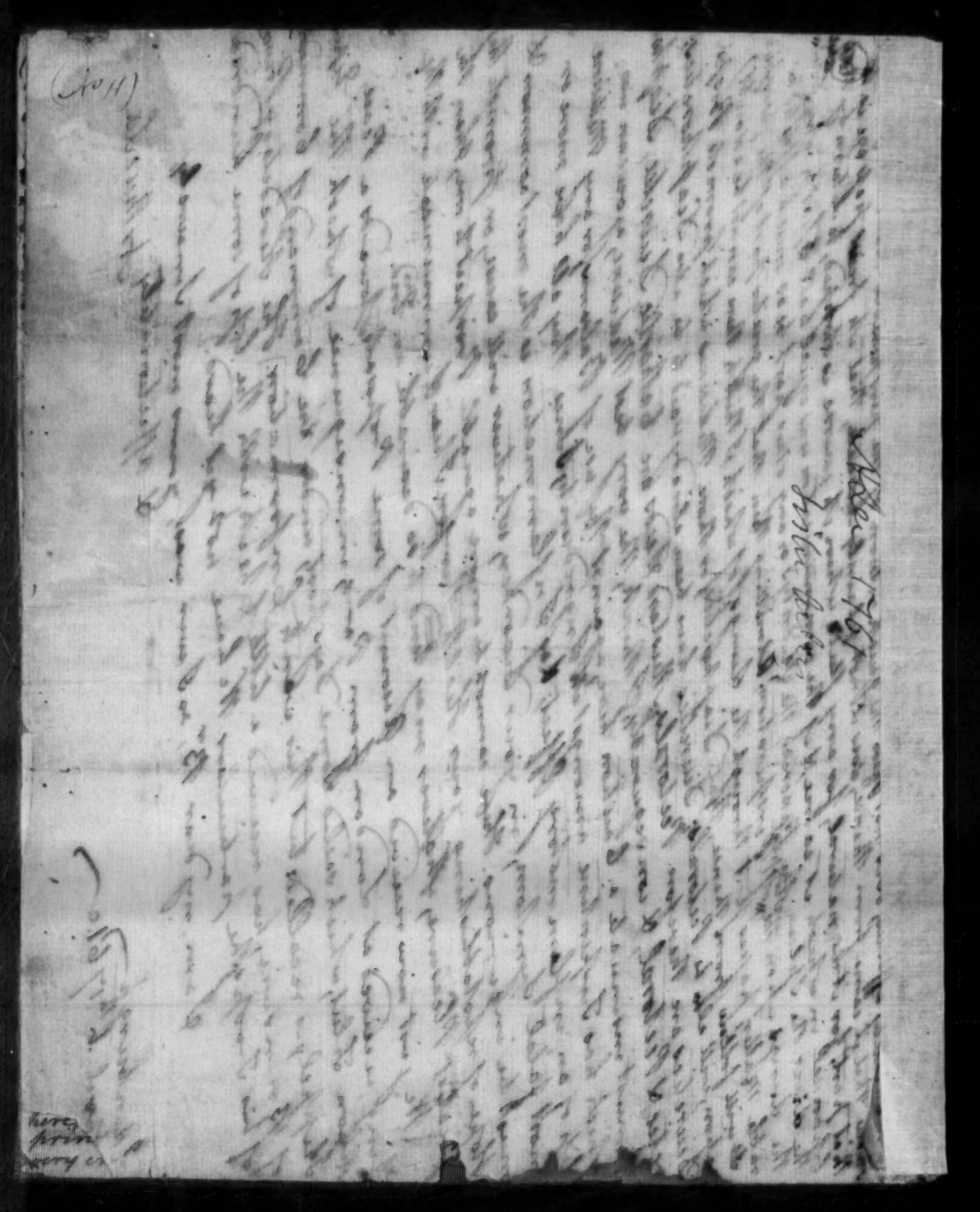
opposed to pass first through the Surface of the Lungs; & with very good Reason too, for perpetually & indifferently, when any sudden Stop is put to the Perspiration, the Lungs are immediately affected; does not then the quick return of the perspirable Matter to the Lungs shew that it came from thence, does it not plainly indicate, that it passed off by that part, for it is natural for any fluid when its course is stopped, to return by that Channel in which it came, & if the communication was equal to all parts, why would the Liver the Splean, the Pancreas, the Kidneys or any other part be so much affected as the Lungs upon the stop of Perspiration. Admitting then that the greater part of the perspirable Matter passes first through the Lungs, (of which I think there can not be a doubt) It will follow from thence, that Diaphoretics or those Medicines which promote Perspiration, will also be Pectorals. Diuretics have been already said to be also Diaphoretics, Diuretics are therefore Pectorals. Mustard Seeds are Cathartic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic & Pectoral, & consequently, I think, the very best Medicine, you can use. I must insinuate a Caution here, against the use of Balsams for any Medicine which has Turpentine amongst its Ingredients; since they all have more or less of an inflammatory Effect; & Inflammation is the most common & most fatal Symptom, in your Disorder, whatever will cause, or promote that must be injurious. There cannot be a more agreable Prospect to me, than the Hope of reestablishing your Health, therefore I hear & communicate with the greatest Pleasure, whatever may tend to so desirable an End.

[We just now received an Account of some Proposals towards a Peace, being received at London from Paris, in consequence of which the Expedition Fleet, which sailed some Days past, under the Command of Commodore Keppel, is recalled: but this wants Confirmation.] The Hereditary Prince of Brunswic, has received a little Check, with the Loss of some hundreds of his Troops, the particulars We have not yet heard.]

I am, my dear Br, as I ever was, yours most Sincerely,

& affectionately Arthur Lee

Edenburgh
March 6th 1761.



My dear Brother (No 12) May 2d 61

It seems to be my peculiar ill fortune, never to have it in my Power to endeavor to serve you as I wou'd wish. I recev'd y[r] Letter at Edinburgh on the 12th of April, wherein you inform me of y[r] Desire to be appointed Trustee to the late M[r] John Banister. I sent your Letter immediately to M[r] Miller & wrote in the most pressing manner to Col: Ludwell, M[r] Russell & M[r] Commens with that Zeal & Earnestness which the Hope of serving you will ever inspire me: I have not yet heard on whom that Office is bestowed, nor do I believe it is yet determined, when I know it I shall take the first opportunity of informing you. On the 28th of May I recev'd an Answer for Col: Ludwell, in which He says. "You must be too sensible of my particular Esteem for my dear Dick to think I can need any Intreaty or Incentive to serve him if it be in my Power. I have recev'd a Letter from him on the same Subject, but as yet can see no Hopes of answering it agreable to his & my Wishes, tho' I was doing what I could for him before I recev'd yours.

It gave me very great Concern to hear from my Bother William that you had been severely ill with the Epilepsy; A Disease not more terrible in it Attacks, than imperceptible in its Approaches & whose Force not all the Power of Physic can oppose, the only possible Remedy is the most steady Temperance in all the Transactions of Life; an Epileptic Patient should always have, ne quid nimis, before his Eyes, since nothing on Earth but a constant Perseverance in this Rule can foil this subtle & strong Enemy to Life, nothing else can guard us against its fatal Influence & weaken the Power of a Disease which seems to be mixed with the very Spirits of our Constitutions & like Powder is ready to take Fire from the least Intemperance & destroy the whole System. The causes of this Disease are many & various; I shall enumerate the chief of them. First it is hereditary & this is the most difficult to cure because it is impossible to find out wherein the cause of it lies. It may arise from a diseased or ill form'd Brain, from any violent affection or Shock of the nervous System: from Plethora too much Exercise, immoderate Heat, Drunkenness, Flatulency, too frequent Enjoyment of Women, a quick & lively Imagination, deep Study & profound Thinking, all violent Agitations of the Mind, Anger, Fear, Surprise; Uterine Miseries But above all Our Passions should be rein'd with the strictest

as they more quickly produce this Disease & with all its most dreadful Symptoms; Let me therefore intreat you my dear Brother, to guard against the least Excess of any kind, the Golden mean of neither too much nor too little is to what alone I can promise myself the Happiness of seeing you once more, & believe me, for I speak in the Sincerity of my Heart, nothing in Life could give so great a Shock to my Happiness as the Loss of you. It is indeed a little hard to keep so strict a Guard upon ourselves, but in a little time it will become habitual, easy & agreable. The indiscreet use of Medicines of all kinds (as well as Active Cures) is extremely dangerous, since the nervous System on which this Disease lies, or at least on which it exerts its most pernicious Effects, is so very tender, that it is liable to be injured by Medicines which are seemingly very innocent. I have consulted Dr Cullen our present Professor of Chemistry who is in the opinion of the World as great a Physician as ever lived & to me appears to be the most skillful, his opinion I shall send you with this, & a Copy by the next opportunity. I now live, as I proposed to do, in an Apothecary's Shop; this Summer I study Botany & Midwifery in the Winter Chemistry & Anatomy. The litterary World has produced nothing extraordinary of late. Our Fleet & Land Forces are at present employed in the Siege of Fort Palais in Belleisle, they have taken the Town & Outworks with the loss of many Brave Men & we every Post expect the News of the Forts surrendering; our Troops were repulsed in their first attempt to Land with the Loss of 400 made Prisoners & many killed. By Accounts from the East Indies we learn that the Surrender of Pondicherry was daily expected; In Germany they seem to be all acting upon the defensive, in expectation of a Peace, for the Consideration of which a Congress is appointed at the Imperial City of Ausburg, in the Circle of Swabia, on a Branch of the Danube, in Germany; the particular time of meeting is not yet settled, & it is generally imagined will not take place 'till the Winter. — In my last Letter I desired the favor of you to see that Esquire Gee's Remittances were punctual which, for fear of its miscarriage, I now repeat, as it is of great Consequence to me. As you know how very great the Pleasure is, of hearing from you, I hope you will let slip no opportunity of writing. My hearty Love to all with you, cherish my little — Son. With the most anxious Concern for your Health

I am, my dear Brother, most

Edinburgh — warmly & affectionately yours

May 3d. 1761 — Arthur Lee

P.S. When I consulted Doctor Cullen, He told me that He thought Cold Bathing the most effectual for the Preservation of your Health. All Men of fair Complexions & red Hair have what in Physic is called a natural Mobility of System, Which Term you will understand to mean a naturally weak Flax Habit, which renders their Health infirm, the Continuance of it very precarious & liable to be interrupted by the least Intemperance, or the most trivial Accidents, such I take of Constitution to be. To brace & wind up each particular fibre to its proper tone, & to strengthen the whole System nothing is so effectual as cold Bathing, & as this proper Tone is absolutely necessary for the Healthful Performance of all the functions of the Body, nothing can be more salutary than Bathing, it will be very easy to have a Bath made for this Use, 3 times a Week will be sufficient, & if convenient it will be better to go in Head foremost, for a very obvious Reason. I mentioned to the D^r the Complaint in my Breast, He replyed that Bathing would rather relieve than increase, I must however observe that it is absolutely improper to Bath when a Cold is actually upon you Tho' there have been Instances of it curing Colds, yet this is too harsh a Tryal for you to undergo. I observed to him that the Fever & Ague was a very frequent Disease with you & that y^r cure was a Vomit & Bark, He told me they were both good against the Epilepsy as tending to strengthen the System. The continued use of Bitters is attended with many bad consequences, therefore if used at all, it should be with considerable intermissions, thus treated they may prove salutary. The D^r promised to give me his opinion in writing, He is at present out of Town which hinders me from sending it by this opportunity as I intended, I shall however send it as soon as I can get it. Exercise is good but it should be moderate & continued, not remaining inactive for a Week & then riding a Journey of 60 or 70 Miles a day. Riding in the Heat of the Day is extremely pernicious as it not only of itself gives a great Disturbance to the nervous System, but occasions sometimes intolerable Thirst, as will induce the most temperate to drink immoderately & improperly, this therefore should by all means be carefully avoided. As such an observation of these Rules as the Tractableness of your Nature will admit, together with a strict Guard over the Passions of the Mind
preserve you, my dear Brother,
Be pleased to remember that this Ad
I observe this, lest imagining it to be
impossible it is that I should yet
you should be apt to disregard it.
Mr Beverley a List of the Things yo
to get them & contrive them safely
Week, therefore before this reaches
you will have received them by
also sent some few things for the
Please to inform me in y^r next
received. There is yet no News
I have not yet heard the Issue of y

ship. May Heaven watch over your Health & preserve you
my dear Brother, ardently wishing to see this
ornely go Round the healing Balsom of Europe Asia,
& Libern with all the united Power of Medicine
to heal the sick, relieve the miserable & quell the
Tyranny of Death. Vale Valeq.

P. Adieu.

(No 12)

(Copy of Thing from Hen)

U. S. Loc.

1761

Dr. Franklin

Lond. Oct. 20th 1761

Dr. Sir

My dear Brother. Edinburgh. June 28. 1761.

(No 3)

I had the Pleasure of receiving yours of the 25th of March on the 12th of June, & find we have both cause to complain tho' not of each other Neglect & I am glad I spared my Complaints as I now find they would have been unjust, of the many Letters you have wrote to me two only came safe, the rest I imagine have miscarried, & have wrote many & very long Letters to you such as my time would not permit me to send Copies of therefore you would probably have received some of them; in them I informed you that Mr Beverley had kindly promised to purchase & carry over with him the Things which you desired me to send, & of which I gave him a List before I left London. I also informed you that [having enquired of Mr Turner the Master of the School He had assured me that the greatest Expence of Schooling & Boarding with him would never exceed 30£ Yearly, so that £30 would be amply sufficient for the Yearly maintenance of a Boy there. This Plan is an improvement upon that of Eton, I can answer for the Abilities & Goodness of Mr Turner being a Man of very great Humanity Learning & Integrity, if Col: George or any of yr Friends should chuse to send their Sons thither I should be glad to know it that I might send with them a recommendatory Letter, which He has promised me shall be properly regarded.] Some Days past I answered yr last about the Collectorship, of which I have received no further information. I had before heard of yr unhappy Illness & in my last gave you Dr Cullens opinion of it, it is not in my power to send you the Pectoral Balsam of Honey, which indeed I believe like all other quacking Nostrums is better avoided. As I maintain no Correspondence with Mr Russell, it will be easier for me to inform Mr Nelson which will also be more effectual. The only way of I have of conversing with you gives me too much

real Pleasure for me to let any opportunety of enjoying it pass unembraced. The great end I propose in studying Physic is to live happily with my much loved Friends & the unspeakable Pleasure it will give to them, & this pleasing Prospect alone that can smooth the rugged Path I have to tread & can render tolerable the painful thought of so long a seperation from all that dear to me, & if the most severe application to Study & unwearied Researches after Knowledge will answer this view only, I shall look back with Pleasure on my past Toils & hold them well rewarded.] The first & only surgical operation which I have yet seen performed, gave me so severe a Shock that I am not at all inclined to see another, & tho' I am much afraid this national Aversion to Surgery will hinder me from ever being an Operator, I shall yet endeavor by all possible means to conquer it. [Our Arms have at length succeeded against Belle Isle, which the Surrender of Fort Palais on the 7th of June gave into our Possession, the Articles of Capitulation were few & common, The Chevalier de St Croix has acquired great Reputation by the long & brave Defence which he made, our whole loss has amounted to about 100 Men. Lt. Crauford who was made Prisoner during the Seige, is appointed Governor of the Island. We have now another Fleet, with Land Forces on board prepared for sailing under the command of Admiral Howe, which is soon to be followed by another under Admiral Hawke, its Destination is as yet unknown. I have wrote to Mr Miller desiring him to send you the monthly Reviews as mention'd in my last, together with a Poem lately published, entitled the Prosiad, it contains a very just and well wrote Discription of the principal Actors and Actresses of the present Age.] I find the Study of Physic here very different in the want of a dessecting Hall, which is an unsurmountable Bar to the Proficiency of the Students in Anatomy, in a perfect Acquaintance with which the foundation of our after Improvements in Physic ought surely to be laid. I have finished the Mathematics, practical Geometry and a course of the materia Medica, I am now studying Midwifry and Botany which together with my attendance on the Shop and Practice of the Surgeon with whom I live, will give me ample Employment for the Summer. In the Winter I propose to begin with Chymistry, Anatomy and natural Philosophy. The want of Subjects to dissect will force me to spend the next year in some place where a free use of Bodies may allow me to perfect myself in Anatomy, which is only to be done by repeated Dissections. This will certainly be attended with a great additional Expence, but as I am resolved to compleat the Work I have begun,

no consideration of Time or Expence shall hinder me from prosecuting it to the utmost of my Power. [Mr Sherriden the Player is lecturing here upon Eloquence, after having done the same at London, Oxford and Cambridge with very great Applause. He is continueing it here with equal Success. He has between 3 and 400 Hearers, all the Publick Speakers in Divinity, Law and Physic attend him, you may guess I should not hesitate to make one in so Learned and edifying an Assembly. The Fatigue of Business and Infirmity of Constitution has hindered Dr Cullen from giving his promised opinion, and has so long detained this Letter, since my last to you. I have consulted him about the boasted Virtues of the Balsam of Honey, and find it his opinion that it has as little real Merit as other quackish Compositions, which are said to be Specifics, and if their Virtues were real they would contract the Art and Practice of Physic within very narrow bounds. Mercurius corrosivus Sublimatus for the cure of venereal Disorders and the Cicuta for Cancers and Scirrhous Tumors have both acquired very great Fame

Antonius Stork, now Physician to the Empress Queen at Viana, has lately published two Volumes of Physical Observations, made in the Hospital there, of which he is Chief, these among the Skilled in Physic are much esteem'd. [Mr Sherriden's Lady has presented us lately with a Novel, entitled the Memoirs of Miss Sidney Bidulph, it has been read almost universally, many applaud it greatly, whilst others affirm it to be a shocking and unnatural performance, such a Contrariety of Opinions induced me to read it, and must confess I think it has very great Merit.]

[The Earl of Egremont Son of the great Sr William Windham, with Mr York is appointed to negotiate a Peace on our part at Augsburg, I have not been able to inform myself of any thing more of the Earl, than that he is a very powerful Speaker, his political Knowledge is either small or unknown.]

Not having heard from London since my last, I can give you no account of y^r Success there. Please to offer my warmest Love to Mrs L E, Mr Allerton, my little Nephews and all with you. I reflect with infinite Concern on the melancholy Condition of my unhappy little Nephew, such a terrible disorder with

(N 1)
I am afraid, defeat all the Powers of Medicine, I trem ble with you at the dreadful Alternative of Death or a Deprivation of Reason, for which apprehensions there too just Grounds, for should Nature at Length baffle the most powerful Attacks yet weakend, harrass'd, fatigued and worn out as she must be by so long and strenuous a Contest, She will be unable to afford her Duty and compleat the rising Man. We have only then, my dear Brother, to trust in that good God, whose Power is unlemited and Mercy infinite, his interposing Goodness may yet avert the dreaded Blow and restore him to our Prayers happy in uninjured Reason and established Health. That this may be his gracious Will I most fervently pray.

I must beg a general Pardon for the Length and Incorrectness of my writing and pray you not to judge from hence that I have much idle time I am obliged to borrow this which I consume in this pleasing Intercourse with you, which must be repaid at the Expence of those Hours which are appropriated to Rest, to which the Infirmness of my Constitution obliges me to allot more than I am willing or can well spare.

May Heaven preserve you, my dear Br.
to the Wish of him who is your
ever faithfull
ever affectionate Br.
and Sincere Friend.
Arthur Lee

Edinburgh
July 2d. 1761

1761

No 14

Edenburg Aug 19th 61

My dear Brother

I have to thank you for y[e] favour of 2 Letters sinc my last to you. The Death of old Mr Mc-ander & my reading no acquaintance to his Sons disenables me from interesting myself for you w[t] them. The selfish Genius of y[e] Scots Nation, which is truly characteristic, will render every solicitation thro' them abortive, all their Interest & g[l] great Men is employed in their own or on y[e] favour of their Relations for whom they should naturally interest them-selves more warmly & readily, but should it happen to be in my Power to serve you through y[e] mediation of my Acquaintances (which indeed I doe little expect) I shall be ever mindful of doing it, for, believe me, to promote y[e] Happiness & Welfare will be my warmest Wish & Joy. It gives me Pleasure to find y[r] opinion agree with y[e] manner of my repaying Mr Pe[r]cells ill usage, soon after my arrival in Lon-don I took leave of him by a Letter, in which I expressed my Indignation at y[e] Treatment I had received from him, since which I have neither seen him nor wrote to him, but once to inform him of y[e] desire that he would use his Interest to get you appoin-ted Collector of James River. The Regard I have for my Country men in general & particular Esteem for Mr Stephens Family will certainly induce me to serve him, when he comes here, as much as is in my Power. I am at present so busily employed with Botany, Midwifry & Algebra that I have not time to settle any method of Correspondence with you but what Accidents furnish me with, as soon as a Separation from these will permit me I shall establish a correspondence at Glasgow, as the most frequent opportunities are from thence. Mr Sherridan

Book on Elocution is ye only expected production of ye Press, it is to be established next Spring, I belong a very ingenious performance will I dare say be very agreable to you. We have long since heard of the safe Arrival of ye Fleet, I hope Mr Beverley carried over y^r things agreable to ye List I left with him, but He never informed me whether He did or not. I rejoice at y^r Establishment & Strength in ye House & hope you will ever cherish that Patriot Spirit & Love of Liberty which have hitherto influenced y^r Resolves unenjured by public corruption or party Zeal, that you will ever bear in Mind the noble admonition in Horrace's beautified Ode beginning with justum ac tenacem propositi Virum.

We daily expect ye Arrival of the Princess of Mecklenburgh, our intended Queen, Her Coronation is fixed for ye 22 day of Septemb^r All Hopes of a Peace have vanished with the refusal of our Terms by ye French Court, We expect our Proposals & their Objections will soon be made public.

As the Hooping Cough is a very frequent often fatal disease among your Negroe Children I have selected a Prescription for it out of Cullen's Lectures, which I shall be obliged to you to try & let me know the Success of it. The Essay Thus, I omitted to speak of its use (Peruvian Bark) in ye Chincough (called by us Hooping Cough) tho I have often cured this disease with it, from which we may conclude it to be Spasmodic, or that the Bark is peculiarly adapted to it, where the Child could take it by the Mouth in sufficient quantities I have seldom seen it fail, I have even been successful merely by exhibiting it in Clysters, it should

be given when the Disease is recent & there is no appearance of Inflection in the Lungs, whilst any Inflection there remains unresolved it is dangerous. Bleeding (an Emetic should properly go before to promote Expectoration, there is often a spontaneous vomiting after which the Bark may be safely exhibited, bleeding at the Nose is a favourable symptom, if these have happened or there is no appearance of Inflection exhibit the Bark without regarding the Fever except it be recent, but if it has been of any continuance tho' there be a fever I have given it with success beginning early in the Morning & continuing till Midday, leaving off before the Exacerbation of the Fever which then happens.

The use of the Bark is so familiar to you, that it will require no more directions than what the Dr has given, nor indeed have I time to give any. I am so hurried that I cannot possibly write to any of my Brothers therefore pray only beg my warmest Love to them.

I am sorry to see by your date that you are at Hommony Hall which is a very improper place for your Disease. I have forgot to mention the cheapness of Wigs & Shoes here, which may be got for half the price here as in London & equally good, they can make them by a measure taken of you & sent over I think it would at least be well to try them. They excell also both in the goodness & cheapness of their chariots here & if you are not already furnished with one you will certainly save money by having it from hence. Hurried as I am I can find time to be tedious, but I have so often apologized for this that I am ashamed to do it any more.

It gives one great Pleasure to hear of my G sons promising condition, but this would have been increased by being assured of my poor little Nephew Thomas's Recovery.

Please to remember me affectionately to all with you, never forgetting the amiable Mrs Allerton.

I am my dear Brother most warmly affectionate Friend & Servt.

Arthur Lee.

Edinburgh
August 19th 1761

Please to read the enclosed & if approved deliver it, continue to write to me by favour of Mr Alexander, or Mr Stewart in Edinburgh

1761.
Dr Lee
Medical

Oct. 14th '61

My dear Brother

I was this day made happy in hearing of your Health, by your Letter of the 20th of August. I'm sorry it did not reach me a week sooner, as in that case the things you desire, might have been sent by Mr Hazlehurst ship from Leith, but She now with only for a fair Wind, which will probably happen before I can possibly get them ready for shipping. My time will not permit me to answer every particular of y[r] Letter, I shall therefore regard those which seem to require an immediate answer. could the Agreement you have made with the Exp[r] be possibly reversed, it would be much to my Advantage. If he will remit the Bills for the whole as soon as to make the whole payable at the time agreed on, in the Bond, it will be sufficient time for me, as I propose to put the greatest part of it out on Interest, which holding all but the Exp[r] will be greatly to my disadvantage, even if it is for a small time, wherefore I shall not have any immediate use for the £50 before the time at which the whole ought to be paid. You will pardon me my P[r] when I mention my Apprehensions of your open, honest & easy Nature being imposed upon by the artful, designing & cunning of the Exp[r] I am fully satisfied that my Advantage was the sole motive of your Conduct, nor is it possible I should think otherwise of any thing you do, at the same time I am sensible of the evasive & cunning Nature of him you have to deal with. I have no Opinion of his Honesty nor the least faith in his Promises, I suspect that he will not scruple to injure me by delaying the payment as long as possible, since it is their Interest to do, in desiring him to pay it precisely at the time it is due, I require nothing unjust or severe, as he has had ample time to put pack for the payment, & I am not at all inclined to injure myself in favour to him, because (to speak my Sentiments freely) I do not think

him in the least deserving of it. I have indeed desired as a favour, that his Bills might be on some Merchts in Edinburgh, but this in Reality would be none, for the greater trouble attending the Negotiation of a Bill at London, is amply rewarded by the superior value which Money will bear there to what it does in this Town, therefore if this is esteem'd a difficult Condescension, it may well be dispensed with. If therefore it will not be inconsistent with your last Agreement, I would be obliged to you to insert peremptorily on the Bills being drawn so, as to make the whole payable at the appointed time; but I earnestly beg that no consideration of any advantage I shall enjoy from it, may in the least oblige you to act inconsistent with yourself; should this Bills be protested He will be the only loser, for the want of the money will not distress one, since Col. Phils Gift remains entire, it is therefore his care that they be good. I would have wrote to the Lord on this Subject, but as it is a matter of Nicety, I thought it most proper to leave it to your Discretion to act as you pleased.

I am a little at a loss to guess to whom I stand indebted for so favourable & candid a Report of me in the difference between Mr Russell & myself, as you mention; I shall not hesitate to charge him (be he who He will) with an absolute want of common Sense, or common Honesty, if he pronounced my Letter to Mr Russell to be ill-natured, but as it required no great Exertion of Sense to understand the meaning of my Letter, I rather suspect him of the want of Veracity & Honesty who propagates this Report of it, of Severity there might be something, but none unmerited. I shall endeavour to give you the exceptionable part of my Letter, as near as possible in my own Words. I said at my Brothers desire I had revised my

James Bills & found the most amazing & exorbitant Charges. I observed to him that She had permitted the Tradesmen to give in new Bills, with the same unjust Charges, which I had marked as such in their first Accounts & by that means had joined with them in imposing on him & me, that however I was surprised He could such a palpable unjust charge, as that for a Tutor paying since He must have known that I never had one. of this Letter Mr Russell did indeed complain very heavily & went so far as to show it to me, upon reading it I desired him to point out to me what was offensive in it He said the words gross exorbitant palpable &c were such words as no Gentleman should use which he did not deserve, he muttered something about my charging him with being imposed upon & asked if I thought it He was to trouble himself with looking over my Bills The Reader will judge of the unmannerly Impropriety of the terms mentioned, when He is informed that the Bames Accounts were really very exorbitant He will readily observe that they were applied to Rose only & not to Mr Russell as by his answer He seemed to imagine they were & therefore he was unjustly offended with the poor innocent words which meant not the least offence to him. with regard to his question, I shall any one to answer it in this favour, if He can do it consistent with common Sense, I do indeed conceive that it is the indispensible duty of all Merch.ts to examine the fairness of every charge against their Correspondents for surely the Estate of a Planter would be very precarious, if his Merch.t should pay any demand against him without enquiring into the Equity of it & the Planter should be obliged to repay it, whether just or not. in short his Objections are not to be refuted & are so trivial, that they need only to be mentioned that they may be despised. I cannot help hinting my suspicion that Capt Johnston is the Author of it. soon, as he was present when this passed & very obsequiously & obligingly agreed to his Owners Objections, he had desired to be shewn in such a manner as to convince me, he was far from being the worthy

Man I had ever esteemd hers. I am a little surpised the
offerous News Monger did not carry over the Letter
this would have corroborated his Apertions, if true,
beyond dispute. for my part I am very little con-
cernd about the effects of his Bepath, Men of sense
& Goodness will never condemn me from hearing
their Side only, since common Justice would induce
them to suspend it untill they heard my defence,
it may be their fortunes, however good to suffer
by the Tongue of Malice & Untruth, for as y^r
favourite Bjoern most justly observes
Foes are not wanting to the best on Earth.
God forbid that I should ever be deaf to the Complaints
of the oppressed Injured, but the scandalous Ass-
ertions of Malice, the weak Insinuations of ma-
levolent Apertions of Untruth, I shall always
despise; Nor should I have regarded the present De-
famation so much as to answer it, had you not de-
sired it, it can only operate to the confusion of the
weak & unjust & of such I neither desire the Favour
nor regard the bid opinion, as long as I shall be con-
scious to myself of its being unmerited.
I am very sorry that Mr Beverly should
have disappointed us both, in not carrying over y^r
goods, certain it is that he promised me to take
them, & in consequence of it I gave him a List of them,
I desired him to apply to Mr Russell for the Money
& then only impute it to his having perhaps refused to pay
it, yet it is unlucky that Mr Beverly had not
sincerity enough left to hint to you for the Favour
or so much Candour as to inform one of his Ba-
nishon. I sent some Stockings for you by Capt Jon-
ston which I make no doubt but you have recev.
I begin to be apprehensive that Mr Beverly has
omitted Mrs Allertons Locket Snuff Box &c. which
I had paid for & left in London. I beg you will
inform me of this in y^r next.

October. 14th. 1761

(1018) (Copy) Furn. N. J. Caudle

[Arthur Lee to Richard Henry Lee]

My dear Brother Glasgow Oct 21st 1761.

In pursuance of my Husbandry Scheme I am now in Glasgow, I find the Drill Plow, as used for sowing Wheat, will not answer your Purpose, but I have conceived one which I think may be applicable to your grain, as this is to wheat. I communicated the plan to the Mechanical gentleman, with whom I live, & received his approbation, but shall put it in practice, before I trouble you any further with it, for I am sensible that ideal machines are worked with much more ease than real ones.

I spent all yesterday with Mr Smyth, author of the Moral Sentiments, who is a very agreeable companion, & am this day to go with him to the Farmer I mentioned in a former Letter, who has pursued the new Husbandry with such Success. This Town is by far Superior to any in Scotland, in Regularity, Beauty & Magnificence; The Inhabitants are mostly Traders in Tobacco & are said to import ⅓ of the whole produce of America. — Their strict attention to business, has rendered them an uncivil, unsociable People, and utterly Strangers to Politeness, so that the Gentlemen of the College are the only convertible People in Town.

The River Clyde runs smoothly by the Town, & is navigable for small Craft. They have many Manufactories, which they carry on with success.

I saw the shattered Ruins of a Palace, which was once the Residence of the Arch Bishops of Glasgow, & near it stands an old Cathedral of great magnitude. The College has lately built a fine astronomical Observatory which is well furnished with the necessary Instruments by the best Makers.

I have been really unfortunate in not finding the farming Gentleman at home. I had only an opportunity of viewing his Grounds, & examining the Instruments with which he tills them. I was satisfied with the Truth of what I had heard, that he had drawn ten yearly crops from the same Field, cultivated agreeable to the Principles of the new Husbandry, without the least assis-

-tance from manure of any kind, & that every succeeding crop had exceeded its Predecessor. I saw the same Field bearing its eleventh Crop, & from one acre of this he last year received 56 Bushels of Wheat. From this day's observation & Intelligence I am convinced (of which indeed I wanted no conviction) that the new Husbandry is the most rational & profitable Method. In a former Letter I mentioned my opinion, that ploughing between the Rows of your Tobacco would be of infinite advantage to it; but I did not know that this was the most effectual means of destroying the Weeds. But this must be the consequence of many years Culture which will almost utterly eradicate & destroy them; but at first they flourish with much more strength & vigour, so that the only method of succeeding, is to persevere in it for some years.

I have had a strong proof of the unsociable disposition of the Inhabitants here, for though I made a point of getting acquainted with some of the Merchants, so as to settle some sure method of Correspondence with you, I have not been able to accomplish it, so that we must still continue the same uncertain manner of Corresponding. I must only beg you to write always by the Glasgow Ships, as by others the Letters are long before they reach me and are then burdened with intolerable charges.

The pacific disposition of the new Ministry is so much confided in, that the Stocks have risen considerably since their appointment, in expectation of an immediate Peace. Mr Pitt's acceptance of a Pension has given a mortal stab to his Reputation. It pleases his Enemies to have such a fair opportunity of aspersing his character with the most severe Reflections, whilst his Friends are dejected and see with sorrow their high Expectations of his Integrity & disinterested patriot Spirit utterly deceived. —— Forget not to remember me to all with you & believe me to be, as I really am,

my dear Brother, most affectionately, yours.

Oct^br 21. 1761. (Signed). Arthur Lee

(Copy Enclosed)

Richd Lee to R. H. Lee.

Oct. 21st 1761

Scotch Drill - Plow.

One of his own Inventions for Va.

Adam Smith. —

Glasgow - its People.

The new Husbandry.

Merchants of Glasgow

Prospects of Peace

Mr Pitt's Pension.

(N°17)

My dear Brother. Dist. Novem.br 8th. 1764.

I perused, with that heartfelt satisfaction &c:
y Letters never fail to inspire, your favour of July 2d
I could not however read that part, which relates your
loss, without feeling that affliction which your suffering
mind never comprehended to me. Alas my B., should we
judge from Appearances, how little Justice would there
seem to be, in the disposal of all sublunary Bliss; but y
the Ways of Heaven are dark & intricate, most surely they
are just, be this y.r Consolation. The Frowns of Heaven are
Angels here, not Punishments. He who beholds your
pious Resignation to his Will, He who is all good, all
just & Omniscient cannot fail to crown y.r Goodness
Here is not for the daily contemplation of his gracious Attri-
butes, my Heart would sink within me, conscious as I am of
sinning almost every moment against his Divinity.
But as He is supreme in Power, so is, he also supreme
in Goodness, & did not his Exertion of the last exceed
ten thousand fold that of the former, who could abide
his Wrath when once awakened, or escape Annihilation
from the Power he so often offends.

I plead me that you have received the Goods
safe, be not so litterous about their price, I shall not want
it. I am obliged to you for the Almanac, I hoped to peruse
the dear Name it bears; a Name, which once thrilled thro
my ravished Heart, & Anguish inexpressibly delightful

Drew the Riches of my former Life,
And every Pleasure, pains me to the Heart.

Say to the too amiable Bearer of it, that my Heart still
feels the Power of her Beauty, & bears the everlasting Cha-
racters it impressed; tho' the most distant, I am not the
least fervent of her Admirers & shall be happy, if I may
hold the very humblest Place in her Affections.

I am afraid my want of Perspicuity, has misled
you, I never meant to quit this College entirely untill
I had taken a Degree & as I did not go to London last
Summer, I shall prosecute my Studies here untill I
am able to accomplish it, This is my Plan which I hope
will meet with y.r approbation, which is the utmost of my
Wishes.

And could the unhallowed hand of Death approach so
near our beauteous Cousin, to pluck her Beauty in its Bud,

stern Death himself would smile to view a Prey so lovely,
remember me to her & tell her I beg she'll guard her
Health till I return, to sooth the Anguish & Disease &
to dispel the inevitable Stroke by Fate.

You have not mentioned my Sister Lee & her Children
but I hope they are well, do not forget my Love to them.
does my little Godson continue to increase in Vigour
as in Years? he may be equal his Father in all things!

When I reflect on the Generosity of y^r Mind
and the extreme Benevolence of y^r Disposition, I
cannot suppress my Fears, that you will not retain
the Exertion of these impressions to the Loss you
Fortune has sustained; but let me entreat you to con-
sider this in time; dear, believe me, to y^r Welfare
to me & nothing should induce me to wish the ex-
tinction of such noble & godlike Passions, which I
have often contemplated with equal Pleasure and
Admiration; but the cruel Apprehension that a
too liberal Gratification of them, may prove
greatly injurious to you.

I am much obliged to you for the Bill
on Carey & Co: which Mr Bland informs me is
accepted.

I could have wished, you had been more par-
ticular, with regard to the Nature of the Bill you mention
to have passed thro' the Lower House & for what Reason
the Council rejected it. I shall enclose a Letter to
Col: Corbin to solicit his voice in favour of our
Memorial, it shall be open for y^r perusal & to
deliver or suppress it as you please.

My B^r William has I hope been with you
long since, be pleased to make my Love to him & beg he
will write to me.

I am my dear Brother
most affectionate
Friend
Arthur Lee.

P.S. Your Letter does not mention one
particular of which I much wished to be informed
it is, whether Mr Allerton received a Case of Bor. Bordeaux

& Locket, which I apprehend were sent to her by Mr Beverley. This Gentleman, was at Bath when I left London, he had before promised to carry over with him some things for you, agreable to the tenor of a list which I gave him for that purpose; his having failed to perform this part of his promise makes me also apprehensive that he neglected the other part, which was, that he would carry over & deliver personally the above mentioned Articles to the amiable Widow, when I left London I deposited them with Mr Bland, desiring him to deliver them to Mr Beverley at whose Chambers I also left a Letter to inform him of their being in Mr Bland's hands. After such precautions, I deemed it impossible they could fail to reach their happy Destination and I hope the Event, has justified my Expectations

How & where is [redacted], to be irrecoverably lost! Angels would weep at it. Pity my Sr. Ivy I beseech you to recall her, let no Repulse withhold you, but persevere in the blessed like work, some favourable moment may happily accomplish, what Years have tryed in vain & she may yet be happy. Oh then attempt, pursue by every gentle, winning Art to cure her to herself. He, for whose Honour you are labouring will prosper the good Work & help it Underhand. Sooner in one night every Knavery be changed, than I cease to Love her. Even now Compassion steals upon me and melts me into Tears for her Perversion.

Novemb.r 7. Farewell

[I have sent Mr Sheridans Lectures on Elocution, to Willes groves, by a safe Opportunity, which I hope will reach you] be pleased to tell my Sr William that I shall send him Morrieau on Medwayy by the first good opportunity.] Our cousin George Stepney has just been with me, he is well & does us the Justice to say, that his Brothers & his Duty to his Mother with his Sisters, whom he seems to resemble in the Amiableness of his Disposition.]

one more Adieu.

(No 17)

Something wanting from the PS.

[redacted]

Adie

Nov. 1765

5. these Wretches as so many vile Butchers of Mankind; how do I lament that a Study so exalted in itself & so divinely amiable in its views should be so prostituted, perhaps I must live to see my wretched Country laid waste by these Man slayers, or glean the Practice of such ignoble Reapers, or I must fawn & flatter, must mould me to the Purposes & base Affections of a foolish World, no, it can never be, rather let me feel the hardest hand of Poverty & eat the Bread which my own Sweat hath earned, than [redacted] prostitute one moments time, to feed the Weakness & Vices upon the Follies of Mankind.

I am now going to obviate a Calumny, which I expect will soon be thrown on me, by the same Friends to whom I am obliged for some like Favours, would it not pain you, to be informed that I was become a Gaoleator, I know it would, & such will be y^r information soon, but I hope this previous Intimation will suppress any Anxiety, which it might excite & induce you to treat it as (what it really is) a malicious Falshood. My Reason for this Suspicion is, that my Br William informs me of its having been told to him (Your Worthle Ussure I am, that the same diabolical tenderness for me that [redacted] spread the injurious Tale at London, will industriously carry it to you.

"When did you hear from y^r Br at Edinburgh" — I hope he's well." — I was sorry to hear he's become fond of gaming. I hope Sir there's no Truth in it. Such is the insidious Slanderer's accursed Tale; but, O ye infernal Ministers of Evil, your

(N 15)

Tenderness shall sink you below the Reach, even of devine Mercy. I must beg you for the future to write only by Glasgow or Leith, for they detain them a tedious time at other Ports & charge exorbitantly for them, I think I pay near 3 for one Letter.

I pray you to cause the confused Incorrectness with which I write, for I have scarce time to read, much less to correct what I write. You may judge from the uncommon Disorder of my Paper, how little I think of the Conclusion when I begin to write. remember me to my Brothers & beg their excuse for my not writing. I cannot help offering my Love to our Sr. Corbin, for whom my Heart beat one wt the most fond Affection & Nature still maintains the Love she planted in me.

My Love is with the dear Inhabitants of Hominony Hall.

Remember, my dear Brother, what an Interest I have in yr. Health, & let every care be used to preserve it for the sake of him, who must be, wt unalterable Affection,

forever Yours

Arthur Lee

CALENDERED

Adec 1764

candor &

Yr Honrs hav: with yr accustom'd goodness communicated to us the Memorial of some London Merchants trading to this Colony to the Right Honble the Lords of Trade & Plantations & their Lordships resolutions thereupon, we took the same under our serious consideration, and finding a heavy & unjust charge brought agst us, we are under the necessity of vindicating the integrity & uprightness of our proceedings every way, in our opinion consistent with our duty to our King and the true interest of our Country. Sir, we shall always pay a proper difference to the opinion of the Bd of Trade, but we presume their resolutions are not obligatory upon us, since we claim to ourselves, with other British Subjects, the right of being govern'd by Laws made with our own consent. This is a right, Sir, of which we cannot be deprived without violating the principles of the Constitution, & wh we are assured will be preserved to us by the illustrious Father of his people, & the Parliament, the proper Guardians of the Liberty of the Subject. —

Our dependance upon Great Britain we acknowledge, and glory in as our only security; but this is not the dependance of a people subjugated by the victorious arms of a Conqueror, but of Sons sent out to explore & settle a new world, for the mutual benefit of themselves and their common parent: it is the dependance of a part upon one great whole which by its admirable constitution diffuses a Spirit of Patriotism that makes every Citizen, however distant from the Mother Kingdom, zealous to promote its Majesty and the publick good — By such a Spirit & by such principles, Sir, hath our Conduct ever been influenced, & we hope we may, without arrogance, take this character to ourselves, since our late & present Sovereigns have been pleased graciously to bestow it upon us for the part we took in the late War, when we did, as far as we were able, contribute to the success of the British Arms. This conduct, tho' it hath received the royal approbation, a reward adequate to our warmest wishes, hath never the less involved us in a great debt, which, as it was created for the noblest purpose we should cheerfully sustain if the Merchants had not raised most unreasonable clamor against our paper-bills of Credit, in

emissions of which, when a true & particular state of the facts shall be laid before you, and the matter rightly understood, we doubt not our well intended Zeal will rather be imputed to us as meritorious than liable to any ~~objection~~ exception. The memorial we are sorry to find, is supported by a protest of some of his Majesty's Council here. We would leave this protest to sleep, until posterity, for whom it is intended, should think it worth a perusal, had it not been communicated by the authors of it with a design to alarm the Trading Interest, & applied to purposes and produced effects, which we hope the Protestants themselves did not intend; but since that hath warranted their terrible apprehensions of the memorialists, & instigated them to solicit the interposition of the right Honorable L^d. of Trade, we must do justice to ourselves by examining the grounds of it. — It is alleged that the want of a sufficient quantity of circulating ~~coin~~ money was at first the pretence of issuing paper bills of credit. This is supposed to have meant, as it was understood, to insinuate that these emissions were to answer private purposes. But if it be remembered that all our neighboring Colonies had long before adopted, and most of them repeated the expedient of paper to supply the want of Specie, in time of peace, but that we did not follow their example before the last war, after all our Treasure was anticipated, and that even then we chose at first to borrow ten thousand pounds granted as an aid to his Majesty, at the high interest of 6 p^r Cent. and did not till after that resource failed, authorise a measure so little relished & and did always except in one instance of trifling consequence, confine the amount of the notes to the money granted. If these notorious truths are admitted, we leave it to the judgment of the disinterested whether in such a Crisis, when an actual invasion threatened; if not timely and vigorously opposed, our total extermination the powerful principle of self preservation cooperating with the requisitions of a most gracious Sovereign is not sufficient to acquit us of any sordid or unjust motives. It is said in the Protest that the apprehensions of the mischiefs, that must be the consequence of issuing more paper-money, were sufficiently warranted by the acknowledged deficiency of the Taxes for sinking what had issued; a deficiency so alarming to a preceding Assembly that it astonished the warmest Advocates for paper money &c. By whom this acknowledgment was made, or what part of the Assembly was alarmed at it we know not: but this

ive know and do aport, that there are no warm Advocates for
paper money among us, further than to preserve the credit of what
hath been issued, and prevent the evil consequences of stopping
its circulation at this time, and that no such deficiency
ever appeared or was alarming to us, or was acknowledged
by us. Indeed upon examination of the Treasurers Account
it appeard that many Sheriffs had not paid in the Taxes
&c. by them, and therefore so much money was not annually
burnt as was intended by the Laws. This raised the resentm-
of the House agt these Officers, and consistently with their
uniform intentions to use every method for enforceing the
regular collection of the Taxes, and sinking annually
the due proportion of this paper, they ordered the Sheriffs
in arear to be prosecuted on their bonds, which, as our Laws have
provided a speedy remidy agt them and they give a sufficient ~~remidy~~ security,
hath already brought in a considerable part of those Arrears, and will
we hope remove all cause of complaint on that ~~head~~ Account. But the
neglect in the Officers is very distinguishable from an insuf-
ficiency in the Taxes, which we never doubted were sufficient,
if properly collected to effect this purpose of redemption; and
we are now confirmed in this opinion by a full state of the notes
in circulation and of the Taxes, which we have caused to be truely
drawn and annexed hereto for the satisfaction of yr Honor
& every person concerned. From this it will appear that
the dissenting Members of the Council were betrayed into a too
hasty assertion of these facts by a warmth arising from a
difference of opinion about the utility of the Law whereto
their protest relates: of which we will now take leave, and
proceed to the consideration of the memorial itself, and the
resolutions of the right Honorable the Lords of Trade thereupon.

Our Reasons for not at this time providing for the
supposed deficiency in our Taxes will appear from what is
before set forth; but to express, what we always conceived, that
our public faith is engaged to supply any accidental failure
in those Taxes, we have upon this point come to the following
resolution. "Resolved that if it appears that the Funds
established for the redemption of the Treasury notes, at the
several stated periods, will be sufficient to effect that purpose,
but that, if by any accident, they shall happen to fail, any

deficiency ought to be supplied by a new and adequate tax — The next thing pointed out to us, is the declaring these notes not a legal Tender in payment of Sterling debts, but that they may be received by such Creditors only, as are willing to accept them, and then not at their nominal value, but according to ~~their~~ the real ~~value~~ difference of exchange between such paper bills & Sterling money at the time of payment — For ——

In entering upon this consideration we encounter a charge which very deeply affects us, that we have been wanting in a proper respect to the crown as well as in justice to the British Merchants, in refusing to comply with what was recommended by his late Majesty's instruction of the thirty first of January, one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine. When that instruction was communicated by us, we considered it with the attention and regard due to whatever comes from the throne; but, as we must take care to judge for ourselves, so far as our caution is necessary to avoid error, and could not be convinced that the measure proposed was necessary or proper, we did indeed decline to pass such a law, but at the same time, in an humble address & representation to his majesty, modestly set forth the reasons of our conduct, which we presumed to hope would preserve us from the imputation of disrespect to the crown, and from the royal displeasure. and as we heard of no further Complaints from the British Merchants on this subject, from that time till the meeting of this session, we concluded they were satisfied of our intentions to do them justice, and their fears were removed; and we can venture to say that had we known our reasons were not satisfactory, it would have prevented several subsequent omissions, and particularly the last, which gave rise to the Present complaint.

The Memorialists allege that Exchequer bills and Notes of the Bank of England were not made legal tender in Payment of debts although they are upon a better establishment than our Notes, and deduce an Argument from thence against ours being declared such tender; not considering, as we conceive, the true distinction in the cases. These Notes, circulated upon Stocks of Specie deposited to answer Payments when demanded, were not forced upon any Person nor was it necessary; there was no doubt of their answering every local Purpose of money, and when in the case of remittance to foreign countries Specie became necessary, as they could obtain that for their notes, no possible fear could prevent the willing receipt of them, and make a law to compel acceptance necessary. We cannot deny but this makes that kind of Paper preferable to ours, and we should gladly have pursued so eligible a Plan if our Circumstances would have admitted it, But when it is considered, that the want of Specie, so much drawn away by the Armies to the Northward, the sole cause of issuing our Notes, there will require no other reason to be assigned for our Not circulat-

them upon the sorting of bank and Loan Office Notes, We had therefore no other Method then to emit there Notes to circulate as money for a short limited time, and to impress such taxes as should effectually procure their return to the treasury again and leave sufficient to redeem them by the time appointed, and since we were to force them, as money, upon our Army, and those who furnished them with necessaries, we conceived it would have been very unjust to have left their Creditors at liberty to take it of them or not, and the same injustice must have happened wherever it had been stopped, We therefore thought ourselves obliged not only to give it that essential quality of money to make it a legal tender in all Payments, but to add several other restrictions to preserve its credit and Prevent the designs of the avaritious to depreciate it for their Private gain.

But at the same time we considered how the interest of the British Merchants might be affected by this money, and, at least as far as was in our Power if not effectually secured that from injury.

We never considered ourselves as under an Obligation to discharge our debts contracted in Great Britain, either in sterling money or foreign coin, received by Consent of the Creditor, or his attorney here, at such a rate for the difference of exchange as would place the money in Great Britain, without Loss, If the creditor and debtor could not agree about this difference, a reference to arbitration or to the Courts of justice was the only constitutional Method of settling it between them, But as the demand and in consequence the judgment was for sterling money; and until the year One thousand seven hundred and forty eight, there was no law directing at what rate of exchange sterling debts should be discharged: the consequence was that the Sheriffs, when they levied money by executions on judgments for sterling, demanded what exchange they thought Proper to the great oppression of the debtor and without any advantage to the Creditor. The Assembly then thought Proper to put a stop to such unjust Proceedings, and, by the Act intitled "an act declaring the Law concerning executions and for relief of insolvent debtors."

directed such executions for sterling money to be levied at twenty five per centum, thereat difference of money, and the then difference of exchange. The British Merchants Complained of this act, and represented that they might be Considerable loosers when exchange should rise above twenty five per centum, which the Assembly took into their Consideration, and endeavoured to Provide a remedy for. They knew that as exchange is fluctuating, they could not do justice by fixing it to any certain standard; and therefore, by the subsequent law taken Notice of in the Memorial, they impowered the Courts, where sterling judgments should be obtained to settle at what rate of exchange the same should be discharged; which they Conceived would enable the British creditor to Place this money there without loss, as it was not doubted but the Courts would be governed by the highest exchange given at the time for bills drawn payable in Britain.

But the memorialists say, this is not an ample security of their Property against the evil consequences of Paper money being declared a tender for their debts. We will beg leave to consider their reasons in support of this Assertion in the order they have mentioned them.

The first is, they are advised that the Law of 1748 is still in force having received the royal assent, which the amending law could not obtain, as the former remained unrepealed. This amending law is not suspended for his Majesty's approbation, but from the terms of it agreeable to the royal instructions, was in force from the time of its passing here until his Majesty shall declare his dissent and repeal the same: which not having happened, and the Courts here allowing the force of that amending law, and acting according to the spirit thereof, we conceive it would have been more for the interest of the Memorialists to have solicited his Majesty's approbation of that law, than to have founded objections on its not being in force; and if the royal dissent, or any determination here, that the law was not in force, had turned to their Prejudice, they then might have complained with reason on this head.

Their next objection to this remedy is that it is left to the colony judges to settle the exchange upon sterling judgments in such manner as they shall think reasonable and just,

which they say is introducing a mode and form of justice unheard of in the British realm. We have before observed, that when we have not sterling money to pay a debt due in Great Britain, the debtor is left to compound with his Creditor for payment in foreign Coin or treasury Notes at such rate of exchange as they can agree on; if a dispute shall arise on that head, which they cannot adjust between themselves, to whom can it be referred but, as all other disputes are, to the Courts of justice, the true constitutional resort? And we cannot discover what the Memorialists mean by calling this a new mode of justice, unless it be that the Point should be tried by a jury, and not by the Courts, in which, if we erred, it was from a mistaken opinion that the latter would prove in this instance the most competent and impartial judges. And as the courts have constantly, in their exercise of this Power, allowed the higher rate of exchange, as established by the general Consent of all the traders, at which Bills of exchange upon Great Britain were sold at the time, We humbly conceive that sterling debts are virtually paid in treasury Notes, not according to their nominal value, but according to the real difference of exchange between them and sterling money. But it is said, experience hath shewn in many instances this mode to be insufficient, inasmuch as the exchange hath risen, between the time of the orders of Court and a possibility of the

the creditors obtaining a remittance to his disadvantage. We allow there have been such instances, but we must be permitted to say, the disadvantage hath hitherto been small and inconsiderable, of a casual nature, against which no human laws can provide, and for which we cannot suggest a remedy; and the injuries sustained will be fully compensated by the advantages the creditors must inevitably receive, in the same proportion [redacted] the present declining state of exchange. By the method proposed, instead of this objected to, the creditor is at liberty to refuse this paper, unless paid him at such rate of exchange as he is pleased to demand. and we submit to all mankind to determine which is most liable to objection, to refer the decision to disinterested judges under the obligation of an oath, to do equal and impartial justice, or to the creditor under the temptation of interest, to take advantage of his debtors necessity, & extort such difference as might be very oppressive; which we conceive would directly tend to destroy the credit of our paper money, and introduce the greatest mischiefs.

We hope we have fully explained the justice & necessity of having made these notes a tender in all payments, guarding as we did the interest of the sterling creditors. And if this was originally right, every argument must doubly militate against an alteration at this time, in this essential point. For, when those notes have been allowed to circulate several years, & the present possessors have received them under the faith of a law which obliged their creditors to take them in the same manner, to take away that obligation, and to stop the paper in their hands would be an act of injustice, which in our opinion, bears no proportion to any possible injury, the sterling creditors sustains or can receive, from continuing the notes on their present footing. For these reasons, after the most mature deliberation, we can not alter our former opinion, and have come to the following resolution.

Resolved

Resolved that, as the present possessors of the treasury notes have received them under the faith of a law, making them a legal tender in all paiments, except for his Majestys quit=rents, to alter that essential quality of them now would be an act of great injustice to such possessors; and that as the British merchants have constantly received, and under the present regulations of our laws, will continue to receive such notes for their sterling debts according to the real difference of exchange between this colony and ~~great britain~~ Great Britain at the time of paiment their property is so secured as to make such alteration unnecessary with respect to them.

-12-

Address of Home Burgesses & Paper Money.

To Gov. Franklin in 1763

~~this~~ Thus Sheweth Hastings at 17/6 pair

	to A. P. 9	
Weight of Silver	4. 11. 6. 23	
	1 .. 0	
Cash paid Currency	... 23. 10	
Sterling amount of the Silver at		
4/10 per ounce	... £28. 17. —	

Gained £22. 13. — which the Silver is worth exclusive of the Workmanship &c

A. O. P. 9
4. 11. 6. 23
3. 9. 18. 6
6. 1 n 8. 17 d 5/ £ 18. 7

at 6 Cop^r Cent is £28. 17. 2 Currency
deduct 7/3 ... 12. — £^s for Cask
£16. 17. 2 Gained

Besides workmanship

Fo

Col: Rd. Hlen: Lee,

Chantilly

to [illegible] of the present point in debate. I confess I labour under consi-
derable difficulties, when I consider that an improper determina-
tion may be attended with very injurious consequences to the commu-
nity. For Sir, should we hastily determine to give no satisfaction
to those instances where it is required of us, we may so far incur
the displeasure of our Sovereign, as to have an Act of Parliament
passed, by which the whole of our paper money may be rendered Null & void
and declared the inconveniences of which, I leave
to every Gentleman in this Committee to determine — And on
the other hand, should we fall into all the measures
recommended to us, we may not only distress the People we
represent greatly; but perhaps, in our present circumstances,
run counter to the plainest dictates of justice. For these
reasons Sir, that I may merit the indulgence of the Committee
I shall endeavor to be cool, and as concise
as the complicated nature of the subject admits. It is Sir a happy
truth that every subject of Britain when injured, has a
right to complain, and to lay his compleints before those
who are properly authorized to afford relief. In consequen
of this just privilege, the Merchants have applied to the
Board of Trade for redress of those grievances they obtai-
tained from the nature and circumstances of our paper
currency. They Laws set forth the injury, and have pointed
out the means which they think will prevent the like
injuries for the future. Whether they have been injured,
whether the means they propose are adequate to the
end they intend, seems to be the proper object of enquiry
at present. Whatever disputes may have arisen Sir
concerning the nature and limits of Gratitude, Friendship
benevolence, or any duties of imperfect obligation —
All Men have been are agreed concerning the nature
of justice, because it is simple and uncompounded —
Because Sir it consists in giving every Man what is
his due to him — If I owe to another £10 sterling, if
he calls upon me to pay him £10 sterling — and

not to discharge this debt by any kind of commodity
that is only £2 per cent less in value than the £100 sterling
here — But how inconsistent is a [redacted] with this
plain direction of justice, as our Laws, which just is in
the power of a sterling Debtor to pay his Creditor with Paper
money, when by no endeavour or diligence of his, the sum
sterling that was due to him, could be obtained by the
current money paid him, because from the time of payment
Exchange rises above what it was when the payment was
made — Of this the Merchants complain, and [redacted]
that this complaint is not made untruly, I can
myself [redacted] affirm, for one of the Complainants at least,
in whose behalf
for whom I not long since was obliged by [redacted] to receive
current money in discharge of a sterling debt, where, tho' the
highest exchange was allowed me, in upwards of an £100
pounds were lost in £1100 by the sudden rise of Exchange
— And I am well informed that many have have suffered
in the like degree. To this I am aware it may be
answered, that exchange is fluctuating and changeable
in its nature — That the same Losses might have hap-
pened, if Gold had been the money paid them —
I readily grant that Exch[a] is fluctuating, [redacted] and
that many causes may operate to produce it, [redacted] — But
in this instance, the money paid from its nature, and the
quantity in circulation, and that quantity continually
increasing at the time these injuries were sustained was
alone a cause powerful and decisive, and that must ne-
-cessarily produce the mischiefs they complained of. To prevent
this, they propose that Paper money should not be allowed a
legal Tender for the discharge of [redacted] debts. But
this, however improper it might originally have been to
make our Notes such a Tender, since we have already com-
-pelled numbers to receive them as such, it would be an
act of the highest injustice, now to pass a law that [redacted]

they should disable them from passing this money away in the manner we have already obliged them to receive it.— The Merchants further complain Sir, of being under obligation to receive in discharge of their sterling debts, Treasury Notes to redeem which the funds appointed are inadequate. If in they mean by funds, the Taxes imposed for this purpose; they are mistaken: but if by Funds they mean that the returns to the Treasury have been insufficient, they are right. For Sir, since the commencement of April 57 the Taxes have been 4 M.P. pole and that with the Land Tax only, exclusive of that on Tobacco & Carriages, Writs & Ordinary Licences — Amounts at a very moderate computation to 30 M annually, in 5 collections, which have happened since 57 The returns to the Treasury should at this time according to this state of the case have amounted to 150 M pounds — But has this happened Sir? No, for we know the sum burnt at the rising of last Session was no more than 85 M and it is reported that 30 M more lyes in the Treasury this is no more than 115 M which if we take from 150. M will be found that 35 M continue in circulation more than there ought to be. But Sir, what is really unfortunate if this 30 M pound, only reported to be in the Treasury, should really not be there. Then Sir there will remain in circulation 65 M pounds more than ought to be. An enormous deficience this, sufficient to alarm not the Merchants of Britain only but every Thinking person! — More especially Sir as this deficience has happened during the course of 5 years only — Should this continue, what must be the case at the expiration of 69. Let every Gentleman judge. It remains for us to be our duty at this time to enquire from what cause these deficiences have arisen. Whether from the insufficiency of the Taxes, they may be, may be made sufficient. If from the bad execution of the Laws, a better execution may be inforced — And a true representation of the case be made, in order to convince all that are concerned, that we propose to do strict justice, and that our Taxes when

they are properly collected and secured will be fully
sufficient to sink all the Paper money that
we have emitted. This I am convinced will satisfy a
parties, and indeed more than this is not in our Power
to perform. —— I shall therefore move that a Committee
be appointed to examine the returns made to the Treasury
for 3 years last past, and by comparing these with the
Taxes ordered by Law during these years, to find whether
those returns have been sufficient. Also, to report their
opinion what hath been the cause of the deficiency

Speech of Benj. Hallowell
Made in
The House of Burgesses
of Va
May 1763

Speech in Committee of the
whole House May 1763.

N°30

June 8 1763

I find myself once more, under the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to Tartar Emetic & Bark, to drive away my old Enemy the Ague; and as I have some of the former myself, must beg the favor of you to send me quantum sufficit. I have had three fits since last friday night; I was extremely ill last night, found a great Oppression at my Stomach, attended with vain Efforts to discharge enough to give me Ease. It has been recommended to me to take a Dose of Rhubarb, some time after the Vomit, and before the Bark, as an excellent preparative for the Bark. I must confess I favor this Opinion much myself, from no other Motive that I know of, than the Experiment you made on me last summer at Harmony Hall. If you should join in favor of this scheme, please to let me know the Dose proper for me, with any other Advice on that head that may occur. With your Advice — (as I have somewhere read) Ejusce Herum valere, et Febrin Sedatiorem respondere. Vale

Sir

Your ever obliged humble Serv.t

James Davenport

8. June. 1763

No 20

James Davenport
Letter 8th J.y 1769

" . . .
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No 20

James Davenport
Letter 8vo

Ja.s Davenpat
June 8th 63

To
Richard Stanton Esq.r
Stamford

(Mr Leigh) (No 38) Glasgow Aug 28th 63 1

I embrace with Pleasure, this opportunity of paying my Respect to my dear Brother & enquiring after his Health, with that of his Family & your mutual Friends. My little Son; does he increase in Vigour, as in Years? or, what would give me more Satisfaction, does he promise to inherit the Virtues of his dear Parents?

I am now happy in the acquaintance of a young Gentleman from England; who has studied Rhetoric, with much attention & success; particularly that Branch of it styled Grammer, or the faculty of speaking, writing & reading with propriety; so that he is now enabled to teach the English Language, on Principles; which, as far as I know, has been hitherto wholly unattempted.

2 This Gentleman ~~Lewis~~ is desirous of visiting America & the Freedom & Hospitality, which we have informd him reign among us, incline him to prefer Virginia, to any other Province. but previous to that, he proposes to take holy Orders, so that he will be qualified to fill up any vacancy that may happen in the Church. He wishes however to be informed, whether by delivering Lectures on Rhetoric, it is probable he may maintain himself genteelly & agreably.

I am not myself able to satisfy him in this point, so certainly as I would wish. & I am sure it would be doing great injustice to his merit, if I should persuade him to go, where the due reward of it would be precarious. you will therefore, my Brother oblige me much by giving me y^r Opinion on this point by the

first opportunety. Mr Leigh (for this is his Name) is both by Birth & Education a Gentleman. He is too, very uncommonly accomplish'd in the Art he professes, nor do I presume to apeak this from my own Judgment, for that were a weak testimony; but from the universal Approbation of his Scholars. I shall always ~~[illegible]~~ think myself happy, when I can be the instrument of introducing men of Letters among us, this must be the most effectual method of promoting the yet infant Sciences in Virginia. Both are the Children of Science & they only can make Society flourish; whatever really embellishes or renders Life delightful flows from them. I will not insist on the great Utility of Grammar, because I well know y.r superior Understanding will suggest better Argu

ments, than any of which I am Master. I will however venture to affirm, that the Knowledge of it is absolutely necessary to every one, who would either please, perswade or instruct.

The Refinement of Language, tends certainly to enlighten & ennoble the human Mind; inspires it with free & generous Principles, having dispelled that Cloud of Ignorance which in its gloomy Bosom, cherishes the Demon Slavery. The delicious Wish I owe to my Prosperity & my Country & a Friendship constituted by a mutual Sympathy of Soul, induce me ardently to wish Mr Leigh among us. for believe me, my Brother, when I assure you, that I never was yet acquainted with a Man, whose Temper and Manners were more amiable & his Abilities are such as will always

5) recommend him to the esteem of the learned.

I am now at Glasgow; near which there lives a very eminent Gentleman Farmer, to whom I expect soon to be introduced. I have collected an Introduction particularly, because I am told he has considered the Culture of our Indian Corn & imagines our management of it might be improved. If I shou[illegible] learn any thing new from him, I shall take the first opportunity of communicating it to you.

We have Accounts from Paris, which inform us that the Empress of Russia is confined by her own Subjects & her young Son placed on ye Throne. They however want Confirmation, tho they are credited by two Russian Gentlemen of this Colledge, to whom

6 I have conversed. These Gentlemen were sent by the Government of Russia, to study Philosophy. They assure me, that they were present at Moscow when the famous Experiment was tryed, in which they raised such an artificial Cold, as to congele Mercury.

As my Dear Brother cannot make me happier, than by informing me of his Health; I hope he will not fail to oblige me by the first opportunity

his ever affect. Brother
August. 28. 1763. & sincere Friend
Arthur Lee.

Remember me to y Lady, my little Friends, & all my Brothers.

N B. The Queen was safely delivered of a Young Prince, on the 16.th

Noo.s Given to Wash
6 Sheets & Shirts & Handkerchiefs — 3 pr. White
silk Stockings,

Norwich

Letter and Cover of
Mr. Leigh

5.

Book

1763
Bills Mem.
Miscell.
Collection

(illegible)

Encl. to Letter (No. 21)

Greenway Court [Lord Fairfax's seat]
Sept 11th 1763

My Dear Colonel,

I recd the honour of your Letter wth a Copy of the Memorial, which I like well in general. It is too long, & for humbly of Opinion may be shortned a little by leaving out a good deal of what is said about the Benignity of the Southern Indians, & the Cruelty of the Northern, They have to remark that you are never to a Number of Northern Tribes on the Territory of one Tribe or, than you are to the Cherokees & Chactaws.

Experience shows that one Garrison would be ineffectual for covering the New Settlemt. for that reason I would mention, Protection from the Savages in general, without saying any thing of Garrisons.

I would say nothing as to the manners of the Company Settling on the Ohio, because it may be supposed at home, that we all Settle there, & who knows but he will Settle there?

I like what is said of the Materials for Manufacture, Trade & Commerce, but I would Leave out the Paragraph, relating to our Interfering wth the People of Britain, I hope they will not Interfere us. [I was this far on my way to the meeting, but was unhappily detained by an Alarm occasioned by some Indians being Scalped within Twelve Miles of Winchester, after doing some mischief on Capecapon.

They have incessantly infested these two Counties for three months, but it is with pleasure that I can say, we have always trimmed them Basts, I can say Scalps, & have killed more of them than they have killed or taken of us.

I am lately returned from an Expedition through Hampshire and

and our most advanced Frontiers, In the Course of which I have the
pleasure to inform you, Sir, that the Parties of Militia detached
by me on different Occasions, brought in Six Indian Scalps, would
very likely they came up with, about four prisoners at different times,
by whose Account, agreat many of the Savages were killed & Wounded
They have taken from the Indians fourteen Rifled Guns besides
Smooth Bores & pistols. One Party only has escaped which made
toward into Frederick and that was owing to the Scarcity of provi-
sions the Militia laboured under which pursued them.

The Indians carry off all implements of Husbandry, I have drawn
out a great Number of Horses from Hampshire, about thirty of which are
retaken by the different Parties of Militia; The Question arises
Whether keeping or them beyond? The Adventurers say, by Law we
could not be ordered to pass Potowmack in pursuit of the Enemy, We
Voluntarily passed the Mountains routed the Enemy & retook your Horses
then in possession of the Indians, It is hard to deny us the advantage of
the Small booty; I am wounded & you will not agree to suppose me
unable I am able to work again; I have worn out a Shirt & couple
Pr of Indian Shoes, these amount to more than my Militia Pay
since I have been out

I should be glad to know your Opinion on this Affair, I have
wrote down to Governour to get the best Council on it; The Inhabi-
tants, & Adventurers, both apply to me, & I am at loss how to
Advise in the Case.

I have received the honour of a Letter from General Lochrees

in

which begives me great uneasiness on Virginia's account, I declare that he wants words to express his indignation at the Stupid Obstinate Government of Pennsylvania. At the same time He requests me to employ some of the 500 men put under my Command by the Governor in helping to keep open the Communication wth Fort Pit. Now Sir, as this is contrary to our Constitution to order any of the Militia on such duty, I communicate this to you as a friend, & request your Advice in Answering that Paragraph of the generals Letter.

And likewise would be glad to know how the Colony would take it, if I should get a Body of Volunteers, to go a Single Scout that way to Please the General.

I have no expectations from the General, I have nothing to Ask, it is the Interest of the Colony that I have to Consult. I imagine this apistoral request is only momentary, or he would have apply'd to the Colony for it. I apply to you as a friend Capable of advising me; If I could talk the Governor about at present, it is possible we could make it subservient to the purpose I am most about at Col Lees.

I have the pleasure of hearing from You by some Hedmen who are at the Reynolds, and am wth the greatest respect

My Dear Friend

Your most Sincere humble Ser^t

Greenway Court
Sept 11.th 1763

Adam Stephen

No 393.

(No 393.)

Adam Stephen
Letter 18th Sept. 1763

Do Chatham & Mr Nor
'70 — & notice to Gov
the militia 75.
Letter from S. Chase

Advice of the Rise of
of France upon the
birth of a prince.

A Very interesting
letter from S.
Adams to R. H. Lee
respecting the town
of Boston — Re-
flections &c

Letter from Ld
Dragon respecting
supplies 1774 —

S Chase resp the
Confederacy 1775 —

(No 31)

My dear Brother

How long is it, since I had the pleasure of hearing, from my dear Col: London, but I will not chide, a thousand accidents, may have prevented him from gratifying me. I comfort myself, with hoping, that every day, may bring me a testimony of his friendship & Esteem.

Whilst you are again alarmed, with the horrors of War, you may, perhaps imagine, that Britain is enjoying the Blessings of tranquility. Alas it is not so, she is engaged in a more ruinous war, than any other, Nation, Sixty nine Boroughs, are harrassing her rest. Lord Bute, tho seemingly retired from the Affairs of Court, plays the Prime Minister, all the Operations of Government. He observes no moderation; the most flagrant partiality directs all his measures, the Scotch are every where preferred, in the most violent & offensive manner. Roused beyond the Insults, the english spirit, naturally inexpable of Resentment, breaks out, into the most outrageous Clamours. The sacred name of majesty, is no longer reverenced, but openly insulted. 36 Articles, are said were preparing against the Duke of Bute & Wallefea moderate People, tremble for the Peace, of the ensuing Session of Parliament. It will require, all the Abilities of that Assembly, to allay the national ferment.

There, we do judge from such facts, as are apparent to all the world, among whom I rank myself, must & think condemn the unprincipled ambition & barbarity of the Scots Lord, who having produced, all the mischiefs of the present period; for it seems very probable, that had he never appeared, our affairs would have prospered, the same prosperous & concordant face, which they bore, when he first began to minister. In the mean time, the Evils that are derived on the whole state, from the Contest of Parties, are certainly deplorable. The violence, with which the English oppose every appearance, of an insult on their Liberties, is terrible; perhaps however it is proper, for I remember Baron Montesque observes, that were they ever to lose their Liberty, they would be the most abject Slaves on Earth. From our wounds here, I turn my Eyes, with grief, on yours. A Country overburdened with debt, her Councils influenced, I fear, by a Man, more mercenary & abandoned, but far less able, than Sr. Robert Walpole: threatned with the horrors of a savage War; her produce sinking universally, in its value; without funds, trade or Men. If this be your Situation, it is truly miserable & will require the utmost Exertions, of the few able & patriotic Men now yet, to save the state from sinking.

Tobacco, your present staple, seems to be a very precarious commodity; its culture, appears to be very laborious & distructive to the Soil; its price falling continually & whatever the same consumption is at present, yet as the Colony becomes more populous, the produce must of course overstock the Market & reduce its value, it is therefore incumbent on

you, to consider, in time, on some succedaneum for it. Indico has already failed. Flax & Hemp, have never, so far as I know, been tryed. While Britain remains, nay while the world stands, these must ever be valuable Staples. Britain is, at present, entirely dependent on them, on foreign Powers. Would any Colony admit of such Staples, more surely could it be an worthy your Attention. I shall send you, enclosed, some directions, for the culture of Flax, which may perhaps assist you, should you ever attempt to cultivate it.

Our Colledges, are just begun; you therefore must not expect to hear from me, soon; especially, as I have no prospect, of a safe conveyance, besides the present opportunity, by Mr Hillary. I have resolved to write no more, at random; for I find, my Letters have almost constantly miscarried, perhaps have served to excite the Mirth, of some illiterate, ungenerous Wretch, who opened them.

I am with great truth
my dear Brothers
affectionate
& obedient
Arthur Lee.

Lond.
Novemb.r 5.th 1765

I do not know if our Br Tom is in being, I never have heard one word, of, or from him, since I left Virginia:

(N° 24) Edinburgh. Decemb^r 22. 1763

A few days ago, I received my dear Brothers
letter, with 2 Boxes, the contents of which were very
safe & preserved far beyond my expectation. how
much am I obliged to my dear Brother, for the
kind attention he has paid, to my little concern,
indeed our whole life, has been so much indebted
to his goodness & affection, that it is in vain now to
think of repaying them, more than by the sincerest
gratitude & esteem. Yet in one thing, he has dis-
appointed me, for which I must chide him. he
did not mention the health of my dear Mrs Lee
& her little ones. I may conclude they are well
but the certainty of this is a pleasure of which
it was not kind to deprive one.

I believe you will soon see Mr Smy the
libel, against the Colonies, exposed, in a Pamphlet
intended to be published with that view.

It is but late, since I returned from
an expedition to Ireland, which employ'd a
month. The occasion of my jaunt was this.
I was intimate with a much esteemed an en-
glish gentleman & his Lady, who resided in this
place. It happened, that some private reasons,
made it absolutely necessary for the Lady, to go

to Cork, in Ireland, the place of her nativity & residence of her friends. meantime, her husbands situation was such, as rendered it almost impossible to accompany her. To attempt to go alone, would have been madness. My intimacy & friendship with them, made me soon a partner in their distress & afforded me (what most ever give me the greatest happiness) an opportunity of relieving it. I offered my services, to conduct her. it was accepted. I accompanied her & returned with the pleasing reflexion, of having once in my life contributed to the relief of distress & to the happiness of those who greatly merited my esteem. I think the goodness of my Brothers heart, will esteem this a worthy excuse, for such a neglect of my studies. I travelled almost through Ireland, which is naturally a very beautiful country but little improved by agriculture, the people being almost entirely employd, in raising cattle, which form the chief article of their trade; I rested a few days in Dublin, which is much after the plan of London, the residence of gaiety & trade. The Lord Lieutenant, keeps his court here with regal magnificence. I returned by Whitehaven in England where Mr How, a very considerable tobacco Merch: had just broke for some 4 or 5 000 0d.

I wrote to Mr Leeman, near two months ago, to solicit his interest in obtaining the collectorship

I have not had an answer from him, nor have I learnt how it is disposed of. I shall try the root you have sent me & inform you with what success. It surprises me much, that the tobacco worm, should be so highly instrumental since it appeared to me, as merely a membrane, filled with the juice of tobacco, which I imagine is a powerful resister of putrefaction, if so, it is a very curious fact, that it should undergo such a total change in that animals body. The butterfly, the worm & the ~~winter dress~~ winter dress state, which is, in natural history, termed the nympha or chrysolis, are three states, thro' which, all Insects pass, before the purposes of their creation are fulfilled & they return again to dust. I have not kept any account, of what I paid, but I imagine your order is ample payment for it. Within this year, I received a bill from my Brother Philip, for £120 & I hope his future goodness, will save me the very unpleasant task, of soliciting payments from him. In 30 or 6 months, I shall take a Doctors degree here & then my return can hardly be premature.

The money I now have, joined with the Esquires debt, will serve me two years more, either for travelling or in Britain & at the end of that time I think I may venture to return. It is now three years since I left you, in which time, my

Expences have amounted to £ 419, which might have been less, had my disposition been less careless, for extravagant it is not. Sent you a Book on Agriculture a year ago; by Mr Galloway, did you receive it? Pray you will inform me, whether the Skins you sent over by me, were ever returned, because if they were not, I shall demand them of Scott the taylor, when I return to London.

It is now Christmas, but hardly to be known as such here, for they do not distinguish it by any festivity.

Be pleased to remember me to Mr Lee & to all my friends, inform our Brother Francis that I received his favour by Capt. Steel & shall answer it very soon.

By the first good opportunity my dear Brother shall hear from me more fully, mean time I am very sincerely his

affectionate Brother

Arthur Lee

1764 — By His Excellency Hugh Palliser
Governor and Commander in Chief in and
over the Island of Newfoundland &c. &c. &c.

Whereas great Interruptions frequently happen to His Majesty's Service, as well as to the Merchants by Men Deserting from both. —

For preventing of which, Notice is hereby given, that strict Orders are issued to the respective Captains of His Majesty's Ships, not to receive and keep any Men onboard their Ships in this Country, that are under Articles to serve any Inhabitant, Merchant or Boathooper ~~of this Country~~, and if any Merchant, Inhabitant, Masters of Ships or Boathoopers receive or entertain any Deserters from the Kings Service, an equal number of the best Men in their Service will be taken from them. —

And any Publican or others that seduce the Kings Men, will be Punished with the utmost severity of the Law. —

Dated at St. Johns in
Newfoundland 23 June 1764. —

Copy of an Order
Published by the Govr. of Newfd.land
in
1764
for Preventing Desertion
from
The Kings & Merchts. Service
=

Copy of an Order Published
by the Governor of Newfd.Land
in 1764 for preventing Desertion
from the Kings & Merchts.
Service. ——

1764

(№ 22)

1762 or 65

My dear Brother

I have already, I think, returnd answers to all your favors. They were not, however, so full as I entended. The last I receivd, was a copy of a former one containing a Bill of exchange; of the receipt of which I immediately informd you from in hopes that information has already reachd you.

By this time, I was in expectation of being able to inform you of my having taken a Doctors degree. For that purpose, I had prepard a dispur: tation & delivered it long since to one of the Professors. I have however been anoyed in the prosecution of it; by an accident, as rare as unexpected. Twas this. The Faculty of Physic here, had admitted to a candidateship for a degree, an Apothecary from England; who had not complyd with the preleminary forms of the University. The gentleman was however of distinguishd merit & a F. R. S. For this reason, tho it alarmd us, who were regular students, we were not inclind to oppose his graduation. But unhap: pily we were soon convinced, that literary merit, was not the only one, which might claim the

dispensing favour of the faculty. For very soon after, another gentleman was irregularly admitted; who had no title to such a dispensation with the Rules of the university, but that of a plentiful fortune. This, however valid with the faculty, was of no weight with us. We therefore assembled, to the number of 29, & remonstrated to the Faculty itself, against this illegal proceeding. We laid before them the Regulations which they themselves, not as a Faculty, but as Professors had taught us to be those of the university. We found them, that in consequence of the known weight, which we conceived a strict observance of those Rules would give their degrees, we had so pervaded their attainments. And we then beg'd they would inform us, whether they had been complyed with by the present Candidates.

The Faculty answer, being evasive & unsatisfactory; we immediately drew up a resolution to leave the university, if the Candidates were admitted to degrees, without complying with proper Regulations. This Resolution made 'em very uneasy. In a little time, the Principal of the university (Dr Robinson the historian) met us, in the name of the Faculty, & laid before us

the follow^g state of the case. That the first gentleman, (for we had objected to him, because we esteemd merit an alleviation not an excuse for the breach of Rules) was a man of approvd merit & was really now so far spirited as to be out of the Faculty's power. That the other should not receive a degree, untill he produced testimonials of having duely studyd at Oxford. This representation was satisfactory to the majority with whom I was join'd but some were for adhering to their former resolution & opposing the graduation of the first. The Majority, therefore, thought proper to return the following answer. That as the first Candidate was so far gone, they would insist no further on his case; but that they thought both their honour & interest concernd & therefore earnestly begd that such instances might be very rarely, if ever, repeated. With respect to the last, we rely'd on the word of the Faculty that he should not be graduated illegally. This Candidate has not yet produced his testimonials nor is it thought he can do it, however we must all wait untill it is finally determind before we can wth honour commence Candidates; for having already impeachd (& with reason) the good faith of the Faculty, 'tis not safe nor convenient to trust it too far. Such has been the event of this singular occurrence. Perhaps the only instance, wherein

(Nov 9)

Students have remonstrated against the facility of their Professors; or ventured to oppose the proceedings of those, who are to be the examiners their abilities. This is now become a matter of serious consideration & particularly on the follow[g] account. As some of us were more intelligible than the rest, a suspicion naturally arose that the whole was planed & conducted by [redacted]. This some of the Professors have expressed in very open terms. Nor can it be doubted, that whoever is suspected, must become greatly obnoxious to them. For however their consciences may convince them of the justice of our opposition; yet, as Men, they cannot avoid feeling it as coercive of their power & reproachful of their conduct. Among the suspected ones am I. I am indeed in a very strong light, as having appeared principally in the public deputations & as being known to them as one, who would not willing suffer the honour of a Physician to be prostituted. This they had learnt from the Memorial I procured on my Countrymen here to draw up, & themselves to sign, with a view to maintain the dignity of the practice of Medicine in Virginia. This circumstance. I am uncertain whether in any event I can venture to apply for a degree in this University. I was indeed among the first that proposed & the foremost in promoting this opposition; nor am I ashamed to own it. But I confess the unfriendly & unjust interpretation which they have put on almost every part of our conduct, has given me much offence & great uneasiness. It gives me the greatest concern

A Thurston Lee to R. H. Lee, 1760 25

(Nr 25) July 3d 17

Edenb: Sept.br 1. 1764

About the 20th of August I receivd my dear Br.s favour of the 5th of July. I am extremely happy to hear that the Rheumatism has not reattackd, but upon the commission of some error in diet. If this you should be very cautious, & give me leave to adduce Horace's words

ut vis mortalia corpora

Quæ simplex alimi tibi vedent.

I fancy you will find variety enough within the sphere, to prevent it from being any great or irksome restriction.

I am at some loss to guess, to whose benevolence I am indebted for the character you have received of me, believe one it is greater than I have merited for if I have received any approbation here from my Preceptors, it was rather bestowd by their goodness, than gain'd by any merit in me. You may be satisfyd, my dear Brother, that there is not the least probability of my settling anywhere in Britain; indeed I think I shall reject the assistance my friends can give to support me with you; for I have not the least talent for what is call'd pushing one's fortune.

Your letter does not mention to what Merch.t in London you have entrusted Lol: Geor. Lee's Sons; & I have not met with anyone here who can inform me of it, I shall however endeavour to get intelligence of this & then write to

apprehension of being found deficient on such an examination. The more I apply to the study of Medicine, the more arduous, intricate & extensive it appear; and I cannot help applying to a Physician what Cicero has to an Orator "ut omnibus humanis artibus, disciplinis et virtutibus debeat ejus instructissimus". Nor can I think of taking on me the very important charge of preserving health & curing diseases, until I have longer endeavoured to do justice to those who may be so good as to employ me. With this view, it is my plan at present to remain here this winter, to set out early in the spring for Leyden, where I shall not make any very long stay, but proceed to Paris & whatever German Universities may be worth attending; to leave the continent so as to spend next winter in London, and in the following spring shall embark for America. This is a plan as little consumptive of time as any I can form, & I am afraid will be as extensive as my fortune will admit. My inclination I confess would lead me to spend many years on the european continent. There, my dear Brother, you perceive I shall, with the permission of Heaven, return to you in a year & half from this time.

I cannot yet give you any certain intelligence, with respect to the Tutors you desire. I propos'd it to an Englishmen, who teaches in this place, & is an exceeding modest worthy man. He has not yet determined whether he will accept the offer or not.

Our Brother William writes me, that Col: Phil: is willing to do us justice in ye payment

A Copy of a Letter sent to Jasper Mauduit Esq. Nov: 28: 1764.
and to Mr. Jackson the Spring following.

Boston Nov. 28. 1764.

Sir,

The two Houses in their Petition to the House of Commons have represented, that the Duty laid upon foreign Molasses by the late Act is so high, that it must undoubtedly have the Effect of an absolute Prohibition. It seems the Advocates for the Colonies in the House of Commons thought the Trade would bear two Pence; this we learn by a Letter from a Member of Parliament to the Committee of Merchants in this Town; his Words are there; "the Reason we put it so high as two Pence was, the French suffering our Vessels to go to their Islands, and to carry off Molasses, without the Expence of Passports, or the Risque of seizure. This having been lately established by Proclamation, you could afford two Pence as well as the Penny you were always willing to pay before the Indulgence and Security took Place". Whether there was ever such a Proclamation as above mentioned published or not, we can't take upon us to determine; but we can affirm with Certainty, that the French are more difficult and exact with respect to granting Liberty for Trade than heretofore; they will suffer none to trade without Permits, and these Permits are very costly. The Business must be transacted by such a Person as they appoint, who is allowed Ten per Cent. for doing the Business; he charges the Molasses as he pleases, and no Questions must be asked. In short, the Fees are as high, and the Insecurity as great as ever: Wherefore the Reason above mentioned was what induced the Parliament to put the Duty so high, that Reason not subsisting, it is presumed they will not continue it at the present Rate. However, admit that the French would allow us to trade without the least Burthen or Incumbrance; admit the Trade would bear the present Duty on Molasses; and notwithstanding the many Burdens and Embarassments it is attended with, it should still be in some Measure continued; the Revenue arising from it, and from the other Articles charged with a Duty, cannot in any Measure be equal to the Expectations of the Ministry, or any Ways adequate to the Expence of collecting it, as to the Duties on Cambricks, Lawns, Callicoes and other foreign Manufactures im-

imported into the Colonies from Great Britain, these are only Articles of Luxury, which we can easily dispence with the use of; and as our Trade must be greatly cramped by the Scarcity of Money, arising from the constant Exportation of as much of it as the Duties may annually amount to, Necessity will oblige us to do without them; we shall find it difficult to pay for as many coarse Goods as we really want, little or none of those Articles therefore will be imported; it will be much the same Case with Spanish and Portugal Wines when charged with two Freights and the Duties, and with the Import and Excise laid upon them by this Government, they will be too high for Consumption: The only Articles therefore on which any Duty worth mentioning will be raised, are Wines from the Islands, and foreign Molasses and Sugars.

As to Wines, it is computed about 400 Tons are annually imported into this Province which at £7.- per Ton is £2800.-.- but as our Trade will be lessened, we shall not have Means left to pay for so much by one Half; we must use Cyder, and malt Liquors;- the first we have Plenty of, the latter we can make near equal in Goodness to any in Great Britain.

As to Molasses, it is supposed we import as much as all the other Governments together; and the Extent of what we have annually imported is about ten Thousand Hogsheads, which (if the Duty had been paid on all that has been imported) at three Pence per Gallon, would not have exceeded £10,000.- The Quantity of brown Sugars may be about one Thousand Hogsheads, the Duty of which would amount to £2000.-.-.

By this Calculation it appears that the whole of the Duties that might be collected in this Province, would not exceed £15,000, and this supposing our Trade continues full as extensive, as before the Act took Place; a Supposition highly improbable. Upon this View of the Matter, can it be imagined, that the Revenue which may be raised will in any Degree, answer the Expectation of the Promoters of it? Will it in any Measure counterveil the Burthens it will bring on the Inhabitants of these Colonies? Can it be put in the Balance against the Risque there will be of ruining the Trade, Fishery and Navigation of the Colonies, and the Detriment that will thereby accrue to the Commercial Interest and Manufactures of Great Britain? Will it be any Ways adequate to the Expence of collecting it, and to the Charge that the Crown will be at to prevent a clandestine Trade? The Numbers of Men of War, and small Cutters employed for this

this Purpose from Newfoundland to Jamaica, on board of each of which there is one or more Officers of the Customs; the additional number of Custom House Officers appointed upon this Occasion throughout the Continent, the erecting a new Court of Vice Admiralty over all America with a Salary of £800 per Annum for the Judge, and proportionable Salaries for the Register and Marshal, must certainly create a Charge much more than adequate to all the Duties that will be collected. This Estimate is made upon a Presumption that our Trade will continue as extensive as it is heretofore been.

But we apprehended that it can be clearly demonstrated that the present Dutz upon Molasses and Sugar will have the Effect of an absolute Prohibition; and therefore in a short Time no Revenue from those Articles will accrue to the Crown.—

The present Price of Molasses on the Continent is no more than Ten Pence half penny Sterling per Gallon, at which Price Rum will barely pay a Freight when shipt off to any other Market, nor is Rum likely to bear a higher Price, seeing the French at Guadelupe are increasing their Distillings, and will be able to undersell us at all foreign Markets) from this is to be deducted one Penny half Penny per Gallon for the Cask, and two Pence for the Freight, which is the lowest it can be brought for; what remains after these Deductions (and nothing allowed for the Cost of Insurance) is seven Pence clear, which is but one Penny per Gallon above the Price it is generally sold for at the foreign Islands, where it often exceeds but is never under that Price; hence it is evident that a Penny per Gallon is all the Profit that can be made by the Importation of this Article, provided the Trade was free from any Dutz; and this is sometimes lost by Leakage; but if we are obliged to pay three Pence per Gallon Dutz, we shall at least be two Pence per Gallon Loser: The Case is much the same with Sugars, Coffee and Indigo; the Duties are so high, especially upon the white Sugars, that they can't be imported without Loss; the Merchants it may justly be concluded, will not pursue a Trade so disadvantageous; the Goods will not be imported, and consequently no Revenue will be raised.

The natural Tendency which the Limitation, Restriction or absolute Prohibition of our Trade with the foreign Sugar Islands, has to destroy our Navigation and Fishery, in a former Letter, has been fully set forth.— There is another Branch of Business which has been but lightly touched upon, we mean the Lumber Trade. The Exportation of Timber, Boards, Staves, Hoops and other Articles of

Lumber,

Lumber tends greatly to promote the clearing and cultivating our
unimproved Lands, and is a great Encouragement to our Infant
Settlements; it employs a great Number of Hands to cut the Lum-
ber and prepare it for a Market; it employs more than an hundred
Sail of Vessels in this Province, which is a great Encouragement
to Ship building, a considerable Branch of Business with us: These
Vessels are sent, some direct to Europe, but chiefly to the West Indies;
the nett Proceeds of Numbers of them, of their Freights and Cargoes
center in Great Britain. The Restraint laid upon the Exportation
of this Article from the Colonies to any Part of Europe, except Great
Britain, and the Regulations attending the Exportation of it to those
Places, were it may be legally carried, must not only be very preju-
dicial to this Trade, and consequently detrimental to this Province,
but seems to militate with the general Design of the Act, as it
prevents our sending Staves to the Azores, an Article we principally
depend upon to pay for the Wine we import from thence, and from
which the Duties laid by this Act are partly to be raised. This
Restraint appears the more grievous as it is an Article that no
way interferes with the Produce of our Mother Country, and of
have an ample Fund of it to supply, not only Great Britain, &
all the other Markets in Europe; which if this Restriction is
continued, will be supplied from Norway and other foreign Parts; but
if we must by no means be permitted to carry it to any Part of
Europe, Great Britain excepted, it would have been much better
to have prohibited the Exportation of it to those Parts upon the severest
Penalties, than to have it encumbered with the Bonds, the Masters
of our Vessels are now obliged to give upon lading of it; the Cost
of the Bonds, Certificates, and the Charge of cancelling them, it
is computed, will be near equal, if not superior to the first Cost of
all the Lumber we have ever in one year sent to Spain or Portugal.
For not only the Masters of such Vessels, as are bound abroad, are
required by the Officers of the Customs, to give these Bonds, but the Mas-
ters of all our Coasting Vessels; so that no Lumber can be brought from
the Place of its Growth, in the eastern Parts of this Province to Boston, or
any other Port within the Province, whether for Exportation or for
our own Use, until such Bond is given. This must create a great
Expence, as well as occasion great Embarrassment to the Trade. This
Regulation appears the more needless in respect of Pine Boards, as we
do not know of any Thing sent to any other Parts of Europe besides
Great Britain.

The Duty laid upon all Wine imported from Spain and
Portugal

Portugal is a great Hardship as this Government have already laid an Excise amounting to £9000 Sterling per Ton upon that Article. The obliging all our Vessels which have that Article, or any Oyl, Raisins or Lemmons on Board to touch at Great Britain in their Passage from these Places, must be attended with great Inconvenience and Loss; some of these Articles, it is well known, are of such a perishable Nature, as not to admit of being reshipped; by this means the clear Profits of their Voyage will be lost, and we shall be able to make but one Voyage instead of two, as usual in a Season, which will be an unspeakable Damage to our Fish Trade, and consequently to the Mother Country.

Upon the whole, the Burthens, Embarassment and Perplexities brought upon the Inhabitants of these Colonies by means of the late Act, are many and various. The Revenue that will arise from it, if the Trade is continued will be very trifling, and the Consequences that will follow from the rigorous Execution of it, will be very fatal to the Colonies, as well as to the Trade and Manufactures of Great Britain.

Great Britain by Means of the Colonies enjoys an extensive Trade, which as She has the absolute Regulation of, She draws to herself the Profits of the Labour of many Thousand industrious Hands, whatever they acquire redounds to her Benefit, it all flows into Great Britain and is less than sufficient to purchase of what they want of her Manufactures: The Balance of Trade being always against the Colonies, is of itself sufficient to convince that Britain draws from her Colonies with respect to Money Matters, every Thing they can yield: The constant Demand for British Manufactures, and other Goods imported from Great Britain is so great as to take off every Thing that will serve for Remittances from the Colonies: The Way then to reap greater Advantages from them is to enlarge their Trade, as to furnish them with the Means of procuring more valuable Remittances; To extend their Trade to the foreign Islands in the West Indies, and permit them to carry it on free of Duty would effectually do this: To allow them to bring directly from Spain and Portugal Wine, Oyl and Fruit would answer the same valuable Purposes for this would enable the Colonies to supply those Countries with Fish and Wheat; the whole of the Proceeds of which, except the Cost of a Cargo of Salt, and a little Wine and Fruit center in Great Britain

on

On the contrary the obstructing, embarrassing or prohibiting any of these Branches of Commerce must finally lessen the Trade between Great Britain and her Colonies; it must lessen the ability of the People to pay for British Manufactures; and what ever lessens that ability, must proportionably lessen the Consumption, and consequently the Importation. From hence it is evident that Great Britain can gain Nothing by the Imposition of Duties and Taxes on her Colonies; for if she does at present, and if it will be always in her Power to draw all their Riches to herself by a Regulation of their Trade, it will be to no Purpose to attempt to get more.

That a Committee be appointed, to prepare a memorial to the honorable house of commons, in which with decent firmness, they are to state the injury that will accrue to the people of Virginia, if the just and valuable right of not being taxed but by consent of their Representatives, inherent to every subject of Britain, be taken from them. And to point out the danger, that may arise to Great Britain itself, if in the instance of the British American Settlers, this sacred principle of the constitution be violated. Also to represent the inability of the Colony, to sustain any further Tax however light at this time, however imposed, when it is not yet relieved from the heavy charge of near half a million, incurred during the late war by the dutiful willingness of the legislature to assist the Mother country, against the encroachments of the French. For the payment of which, the people are now so distressed, that an increased tax must force them into Manufactures for their own preservation & support by which the consumption of British fabrics will be greatly lessened: thereby destroy the useful connection, arising from mutual dependance. & benefit received. That though from the goodness and benevolence of the Parliament sums of money have been supplied to the Colony, to reimburse the expences of the war, yet the longer continuance of it, and subsequent Indian invasions having consumed that bounty, the people are now, and for many years at this time particular will be, laboring under the debt contracted in the year, which is rendered most grevious and oppressive, by the extremely low price to which Tobacco their staple commodity, is reduced and on which only they have to depend for subsistence.

3d

Resolution of the House
of Burgesses,
For a Petition to the King

Resolved &c.
That a Petition &c.

1723

No 26 Edenb.r Jan.y 13.1765.

My dear Father

I wrote to you, lately, an answer to yours concerning Mr. Leigh, informing you of that Gentlemans being engaged, to a Church in this place.

I write to you now, chiefly to prepare you for some considerable [redacted] on the state of your County. The late act of parliament, occasioning our trade, seem to be very oppressive, that, unless it be repealed, we must endeavour to counteract their intentions, by manufacturing our own necessaries, by resigning the enjoyment of those luxuries, or even conveniencies, which the parliament has been pleased to render so expensive. The Preparations, which, seem to be at present, the prevailing Fashion, pay the most Special attention to the Improvements of Arts & Sciences. With the latter of these, we perhaps must for some time be content in the present Age: But the Arts in fact Make they more progress among us. But to Arts we are impelled by the strongest necessity. A Necessity represented indeed by the behaviour of our Mother Country, but more deeply rooted in our own exigencies. I am glad to hear your attention to the cultivation of Arts. If we

would establish manufactures with us to any purpose, we must pursue the path, marked out to us by the prudent polity of Russia & Scotland. In Russia the Government educates & sends young men of parts, into all countries, where improvement is to be obtained. In Scotland they promote improvements, by Societies of gentlemen incorporated for that purpose. These Societies either send for proper people to instruct their own youth, men in arts; or send their own people to learn them where they are properly conducted, & men of sense to examine into the principles on which they are conducted. Would it not therefore be wise policy in our Assembly, to appoint a few of the most able & intelligent young Virginians, to travel thro Britain, Ireland & Holland, where the important manufactures of linen & woollen are especially executed in the greatest perfection, thro Sweden & Denmark, where mining & manufacturing bar iron flourish most, & to Russia which furnishes us with Hemp & Pitch. That they may examine, accurately, into the state & manner of conducting those Manufactures, & send over to Virginia as many able manufacturers as they can procure. That such a scheme would be attended with much embarrassment, if well executed, can I think admit of no doubt; the execution may indeed be difficult, but is not impracticable. It will require certainly great discernment in the choice of those commissioned; & secrecy in concerting their measures. The diligent they must be, to avail themselves properly of what they may see; & very sensible must be their motions & intentions

to elude the vigilance of that jealous eye with which Britain will ever view the rise & progress of Arts & Manufactures in America.

My time permits me not to say any more, than that I am at all times

my dear Brother's

most affectionate

Arthur Lee

I shall leave Scotland in April for London & soon after proceed to Holland. My love where due.

[No. 132.]

from Lee

Letter written by B. F. Lee

(Weights Minute)

Dr. Lee to Mr. Vaud. our Countrymen to Study Arts &c in Foreign Countrys

D. Lee

No. 452

XXX

Edinb^{r} Jany 13.1765

My dear Brother

I wrote to you, lately, an answer to yours concerning Mr Leigh, informing you of that gentleman's being engaged, to a Church in this place.

I write to you now, chiefly to propose to you some considerations, on the present [state] of our Country. The late act of parliament, respecting our trade, seems to be so oppressive, that, unless it be repealed, we must endeavour to counteract their intentions, by manufacturing our own necessaries & resigning the enjoyment of those luxuries, or even conveniencies, which the parliament has been pleased to render so expensive. The Russians & Scots, seem to be, at present, the people of Europe, who pay the most effectual attention to the rise & progress of Arts & Sciences. With the latter of these, we alass must for some time be content in the present infant state they now possess among us. But to Arts we are impelled by the strongest necessity. A Necessity, aggrivated indeed by the behaviour of our Mouther, Country, but more deeply rooted in our own extravagance & inattention to the cultivation of Arts. If we woud establish Manufactures with us to any purpose, we must pursue the path, mark'd out to us by the prudent polity of Russia & Scotland. In Russia the Government educates & sends young men of parts, into all Countries, where improvement is to be obtained. In Scotland they promote improvements, by Societies of gentlemen incorporated for that purpose.. These Societies either send for proper people to instruct their own Countrymen in Arts; or send their own people to learn them [whe]re they are properly conducted, & Men of Science to examine into the principles on which they are conducted. Woud it not therefore be wise policy in your Assembly, to appoint a few of the most able & intelligent young Virginians, to travel thro Britain, Ireland & Holland, where the important Manufactures of Linnen & Woollens are especially executed in the greatest perfection, & thro Sweeden & Denmark, where mining & manufacturing Bar iron flourish most, & to Russia which furnishes us with Hemp & Pitch. That they may examine, accurately, into the state & manner of [conducting] those Manufactures, & send over to Virginia

as many able manufactures as they can procure. That such a scheme woud be attended with much emolument, if well executed, can I think admit of no doubt; the execution may indeed be difficult, but is not impracticable. It will require certainly great discernment in the choice of those commissioned; & secrecy in concerting their motions. Able & diligent they must be, to avail themselves properly of what they may see; & very secret must be their motions & intentions to elude the vigilance of that jealous eye, with which Britain will ever view the rise & progress of Arts & Manufactures in America.

My time permits me not to say any more, than that I am at all times

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[Endorsement:] D^{r}. Lee ab^{t}. send^{g} our Countrymen to Study Arts &^{c}.
in Foreign Countrys

No 37

Ed. March 20th 65.

My dear Brother

It is some time, since you desired me, in the name of our friends Messrs Tarbervills & Booth, to procure them Tutors for their Children.

I have not had an opportunity of complying with this, untill now; & even now but in part, having engag'd, on the terms you mention, the bearer of this, to live with Mr Tarbervill. The person, tho' young, is well recommended to me by several Clergymen of this place; & upon their recommendation I must rely, since it is impossible for me to have any personal acquaintance with those who intended for such employments. I examined him in Latin & Greek, & think he is not deficient in them.

I have not yet been able to procure one for Mr Booth, but shall endeavour to do it before I leave this place, which will be in a month.

When I get to London, I shall begin to look forward

towards a settlement in life. The extreme aversion I have to Slavery & to the abominable objects of it, with you, the Blacks; with the lamentable state of dependance in which I perceive America must for many years be held by Britain make me dread a return to America notwithstanding I am drawn to it by the strongest ties of family affection & patriotic love. Thus influenced I cannot help wishing to settle in England, the Eden of the world & the land of liberty & independance to me the most valuable of all blessings since I know not a more bitter ingredient than dependance that can enter the cup of life.

Yet I think my settling in England a very precarious since I am of such a temper, that I could never trust to my own merit, & therefore would not settle in any strange place without strong recommendations, the want of which will probably prevent my practising in England & if not there I shall certainly return to you, where I flatter myself that the favour & even prejudice of my

friends will supply the place of real merit. At the same time I shall endeavour not to deceive the confidence of those who trust in me.

I was just now thinking that irregular practice for the future might be prevented by a very simple method, that is by making an act that for the future every man who settles in the colony as a Physician shall previous to his practice present his Diploma to the Speaker or to the Assembly & receive from them a certificate to be registered in the County Court where he is to practise. That any person undertaking to order medicine to sick people without being so qualified, shall subject themselves to a prosecution & penalty.

Tis now more than a year since the Esquires last payment was due & he is by my account still indebted to me £.118. Your silence on this subject makes me apprehend I am wrong in my account, which would be an error of pernicious consequence to me as I have proportioned my expences to the

(No 37)

expectation of that payment.

I do not imagine I shall write to you any more from this country, which I shall quit with a great deal of pleasure as highly ~~disc~~ and almost detestable.

Make my Love to Mrs Lee my little Sons & all our friends.

Col. Phil. has not written to me this long time; has a beginning family called all his attention homeward.

I am, my dear Brother,

most affectionately & sincerely

Yours

Arthur Lee

61.10.7
50.9.5
1.1.5

Edinb: ~~Decemb.~~ March 20th 1765.

Answ.
1765
Doctr. Arthur Lee
to Virginia
Letter
in Virginia

to implore relief.

and the Commee are further of opinion that a meeting of such Committees sho: be held at new york on the 1st Tuesday of Octr next & that a Commee of 3 persons be chosen by this House on the part of this Province to attend the same.

and that Letters be forthwith prepared & transmitted to the respective Speakers of the several Houses of Representatives or Burgesses in the Colonies aforesd advising them of the Resolution of this House ——— thereon & inviting such Houses of ——— Representatives or Burgesses to join this with their Commees in the s Meeting & for the purposes aforesd

and that a proper Letter be prepard & forwarded to the Agent of the Province on these Matters in the mean time

Read & accepted & ordered that Mr Speaker, Mr Otis & Mr Lee be a Commee to prepare a Draft of Letters to be sent to the respective Speakers of the several Houses of Representatives in the Colonies & make report

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported the following draught

Province of Massachusetts Bay

Boston June 8th 1765

Sir,

The House of Representatives of this Province in the present Session of the general Court have unanimously agreed to propose a Meeting as soon as may be of Committees from the Houses of Representatives or Burgesses of the several British Colonies on this Continent to consult together on the present circumstances of the Colonies & the difficulties to which they are & must be reduced by the operation of the Acts of Parliament for levying Duties & Taxes on the Colonies & to consider of a general & united, loyal

& humble Representation of their condition to this Court: & the Parliament to implore relief.

The House of representatives of this Province have also voted to propose that such a Meeting be at the City of New York on the 1st Tuesday of Octr next, & have appointed a Committee of 3 of their Members to attend that Service, with such as the other Houses of Representatives or Burgesses in the several Colonies may think fit to appoint to meet them: and the Committee of the House of Representatives of this Province are directed to repair to N. York on ye 1st Tuesday of Octr next accordingly. Wherefore your honorable House will be pleased to this Proposal, it will be acceptable that as early notice of it as possible might be transmitted to the Speaker of the H. of representatives of this Province

Samuel White Speaker

Read & accepted & ordered that the Speaker sign the same & transmit it to the respective Speakers of the several Houses

It being agreeable to the order of the Day resolv'd that the H. proceed to the Choice of a Committee of 3 Persons to meet the Committees from the several Houses of representatives at the propos'd Convention at New York the 1st Tuesday in Oct. next

ordered that Judge Trowbridge, Esqr Foster of Plymouth & Col: Brown be a Committee to sort & count the Votes who reported that James Otis Esqr, Col: Worthington, & Col: Partridge were chosen by a Majority of Votes. Col: Worthington having excused himself from that Service the H. came to the Choice of a Person in his room & the Committee reported that Brig. Ruggles was chosen.

In the House of representatives June 20: 1765

Whereas the H. at their present Session made Choice of Ja: Otis, Oliver Partridge & Jerm: Ruggles Esqrs their Committee: to meet the Committees from the Houses of representatives or Burgesses in the

several

Province of the Massachusetts Bay,

Boston June 25th 1765.

Sir,

(3rd)

Since the Letter wrote you the 18th Instant several Vessels have arrived from England, but the Court are without any of your Favours. Mr Mauduit has transmitted a Copy of the Stamp Act: as also a Copy of a Bill that was brought into the House of Commons the last Session to punish Muting and Desertion, wherein Provision is made for quartering Soldiers upon private Houses. This is very alarming.—Had the Colonies been fully heard by the Parliament, it is possible their Decisions with respect to the late Acts for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies might have been different.— However the House of Representatives think it their Duty not to cease petitioning, and have accordingly this present Session wrote to the Speakers of the several Houses of Representatives of the several Colonies on the Continent, proposing a Meeting at New-York on the first Tuesday of October next, of Committees of the Houses of Representatives of the several Colonies, to consult together on their present Circumstances, and the Difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the Operation of the late Acts of Parliament, and to prepare a united dutiful, loyal and humble Representation of their Condition to his Majesty and his Parliament to implore Relief. And the House have appointed a Committee of

three

Sam[l] White Speaker - to Richard Jackson
June 25th 1765.

No 437

Sam[l] White Speaker
June 25th 1765

three of their Members to attend that Service: In Case they together with the Committees from the other Colonies should agree upon and forward an Address to his Majesty, and his Parliament, the House depend upon your Endeavours that the same be presented seasonably: and it is humbly hoped that decent and dutiful Applications for the preventing, or even altering such Acts of Parliament, as they apprehend can be made to appear to be grievous, will not be thought sufficient Grounds to charge us with the Want of the most profound Respect for that august Body.

437.

In Confidence of having free Access to that Fountain of National Justice, the House rest assured that all necessary Relief will be afforded, and that the Liberties and Privileges their Constituents at present enjoy will remain secure.

You have herewith transmitted you a Copy of the Vote of this House, which is the Foundation of this Measure; and the House are confident that Nothing will be omitted on your Part that may have a Tendency to serve the best Interest of the Province. I am in behalf of the Province, Sr. Humble Servant, Sam[l] White Spkr

To Richard Jackson Esq[r]

Oct 25, 1765

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual & Temporal of Great Britain in Parliament Assembled

The Memorial of the Freeholders & other Inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, & Providence Plantations ——— New Jersey Pennsylvania the Governments of the Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex upon Delaware & Province of Maryland

Most Humbly Sheweth

That His Majestys Liege Subjects in His American Colonies tho they acknowledge a due Subordination to that August Body the British Parliament are intitled in the Opinion of your Memorialist to all the inherent Rights & Liberties of the Natives of great Britain, & have ever since the Settlement of the said Colonies exercised those Rights & Liberties as far as their Local Circumstances would permitt

That your Memorialists humbly conceive one of the most essential Rights of these Colonists which they have ever till lately undisputedly enjoyd to be tryd by Juryes

That your Memorialist also humbly conceives another of those essential Rights to be the exemption from all Taxes but such as are imposed on the People by their several Legislatures in these Colonies, which Right also they have till of late fully enjoyd

But your Memorialist humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordships that the Act for granting certain Stamp Duties in the British Colonies in America &c. subjects thereby American Subjects with the deepest concern, as it tends to deprive them of the two Fundamental & invaluable Rights Liberty & above mentioned, & that several other late Acts of Parliament which extended the Jurisdiction & Power of Courts of Admirally in the Plantations Beyond their Limits in Great Britain, thereby make an unnecessary & unhappy distinction as to the Modes of Tryal between us & our fellow Subjects there by whom we have never been excelld in Duty & Loyalty to our Sovereign

That from the Natural Connection between Great Britain & America, the perpetual Continuance of which

Your Memorialists most ardently desire, they conceive that Nothing can conduce more to the Interest of Both than the Colonists free enjoyment of their Rights & Liberties, and an affectionate Intercourse between Great Britain & them, But your memorialists (not waiving their Claim to those Rights of which the most becoming Veneration & difference to the Wisdom & Justice of your Lordships they apprehend they cannot reasonably be deprived) Humbly represent that from the Peculiar Circumstances of those Colonies the Duties imposed by the aforesaid Act, & several other late Acts of Parliament are extreamly Grievous and Burthensome & the payment of the said Duties will very soon for want of Specie, become absolutely impracticable, & that the restrictions on Trade by the said Acts will not only greatly distress the Colonies but must be extremely detrimental to the Trade & true Interest of Great Britain

your Memorialists therefore impress'd with a just sense of the unfortunate circumstances of the Colonies & the impending destructive consequences which must necessarily ensue from the Execution of those Acts & animated with the warmest sentiments of filial affection for their mother Country most earnestly & humbly entreat that your Lordships will be pleased to hear their Council in support of this Memorial & take the Premises into your most serious consideration, & that your Lordships will also be thereupon pleased to pursue such measures for restoring the just Rights & Liberties of the Colonies, and preserving them for ever inviolate, for redressing their present & preventing future Grievances, thereby promoting the United Interest of Great Britain and America, as to your Lordships in your great Wisdom shall seem most Conducive & effectual to that important End

And your Memorialists as in Duty Bound will ever Pray

at New York Octo.r 25th. 1765

Boston November 7th 1765.

Sir,

The late general Congress of the British Colonies at Newyork, having agreed to recommend it to the respective Assemblies to appoint special Agents, to solicit and pursue the several Petitions there agreed on, and them forwarded to Great Britain; In consequence of said Recommendation the House of Representatives of this Province have by a large majority made Choice of you as their Agent, to the special Purposes abovementioned.

Mr Jackson the standing Agent for the Province, by a Letter from the House in their May Session, recev'd Instructions how to conduct himself in this arduous Affair. You will consult him, and the Agents of the other Colonies, and exert your Abilities and Influence to serve us, and join with them in retaining such Council as may be needful. You will have a Copy of the Opinion of the Congress upon the Rights and Priviledges of the Colonists; as also Copies of the Petitions agreed on, with the Resolves of this House, which will fully explain to you, and the other Agents, what their Constituents expect of them. We must believe if our Petitions are timely presented, and duly attended to, that His Majesty and the Parliament will

To Dennis Dubert, Esqr

be

be graciously pleased to relieve two or three Millions of very dutiful, loyal and useful Subjects from their present Distresses. We wish you Success in your Negotiations and Prosperity in your own Affairs: and am with the greatest Esteem &c.

In Behalf of the House of Representatives

Sam: White Speaker

P.S. The House take this Opportunity to acquaint you, that they have directed the Province Treasurer to remit to you Two Hundred Pounds Sterling to enable you to solicit and pursue the before mentioned Petitions. Your Services will be considered hereafter.

(№ 39)

Sir.

Williamsburg, Feb. 14th 1766.

At the time I received your letter by ex. R. L. Lee, I could not give it a satisfactory answer, because the officers seldom make returns of process so early in the court and indeed the confusion which succeeded with the total interruption of law proceedings, put that as well as most other matters of that sort out of my head. I am now at the secretarys office and find the second writ against Rootes was not returned: and they will not let me have a duplicate capias til some thing is determined as to the attempt. The writs against Galloway were executed. One J. Blackwell the bail for appearance. The writ against Thornton was not executed, but a copy left, so that we may have either an attachment or a pluries capias awarded whenever we may be so happy as to see the course of judiciary business again open and free. It is generally believed the general assembly, last prorogued to the last Thursday in May, will not meet til some time in autumn, unless instructions from G. Britain, or some unforeseen emergency here may call us sooner together. I am,

Sir,

(No 39)

with the greatest sincerity.

Your well wisher and

obedient servant

G. Wythe.

In my way down stairs I called at the printing office for a proclamation by which the assembly was prorogued, to be sent to you but no person was there.

Geo. Wythe
No 1781

1766

1

Doctissimo viro, Domino
Arthur Lee
J.p.D. Adanson.

There was found inclosed a curious & beautiful flower which fell into pieces when exposed—

Dr. L. when was honored with M.D. by the University of Edinburgh was F.R.S. Ambassador to France Vienna was made L.L.D. by Cambridge Berlin. Madrid

Ne quid tibi, in patriam tuam amanter mox reditum, morae afferretur in accipiendis nobis Familiis Plantarum, acceptis statim tuis litteris, ultimum mihi superstitem Exemplarium cartâ inclusum et probè ligatum sub signo meo et cum tuâ inscriptione, credidi Bibliopolae academiae nostrae nomine Saillant, qui simul in isti librorum ad Becket et de Hondt Bibliopolarum exteriorum Londinensium Bibliopolis vestris Londinensibus transmittendorum includeret.

Quod scribis de acceptissimo nostro D. Doct, me magnopere delectat, et gratissimi animi erga humanissimum itidem que potentissimum Dominum Cummin's memoriam aeternam meretur.

Vale, regnum animale, vegetabile et minerale, omnia studiis nostris familiarissima, diligenter excole; novo prorsus Plantarum genere, et innominato praeditum in familiâ Vaniliarum. si potis est, quod nomine tuo inscribere proximus incumbo. Nec aetas jam supervenions quadragesimo proxima, et infirma valetudo, peregrinationibus in qua Africâ adeo difficillimis tantum debita, iis jamjam praeludit vias, et iuniorum notationum ac oculatissimis observationes tam multas et novas committit. Sanitati tuae praeprimis valdè consule; omnia tibi faustа et prò voti propera succedant quam sincerissimè optat

Devinctissimus tibi
Adanson

Datum Parisiis 20 Februarii 1766

Dr. Arthur Lee obtained the botanical prize in the University of Edinburgh, which occasioned the above letter—

(N.30)

Dear Sir

Mt. Vernon Feb.y 22.d 1766

I Rec.d your favour of the 7.th Inst. Informing me of Mr Ritchies Imprudence in Declaring he Would vend for stamp'd Paper to Clear out his Vessels for the West Indies, but Postponed Answering it, Until I Collected the Opinion of some of my Neighbours on that Head, and have now the pleasure of Informing you that many are Ready at a moments Warning to Assist in any thing Destructive to him & his Intentions.. in the meantime will not Necessary to Apprize him of the Consequence of his Arrogance, Whether or not Peace be Restored the Mind & Place When we may Assemble & Effectually Prevent such Destructive Precedents, & tell him plainly we know that the North side of Rappahannock will not be Passive. When any Measures are in View tending to Destroy more Liberties. What my friends can you think of the Richmond Gentry, Certainly Ritchie would have dared to Print, such Purposes many other Counties in the Northern Neck, no Doubt Consented, he must have been made in the Dear Mentioning of such an Infamous Design— I make no Doubt but you have heard of the Bait Laid to catch the Trading part of our Country, that Great Britain is Determined to Enforce the Stamp Act but will Allow us a free Trade, this is a piece of fine Bait I Hope Every man Armed for it now will Clearly see into, that they have it at all times in more Power to lay on the same Restrictions on Trade that they have now Severely felt. Mr Washington &c. the Generale Gentry in our Neighbourhood do Mr Lee & Little Ones Join Dear Sir With great Esteem

Your Affectionate Hble Servt.

Sam Washington

(1766)

No 1

Col.o Richard Henry Lee

at

Chantilly

No 153.

(No 153.)

Genl. Washington Letter
Date 20 March 1766

D Tis (No 31)

Feby 23 1766

Left home in about an Hour after You ~~left~~ parted from me and never returned until after Seven o'Clock last night. Perhaps an Acct of my Travels and the Success I have had in them together with the News I have collected may give you at least some Amusement —

I went first to Mr Belfields, where I met with Doct Flood, (Belfield left him home a fox hunting) greatly alarmed at a Report he that day heard, of there being just landed at Hobbs Hole from a Man of War, just arrived a great Number of Soldiers and who were marching up and down the Streets with Drums beating & Colours flying, he had before I got there sent off a Messenger with a Letter to Mr Hall requiring a very exact Acct of the matter and if the Report was false how it took its Rise; the Acct was so improbable that I condemned Flood for his Credulity (tho perhaps he was not to blamed for his caution) however, late in the Night we got Mr Hall's letter with a full Acct of the cause of the Report. Which was as follows The People of Ysocs, as great Friends to Liberty as one could Wish, had determined to the Destruction of Roo. to compel Ritchie to give up all thoughts of clearing out Stamps, or destroy him and his Property, and Ysocs Court day was appointed for the execution of their Scheme. The day was bad and but few people appeared. Those few to the Number of seven headed by one Coll Waring and Billy Roan (Ritchies brother in Law) marched up in a Body towards his House, Ritchie was prevailed on, by some friends, to go out of his house and meet them. He demanded if they had any thing to say to him, that he was ready to answer them, their Chief Waring (the weakest man perhaps in the World) said something about Stamps & he was answered by Ritchie that he had cleared out his Vessels in the usual manner upon paper that was not stamped. This satisfied the Mob and they dispersed and so ended the affair according to Mr Hall.

I had the pleasure of seeing that Night Coll Belfield, Coll Brockenbrough, Jon: Beckwith and Sam Beavers who are extreamly violent and readily join us. From Belfields I went the next day to Capt: Beales the three Capt of that Name are as positively fond of our Expedition and will meet us. But there I

I must inform you I was greatly allarmed at being told by Mr. Jno. Beale who had just come from Sabine Hall, that Colo. Carter on his Return from Hanover had called on Ritchie, who had so convinced him of his thorough Repentance as to engage him to write Advertisments in his favor. I knew that they could have no weight with the People but as concerned that our Friend should interest himself in that matter to clear himself by which and Ritchie might be cast on his own Character I therefore as soon as I heard it sat down and wrote a passionate Letter exhorting him in the strongest manner not to concern himself in it, telling him it could answer no end but to lay him open to censure, as the People were determined to have public and personal Satisfaction. And as I had heard he had wrote to you, I desired him to send me your Letter as it should be immediately sent to you — The Boy soon returned with your Letter with the Declaration & permission on the back of it — I by no means thought that satisfactory and it appeared to me to be much slighting my Advice to such and next morning I breakfasted with him — the Subject was soon broached by his asking me if I had broke open your Letter and on my telling him I did not think myself justifiable in doing it on such a disdainful permission he desired me to open it then which I soon found him to have the same Sentiments with us but as he did not know of our Scheme he thought and Ritchie was better to write Advertisements to undeceive the People of his Repentance and determined Resolution never to use Stamps: at length at length a Proper Opportunity offered I discovered our Scheme: he approved it — and would assist was he able however, I believe he will at Hobs Hole if his head will permit him, his Pistols he sent to me — Robert is extreamly hearty and goes up with me, We have Gibbonses — Blessing, in short not a Soul I have spoke to but what is eager to discover to the public his patriotic disposition even the Women I believe would take Arms if they were permitted — As so many persons have knowledge of the intended Expedition it is more than probable Ritchie would hear of it and perhaps thro fear abscond. the Colo. and myself therefore thought it

advisable ~~that~~ Ritchie ~~might~~ should have a hint that such a thing ~~might~~ be expected and that he would be very indiscreet to ~~attempt~~ go out of the ways as was determined his Property as dear to him as life/ should be destroyed on such Occasion. This will I think keep him at home, especially as the Colo has as his friend strongly recommended it to him. I hope you will approve of this measure. The ~~old~~ Colo enclosed a Copy of his letter to you & Ritchie ~~sent~~ him he had in some sort performed his promise & to inform him he could not proceed any further till he had received his Doom — He says Ritchie is the most ~~wretched~~ wretched Scots man he knows that he would raise Compassion in any body to see him; that fear haunts him in his Dreams and in the day he thinks himself not safe; the Anonymous letter shocked him — he has since received the Whole; I dread the Consequence; is it not to be feared he may ~~will~~ arrive to such a State of despondency as to hang ~~commit~~ himself and we shall be deprived of the Satisfaction of seeing the Villain so insolently ~~insult~~ defied his Country, mortified ~~mortify~~. Thus Sir I have given you a tedious detail of what I promised if it does not tire I am satisfied — Would you think it? The Villain we were at so much pains to find out, (Duncan Cimcourly) was what led the Colo to fix on you as the Author he having received a letter lately from you with that Word in it, The inclosed letter to Jonas Green is for your perusal if you approve of it the Colo desires you will be so good as to convey it otherwise keep it up Sam

D[ear] Sir

Your real & steady Friend

Rich[d] Parker

Feb[y] 23[d] 1766

Richard Parker
No. 23 1766
(No 348.)

Richard Parker Esq.
re February 23. 1766

No 348

Chandler

Richard Jeffreys Esq

Virga

Dr Sir

I left home in about an Hour after You parted from me and never returned until after seven o'Clock last night; Perhaps an Acc^{t}. of my Travels and the Success I have had in them together with the News I have collected may give you at least some Amusement -

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at being told by Mr. Jno. Beale who had just come from Sabine Hall that Colo. Carter on his Return from Hanover had called on Ritchie who had so convinced him of his thorough Repentance as to engage him to write Advertisments in his favor I knew that they could have no weight with the People but was concerned that our Friend should interest himself on that mans behalf by which an Odium might be cast on his own Character I therefore as soon as I heard it sat down and wrote a passionate Letter exhorting him in the strongest manner not to concern himself in it tellg him it could answer no end but to lay him open to censure as the People were Determined to have public and personal Satisfaction - And as I had heard he had wrote to you I desired him to send me your Letter as it should be imediatly sent to you - The Boy soon returned with your Letter with the Declaration & permission on the back of it - I by no means thought that satisfactory and it appeared to me to be slightin my Advice too much and next morning I breakfasted with him - the Subject was soon broached by his asking me if I had broke open your Letter and on my telling him I did not think myself justifiable in doing it on such a disdainful permission he desire me to open it then I soon found him to have the same Sentiments with us but as he did not know of our Scheme he thought and advised Ritchie twas better to write Advertisments to satisfie the people of his Repentance and determined Resolution never to use Stamps; at length a Proper Opportunity offered & I discovered our Scheme he approved it and would assist was he able however I believe he will at Hobbs Hole if his head will permit him; his Pistols he lent to me - Robert is extremely hearty and goes up with me. We have Gibornes Blessing in short not a Soul I have spoke to but what is eager to discover to the public his patriotic disposition even the women I believe would take arms if they were permitted - As so many persons have knowledge of the intended Expedition tis more than probable Ritchie would hear of it and perhaps thro fear abscond. the Colo. and myself therefore thought it adviseable Ritchie should have a hint that such a thing might be expected and that he would be very indiscreet to go out of the way should he hear of the day appointed for that Purpose as twas determined his Property (as dear to him as life) should be destroyed on such Occasion, this will I think keep him at home especially as the Colo. has as his friend strongly recommended it to him I hope you will approve of this measure The old

Col.º enclosed a Copy of his Letter to you to Ritchie [torn] him he had in some sort performed his promise & to inform him he could not proceed any further till he had received his Doom He says Ritchie is the most wretched Scots man he know that twould raise Compassion in anybody to see him that fear haunts him in his Dreams and in the day he thinks himself not safe, the Anonymous Letter shocked him - he has since received the whole; I dread the consequence; is it not to be feared the man will arrive to such a state of despondency as to hand or drown himself and we shall be deprived of the Satisfaction of seeing the Wretch who so insolently defied his Country, mortified. Thus Sir I have given you a tedious detail of what I promised if it does not tire I am satisfied - Would you think it? The word we were at so much pains to find out I mean (Timeously) was what led the Colº to fix on you as the Author he having received a Letter lately from you with that word in it, The inclosed Letter to Jonas Greede (?) is for your perusal if you approve of it the Colº desires you will be so good as to convey it otherwise keep it up I am Dr Sir

Your real & steady Friend

Richd Parker

Febv 23d 1766

[Addressed:] to Richard Henry Lee Esq. of Chantilly

Roused by Danger and alarmed at Attempts foreign & domestic to reduce the People of this Country to a State of abject and detestable slavery by destroying that free and happy constitution of Government under which they have hitherto lived. We who subscribe this Paper have associated & do bind ourselves to each other to God and to our Country by the firmest Ties that Religion & Virtue can frame, most sacredly and punctually to stand by and with our Lives & Fortunes to support, maintain and to the utmost of our Power assist in the Execution and Execution of these Resolves.

First we declare all due Allegiance and Obedience to our lawful Sovereign George the third King of Great Britain. And we determine to the utmost of our Power to preserve the Lives, the Peace and good Order of this Colony as far as is consistent with the Preservation of our Constitutional Rights and Liberty.

2dly We are known & to be the Birthright Privilege of every British Subject from the Constitution of Virginia as being such founded on Reason & Law and Compact that he cannot be legally taxed but by his Peers and that he cannot be taxed but by Consent of a Parliament in which he is represented by Persons chosen by the People and who themselves pay a part of the Tax they impose on others. Therefore any Person or Persons shall attempt by any Action or Proceeding to deprive this Colony of these fundamental Rights we will immediately regard him or them as the most dangerous Enemies of the Community and we will go to any Extremity not only to prevent the Success of such Attempts but to stigmatize and punish the Offender.

3dly As the Stamp Act does absolutely divest the Property of the People to be taken from them without their Consent expressed by their Representatives, and as in many cases it deprives the British American Subject of his Right to Trial by Jury; we do determine at every Hazard and paying no Regard to Danger or to Death, we will exert every Faculty to prevent the Execution of the said Stamp Act in any Instance

whatsoever within this Colony – And every abandoned Wretch who shall be so lost to Virtue and publick Good, as wickedly to contribute to the introduction or Exercise of the Stamp Act in this Colony, by using Stamp Paper, or by any other Means: we will with the utmost Expedition convince all such Profligates, that immediate danger and disgrace shall attend their execrable Purpose.

4thly That the last Article may most effectually be executed, we engage to each other, that whoever shall be known to any of this Association, that any Person is contracting for himself as to favor the Introduction of the Stamp Act, such Information shall be given to as many of the Association as possible, and that every Individual so informed shall attend such Inspection, at such a Place of meeting to be appointed as near the Scene of Action as may be.

5thly Each Associator shall do his best endeavor to obtain as many Signers to this Association as he can.

6thly If any Attempt shall be made upon the Liberty or Property of any Associator for any Action or Thing done in Consequence of this Agreement, we do most solemnly bind ourselves by the sacred Engagements above entered into, at the utmost risk of our Lives and Fortunes to restore such Associate to his Liberty, and to protect him in the enjoyment of his Property.

In Testimony of the good Faith with which we resolve to execute this Association we have hereunto subscribed our Names this 18th Day of February 1766 in Virginia [illegible] Day of [illegible] aforesaid

Richard Henry Lee
Wm Robinson
Lewis Willis
Thos Lud: Lee
Samuel Washington
Charles Washington
William Sydnor
John Monroe
William Cocke
Wm Grayson
Wm Brookenbrough

Moore Saunderson

Francis Lightfoot Lee

Thomas Jones.

Rodham Kenner

Spencer Mottrom Ball

Richard Hutchings

Joseph Shurbrook

Richd. Parker

Spencer Conway

John Watts

Robt. Lovell

John Blagge

Charles Wilkes

William Booth.

Geo: Timberville

Aluin Maley

Wm. Lord

John Ballantine Junr.

William Lee

Thomas Chilton

Richard Buckner

Wm. Chilton

Joseph Peirce

John Williams

Jno. Blackwell

Wm. Heiskell

Wm. Brumaugh

Will: Pierce

John Benjman

Jno. Dickson

John Greene

Edward Packard

Charles Chilton

Saml. Washington

Saml. Selden

Daniel McCarty

Jer Rand

Edwd. Ransdell

Townshend Dade

Lawr Washington

John Ashton

Wm. Brown

Francis Thruston

John Smith Jr.

Wm. Ball

Thomas Bennett

Jos. Blackwell

Reuben Meriwether

Edwd. Mountjoy

Wm. Mountjoy

Thomas Hewitt

Wm. Campbell

Wm. Lee

Richard Lee

Daniel Tibbs

Franc. Thornton Jun.

Peter Hunt Jr.

John Hall

Franc. Waring

John Upshaw

Nicholas Smith

Thomas Keene

James Anderson

James Webb Junr.

John Edmondson

James Banks

Smith Brown

Thomas Logan
Jo Milleson.
Ebenezer Fisher. Seal

Hancock Eustace

Peter Grant

Thomson Mason Seal
Jona Beckwith Seal
James Sampford Seal
John Belfield
Wm Smith
John Augt Washington
Thomas Belfield
Edgcombe Leigh Seal
Henry Tranchy
John Bland Junr.
Jas Mercer
John Richards
Thos Jett Seal
Thomas Douglas Seal
Charlotson
Jon Orr

No. 65. Collection of
Sam. Jno. Carr
Col. Autograph
1862

(No 31)

Dear Sir!

May 22d 1766

Upon the Death of the late Speaker I have been perswaded to offer my self a Candidate for the Chair, it is reported with us you have the same intention; My Friend the attorney is likewise soliciting: under these circumstances I really am greatly perplexed how to act. A Sincere Friendship for both of you, and a Regard to my own Interest divides me much; however I am resolved that nothing shall interrupt the Friendship, on my part, which has Subsisted between us: Whether I succeed or not you shall be always the same in my Esteem you have ever been a Man highly to be valued both for his Publick and Private Virtues! But my Dear Colonel let the Issue of this affair be what it will I cannot but be of opinion that it will be for the Interest of the Publick to put the Treasury into more Hands than one: I have no Suspicion that the publick Funds have been converted to uses for which they were not designed: but such Suspicions, you know, I believe have prevailed much among the People; to remove these Suspicions for the time to come, and to prevent any unnatural Influence in the House I am resolved to give my Assistance to those Gentlemen who desire to put the Funds upon a new Establishment; this I think, was your opinion, I hope you persevere in it and that we shall unite without regard to Men or Things in our Endeavours for the publick good. I am considering a Scheme to establish a Loan office or publick Bank which I think will be a great advantage to the Colony & will in a few years enable us to discharge the Publick Debt and Expences without any Tax for the Future. it is a Scheme of great Extent and cannot be compleated without I know the Produce of our Funds & the annual Expences of the County which cannot be procured till the meeting of the Assembly when I have formed it in the general I will communicate it to you. Please to make my most sincere and best Regards acceptable to all my Friends of your Name in Westmoreland. I am Dear Sir

May 22d. 1766.

Your truly affte Servant

Richard Bland

(№ 31)

Sir. Lord Dun (Portsmouth) Williamsburg 23d May 1766.

Before this reaches you, I dare say you will have heard of the Honour I have received in being appointed to succeed the late Mr. Robinson in the Treasury. This office I did not solicit nor had any Intimation to signify my Willingness to accept of it, till Lord Jeffrey Amherst happened, which drew me to a Resolution of offering my Service to the Publick. My principal View in this was, to shew you were at first mistaken in the Character of my private Nature, the Trust undeservedly given, from the Encouragement many of my Friends have given me to hope I should succeed in the Office, if I should be fortunate enough to give that Satisfaction, which it is my Study and Endeavour to on every occasion after. For the Opinion of many that I am a fortunate Officer of Speaker & Treasurer ought to be of no Weight; it might seem a little affected for me to speak my Sentiments, who have so lately declared them before. I have undertaken it by a very pressing Necessity, have attempted a Change during the Life of the late Gentleman because, considering how many Years he had filled both those Places with Approbation & Ability, I could not but think him entitled to some Indulgence; but now he is gone if any material Inconvenience have been sustained by the Absence from an Assembly of the same Power, I

Resident Union of Offices

such Gentlemen as are of this Opinion, & think that this is a proper Season for a Separation. I presume not to dictate only know and have Hints by way of Caution, tho' I have no doubt but that your most Gentlemen will suspend your Opinions & defer coming to any final Resolution, till Matters are fully discuss'd & explain'd; if the Places should be divided & I should be thought worthy of the publick Regard, I can only say that no Endeavours of mine shall be wanting to justify the favourable Opinion they may be pleased to conceive of me, & that I should always retain a grateful Sense of the Obligation. I know it has often been objected that the Treasury gave an undue weight to the Chair, but it is my steadfast Purpose, if it continues in my Hands, that it shall have no Influence, whether Favour or Gift of the Power of Bestowing, which I know may be at my Option, tho' I would not tell many are this. I am very well acquainted with the Duties of the Office & of I know myself, I think I can venture to say, that I shall never have the least Inclination to transgress the Rules prescribed for the proper conducting of it. I add no more, but remain with much Esteem & Regard, Sir,

Your most obt Servt

Ro. C. Nicholas

Ro. C. Nicholas
Letter 28th May 1766

(No 292)

Rob. C. Nicholas to R. H. Lee
May 28th 1766

1766

(No 292.)

No 292

Nicholas Esq.
Commonwealth

No. 6.
Ab. & T.

Copy Richard Kenny &c
vs
Wm Calmes and County.

Copy

Petition.

For seeking the Office of Treasurer

(Copy entire)

Sr [illegible]321

May 24 1764

Inclosed you have Mr Marshals account of your rents received, which cash he has paid me, and I shall at the fare pay it to Col. Lewis as you desired. Mr Dunn has not paid a farthing; neither have I received a farthing of the wages my money, but have ordered a Suit against them for it. I am sorry you are so disopointed about getting your Tobacco down, I called as I told you I would at John Woodsides, but his wagons was both imployed in Mr Hunters Service. I suppose I tryed ten diferent wagoners and could not get one. Grubs has at last carried down two hhd. your own Tobacco is now ready for carring down, and therefore I make no doubt but it will be soon down. Mr Pickett has made out a team of large valuable young horses and I make no doubt but they will now Do business. he was obliged to give fourteen pounds a piece for them, I am at a loss how to advise you of my opinion about how much or what part of your crop of Tobacco you will get planted this year up here. I fancy by the appearance of the plants the prospect is something worse then when you saw them. it will depend intirely on the weather if the weather should prove Intitable At will may get greatest part of his crop planted. the neighbours are as scarce of plants in General as he is and therefore little dependance on them, before I had got up Ahura had put forty thousand of his Tobacco hills in corn. he has at this time a great prospect for a large crop of Corn it stands very well and looks very well. your hemp looks very well also, your wheat looks Sorry we had but one Smart Shour of rain since you were up. Capt. Marshall tells me you have wrote to him for a favour he tells

(1932)

me he is very glad it is in
your and that you may depend
wish you good Success and do
my County well in so doing
believe Tasker a good deal oppos
you for he was at Fredericksburg
as the Express advising the Speakers death,
I in with Compliments to your whole Self your very

May y^d 24 1766

Humble Servt

Jos. Blackwell

To

Richd Henry Lee Esqr.

Westmoreland County

Extracts from the Minutes of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Government of the Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

Die Jovis - 5.° June 1766 Hora 3.ª P. M.

On Motion,

Resolved, That Dennys De Bert of the City of London Esquire be, and he is, appointed Agent for this Government to present the Address to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty from this House.

Resolved, That Thomas M.ª Kean, George Read & Cæsar Rodney Esquires, be the Committee of Correspondence for the current Year, and that they transmit the said Address to M.ª De Bert.

Die Veneris - June 6.th 1766 - P. M.

On Motion; that the Committee appointed to draw the Address to the Kings most excellent Majesty & Dennys De Bert Esquire as Agent to present the same should purchase a Piece of Plate to be sent to that Gentleman in the Name of the House, as a proof of the sense this House entertains of his services performed for the British Colonies on this Continent in general, in presenting & soliciting their united Addresses to his Majesty & both Houses of Parliament for the Obtaining a Repeal of the late Act of Parliament imposing certain Stamp Duties &c. in America, and for the Trouble more given him in presenting the said Address;

Resolved.

That the sum of twenty five pounds Sterling be paid to the said Committee, by them to be applied as afs.ª

James Sykes Clk of Assembly

Counties on Delaware &c.

To all whom it may concern, I Thomas M:Kean Esquire, Notary & Tabellion Publick within the Government of the Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware in North America duly admitted & sworn, do hereby certify, that the Extracts within written are true Copies of the original Minutes compared by me, and that James Sykes Esquire is the present Clerk of the Hono.ble House of Assembly of the Government aforesaid. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this tenth day of June in the sixth Year of his Ma.ties Reign Annoq; Dom. 1766.

Tho M:Kean

pies of the Vote
Assembly &c. —
Delaware
1766
5 June

Extract from the Minutes of the Votes and of Proceedings of the House of Assembly of the Government of the Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.--

Die Jovis-5°June 1766 Hora 3:a P. M.

Resolved that Dennys De Bert of the City of London Esquire be, and he is, appointed Agent for this Government to present the Address to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty from this House.

Resolved, that Thom. M:Kean, George Read, & Casar Rodney Esquires, be the Committee of Correspondence for the current Year, and that they transmit the said Address to Mr: DeBert.

Die Veneris - June 6th, 1766 P. M.

On Motion, that the Committee, appointed to[torn] the Address to the Kings most excellent Majesty to Dennys DeBert Esquire as Agent to present the [torn] should purchase a Piece of Plate to be sent to that Gentlemen in the Name of the House as a proof of the sense this House entertains of his services performed for the British Colonies on this Continent in general, in presenting & solliciting their united Addresses to his Majesty & both Houses of Parliament for the Obtaining a Repeal of the late act of Parliament imposing certian Stamp-duties &c. in America, and for the Trouble now given him in presenting the said Address;

Resolved.

That the sum of twenty five pounds sterling be paid to the said committee, by them to be applied as afs^{d} -

James Sykes Clk of Assembly

Counties on Delaware.

To all whom it may concern; I Thomas M^{c};Kean Esquire, Notary and Tabellion Public within the Government of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware in North America duly admitted & sworn, do hereby certify, that the Extracts within written are true copies ofthe original Minutes compared by me, and that James Sykes Esquire is the present clerk of the Hono^{ble} House of Assembly of the Government ofs. In Testimoney whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this tenth day of June in the sixth year of his Ma:^{ties} Reign Anno Dom. 1766. -

Tho. M:Kean

New Jersey

Perth Amboy } House of Assembly June 14th 1766—

Mr. Borden laid before the House two Letters from Mr. Debert Special Agent for the Massachusets Bay, which were read.—

The House taking the same into Consideration, Do order that Mr. Speaker give the Thanks of this House to the said Mr. DeBert for his Assiduity and Attention to the Affairs of the Colonys During the Application for a Repeal of the Stamp Act.—

a True Copy—

Jona. Deare Clk.

See June 22d 1766

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

In the House of Representatives June 20, 1766.

Resolved Unanimously that the most gratefull Acknowledgments of this House be made to the Right Honourable William Pitt Esquire for his Noble and generous Efforts in the Present Session of Parliament in Favour of the British Colonies and particularly for the display of his great Abilities and his Assiduous Endeavours in procuring an Act for the repeal of the Stamp Act. and that the Speaker be desired by the first Opportunity to transmit to him a letter Accordingly.

A true Copy
Sam[l] Adams Clk.

See p. 10

Boston June 20th 1766.

(29)

Sir,

I am directed by the House of Representatives, and accordingly in their name, I now return you their Thanks, for your constant, faithful and successful Endeavors to obtain the Repeal of the Stamp Act — Your Services herein have been very important to the People of this Province; and I am further directed to assure you that the House will take the Merit of them under particular Consideration as early as may be, and make you an adequate Recompence: In the mean Time you are desired to forward an Account of your Expences.

Agreable to an Order of the House, I now inclose you an Address of Thanks to His Majesty: The Presentation of which you are requested to procure, as soon as it can conveniently be done.

I am
Sir, Your humble Servt
Thomas Cushing Spkr

Dennis Dubordt Esqr.

Thomas Cushing. Speaker
to
Dennis DeBerdt.
June 20th 1766.

(No. 39.)

No. 39.

My Lord,

By direction of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, I have the Honour of transmitting to your Lordship a Copy of their Vote of Thanks for your noble and generous Patronage of the British Colonies, and am with great Esteem

My Lord,

Your Lordships most obliged and Devoted humble Servant

Thomas Cushing Speaker.

Boston New England
June 21, 1766

To the Right Honourable
Charles, Earl of Camden &c.

5

1766. June 21

My Lord,

By direction of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, I have the Honour of transmitting to your Lordship, a Copy of their Vote of Thanks, for your noble and generous Patronage of the British Colonies, and am with great Esteem

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obliged, and devoted

humble Servant.

Thomas Cushing Speaker

Boston New England
June 21. 1766.

To the Right Honourable
George, Earl of Pomfret.

See June 30. 1766, p 13

1766, June 21

In

The noble and generous Efforts you have made in Support of the Common Rights of Mankind and the Liberties of Great Britain and her Colonies, more particularly in the late Session of Parliament, have very justly inspired us with the warmest Affection and Esteem of every honest and sensible British Subject. The House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province sensible of your distinguished Merit, and the signal Favours you have done to the Colonies by employing your great Abilities and Interest in their Behalf, immediately on their Voting an humble Address of Thanks to

(his)

his Majesty, have Ordered that their grateful
Acknowledgment should be made to their generous Patron.
Sir, at the Desire of the House of Representatives I
have the Honour of transmitting to you their Thanks.
and in their name beg your Acceptance of the inclosed Vote.

I am, with the greatest Respect
Your most Obliged
and most obedient
humble Servant
Thomas Cushing Speaker

Boston New England
June 21, 1766.

To The Right Honourable
William Pitt Esq:

Perth Amboy Jan.y 22.d 1766

Sir

I Inclose you a Copy of a Minute of the House of Representatives of this Province, by which you will see that your Letters to the Committee appointed to attend the Congress at New York have been Laid before the House; Their Sentiments of your Care and Attention to the Interest of the Colonys and Mother Country are fully Expressed by the Minute, And therefore it will be Unnecessary for me to add any thing more but to give you the Thanks ordered by the House, which I now do accordingly. and am Sir

Your

Very humble Serv.t

Cortland Skinner

Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Jersey

Lieut. D. Ward Esq.r

Jan.y 14. 1766 p. 8

Sir.

Westmoreland July the 26. 1766

To remove the painful consideration, that one worthy person should be induced by misrepresentation to think ill of me, is the reason that prevails with me to desire you will be pleased to insert what follows in your next Gazette.

I am Sir your most humble servant
Richard Henry Lee

Early in November 1764. I was for the first time informed by a Gentleman, of the intention of Parliament to lay a Stamp duty in America, with a friendly proposition on his part, to use his interest for procuring me the office of Collector; I call it friendly, because I believe the Gentleman, no more than myself, nor perhaps a single person in this Country, had at that time reflected in the least on the nature and tendency of such an Act. Considering this only in the light of a beneficial employment, I agreed the Gentleman should write, and did also write myself, inclosing my letter to a Gentleman now in the Country. It was but a few days after my letters were sent away, that reflecting seriously on the nature of the application I had made; the impropriety of an American being concerned in such a manner as an officer struck me in the strongest manner, and produced a fixt determination to exert every faculty I possessed both in public and private life, to prevent the success of a measure I now discovered to be in the highest degree pernicious to my Country. I considered, that to err is certainly the portion of humanity,

but that it was the busineſs of an honest Man to recede from error as soon as he discovered it, and that the strongest principle of duty called upon every Citizen to prevent the ruin of his Country, without being restrained by any consideration that should interrupt this primary obligation. But it did not appear to me, that a promulgation of my application was necessary, as I conceived that my actions would be the clearest proof of the rectitude of my intentions. That such was the conduct held by me in public, I desire not to be credited on my bare assertion, but with confidence appeal to the many worthy Gentlemen with whom I had the honor to serve in General Assembly. They know who first moved in the House of Burgesses for the addreſs to his Majesty, for the memorial to the Lords, and the remonstrance to the house of Commons. They also know what part I took in preparing these. For my uniform opinion and conduct in privat life, I safely refer to all those with whom I have the pleasure of acquaintance. Such being my principles, and such my actions, long, very long before my application could possibly reach Great Britain, before the Act passed, and therefore before the appointment of any Distributor; I leave the impartial Reader to determine, with what truth and propriety it has been asserted, that my sentiments of the Act were not discovered, until I was certain of having been disappointed. But as a further confirmation, if a further is necessary, of my early formed determination to depart from the application I had made; no duplicates of my letters were ever sent, and by their not arriving until many months after the appointment of a Distributor was made, and the execution of the Stamp Act prevented in America: no measures were taken by my friends in consequence of any thing I had written. From this state of the case, an

exactly related as my memory can serve to recollect the circumstances of a transaction, now above twenty months standing; it will appear to every considerate and candid person, that my proceeding amounts to nothing more, than the making a hasty application, the impropriety of which was presently discovered, and a constant tenor of conduct pursued, that operated (as far as my powers could make it) to prevent my success, in a point I am very untruly supposed to have wished for, until I found myself disappointed. Thus much I have judged it necessary to say in justice to my character, and to say more would be trifling with the Public.

Richard Henry Lee

14

Richard Henry Lee
letter 25th July 1766

Very int. Lapses
R.H.L's opinions of
being friendly to the
Stamp Act – his journey
to Ritchie – Letter
to Mr. Wythe recd. chang-
es him – Letter from
Mr Dougal – & reply-
ays not importa-
&c

Solicits our assistance
Lawsuit with Ohio Co.
Lawsuit with Mr. Hite

R. H. Lee Ans.
to Inquiries Chiefly
about Stamp Act
applications

1775-6 &c

Boston June 29th 1766

Sir,

The House of Representatives are now sitting, and have before them your Letters of the 11th and 16th of January, the 13th and 22nd of February, the 5th of March and the 26th of April last.

The House observe with great Pleasure, and intire Approbation the Attention you have given to the Interest of the Province, and the unwearied Assiduity with which you have prosecuted it; in particular with Respect to the Care you so early took of the Petitions from the Congress, which the House have the Satisfaction to believe were of great Use, notwithstanding they were deemed to be deficient in Point of Form.

The Repeal of the Stamp Act has diffused a general Joy throughout this loyal Province, and the Representatives of the People, regard all those who have contributed towards this happy Event, with a Gratitude in Proportion to their Exertions in the Cause of Truth and Liberty. You will therefore assure your self, that your Merit cannot by any Means pass unnoticed.

Among such a Multitude of Friends and Patrons which Providence has raised up to interpose in our

Behalf

Behalf; it is impossible the House should be able to transmit their Thanks to each Individual by Name.

Our most gracious Sovereign, whom next to God, we love and honour, the House did early in this Session, resolve to address in very humble, dutiful and grateful Terms.— This Address will be forwarded to you by this Conveyance, which it is expected you will take Care to have presented.

The House have also voted, that their most sincere Thanks be given to a Number of worthy Personages, who have distinguished themselves by their noble and generous Patronage of the British Colonies; and that a Copy of this Vote be transmitted to each of them, in the most respectful Manner by the Speaker; the Charge of which the House likewise commits to you.— and it is desired that you will apologize for unavoidable Omissions, and in the Name of the House thank those Gentlemen, whose Services had they come to their Knowledge, would have demanded a more particular Notice.—

From some Expressions in the Protest, of a Number of noble Lords against the Repeal of the Stamp Act, the House are apprehensive, that some injurious Accounts have been given by some Persons in the Colonies, of the Disposition of these Colonies towards the Parent State:— The House have therefore resolved, that a Representation of the Conduct of this Government during the late difficult Times be drawn up; which will serve to set the Province in a true and fair Light.— This is likewise by a Vote of the House to be transmitted to you, to be laid before his Majesty's Ministers.

In your Letter of the 26th of April, you express a great Desire to "serve the Interest of the Province in the other Acts that are yet depending in Parliament, which you say

would

would not all be compleated in that Session".

The House understand, that a Committee of Merchants are about making Proposals to the Parliament for the Regulation of the American Trade — If it may be necessary that the Parliament should have a true State of the Trade, and its Circumstances, you are desired to prevent any such Proposals being made 'till such State can be forwarded, which we are told the Merchants in this Place are preparing.

In the Name & behalf of the
House of Representatives
I am, Sir, Your humble Sert
Thomas Cushing Spkr.

P.S. Inclosed you have ye Votes of Thanks with the Letters accompanying them directed to the several worthy Personages who have exerted themselves in favor of the Colonies. which you'll please to deliver to them respectively & in case there should be any Mistake with respect to their Titles or place of Residence you please to take off the covers & rectify the same

Yours T Cushing Spkr

Dennis Deberdt Esqr

Province of the Massachusetts Bay

In the House of Representatives June 30. 1766.

Voted Unanimously, That the most sincere Thanks of this House be given to the Rt Honourable George Earl of Pomfret. for his noble and generous Patronage of the British Colonies. and that a Copy of this Vote be transmitted to the Rt Honourable Earl Pomfret in the most respectfull manner by the Speaker.

A True Copy

Attest. Sam Adams Clerk

See June 21, 1766, N.9.

Oct 26 1766

Extract of a Letter from a Committee of the Town of Boston
to Denys DeBerdt Esqr Agent for the said Committee.

This dispute that has risen between the Custom house officers at Boston & Mr Malcom is of too little importance to trouble the ministry with, had not the officers drawn up a partial account, & drawn up shamefully & sent them to England insinuating, that that dispute was an open & notorious contempt of Authority, the inhabitants of the Town conscious of their own innocence have by general consent appointed a Committee to draw up impartial Accounts of the whole affair and to express their abhorrance of all illegal & tumultuous behaviour which has been charged upon them, & added a testimonial of their disapprobation of all such proceedings even in the times of the utmost confusion in very strong terms

The People who universally opposed the Act at the same time discovered the most zealous attachment to his majesty's person and Government & their fellow subjects in great Brittain, & far from any sentiment of the Parliament, this Town has been very carefull in the late times of calamity as much as possible to maintain order amongst its inhabitants of which they gave an early & when a dangerous mob arose & some outrages committed by persons as yett unknown

The inhabitants were far from being inactive in endeavouring to suppress it immediately a number went to the Governour to know his Excellency's orders, but he was not in Town from whence one would conclude he was no more apprehensive of such Tumult from any appearances than others were, but the inhabitants were left to take the best care they could & there is no doubt but much more mischief would have been done if they had not made use of art & perswasion when they wanted the countenance of his Excellency's Authority, as a Town they expressed their detestation of such Proceedings, & early next day assured the civil magistrate that they were willing to assist to the utmost in restoring of Peace to the Town

whatever representation may have been made to the prejudice which we think we have some good reason to suspect

"I suspect, our most inveterate Enemies Dare not openly
" apear that the Civil authority in Town & Country the Legr.
" the Province had good reason to be apear'd of the apostasie
" of the People

State of the Present Case

" The Collector & Controuler of this Port having as they said
" an information of Goods illegally imported were in the
" Possion of Wm Malcom merchant of this Place they repair
" to his house accompanied with the Sheriff of the County and
" demanded admission into his Cellars, Mr Wm Malcom admit
" them into every apartment but one, which being Left
" was not in his Power, they then attempted to enter by force
" which Malcom told them they must do at their perril
" being apprised by the Person that kept the Cellar, as well as
" by Malcom they were no countenban Goods there the Offic
" returnd in the afternoon & after some attempts to get in
" out Violence they returnd & came no more, the Town this
" [illegible] & [illegible] their evidences should be
" taken ex parte without touching the conduct of any of
" their inhabitants, at a Town Meeting the appointed a
" committe to wait upon the Governor & pray his meeting
" to give order to the Secretary to communicate to the Town
" Clerk copys of the depositions, upon a perusal of them
" the Town apprehended they containd a partial acco
" of the People who for meer curiosity were gott together
" that they tended the corborate the design of your enemies
" & might be made the grounds of farther misrepresentation
" & therefore desired their committe to take the depos
" of other Persons of credit who were present, & then inclose
" them that you may lay before the ministry the whole
" state of the matter,

1766

Mr Edmd Lloyd (No 33)

Liverpool 14 of August 1766

Since my Letters of the 8 & 21 of March 765 by the Everton, & 29 of July by the Fly, I have not heard from You; when the Fly Sailed I was in hopes she would readily have been loaden, as being laid properly for the first of the last Years Crop, but I find my self greatly disapointed, for instead of being here in time to have returnd with Winter goods, Capt. Scot informs me in his Letter of the 29 of May, it would be Six Weeks before he could Sail, even then be obliged to fill up with Flower and Lumber, surely this cannot be owing to my not sending the Goods orderd by the Industry that was to Slave in Ireland, and lye there at an uncertainty, so that according to the Acct We had, I might expect the Everton to have been as soon in Virginia, and she was not long after her, and by the acknowledgment I have from several Persons the Goods were carefully & safe delivered, and had the Fly met with encouragement she might before this time have been Sailed again for Virginia, however when she arrives I shall better know the sentements of the Gentlemen on Potomack and Govern my self thereby.

I gave You a few Lines by Capt. Pollard, who Sailed immediatly after the Stamp Act was repealed, which was a matter of great rejoicing on this Side, and must be more so in America, yet I look upon it of little moment to the great advantage gained afterward, for the benefit of Trade both in Great Britain and the Colonies, wch You will have heard long before this time, Yet I cannot for the Honour of Liverpool omitt to inform You, as I have done a few more, that early in the Sesion the Merchants in general associated, chose a President & Vice President, appointed a Select Committee, to draw up what ever was material to be laid before the House, not excluding any Mercht from being Present, in consequence of the first meeting a Petition was signd to Parliament praying for relief in the then miserable situation of Trade and Commerce, in support of this, Letters were writ to all the several Members of this County, Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland Durham, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire Shropshire, Chesture, and all the Welch Counties, then two Deputies were appointed to attend the Barr of the House of Commons, as occasion might be, and to inform the Ministry and other Members Our friends, with the regulations wanted, to put the Trade of Great Britain and the Colonies upon a reputable and Advantagious foundation, as they were instructed from time to time by the Committee, and upon these

affairs the Committee held thirteen publick meetings, from Cards sent to upward of two Hundred Merchants, and seldom less than 140 Present, when the proceedings of the Select Committee was laid before them, for their approbation; the hardest task we had was to answer two demands made by Mr Dowdeswell & Mr Townsend, One requiring to have a particular Acct of all the different Manufactures exported to the Coast of Africa, distinguishing every Article, whether the Manufacture of Great Britain, or the East Indies, and the quantity purchased in Holland, together with the several prices, The other required to be informed of the number and burthen of Vessels employd at this Port to the Coast of Africa, & to the several Parts of the Coast destined for, and the Number of Negroes purchased there, and where sold in America, and at what prices, and both these for ten Years last past, these demands were not agreeable, however there was a necessity to satisfy those Gentlemen, and all things have succeeded beyond our Expectations, and upon the rising of the Parliament, a Compliment of the Freedom of this Borough & Corporation was made to, Mr Secretary Conway, Earl of Dartmouth, Francis Reynolds Esqr, Lord John Cavendish, Charles Townsend Esqr, Lord George Cavendish, Sr George Warren, Wm Dowdeswell Esqr, Sr Geo. Savile, James Shuttleworth Esq, and the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Strange and Sr Wm Meredith, the later stood in every acquisition, and these are our fast Toasts; our Towns born Member Wm Ellis Cunliffe, tho strongly solicited, never appeard in the House, through an excuse of indisposition, but rather of Policy, Letters of thanks were likewise Writ to Mr Hulse, Mr Onslow, Mr Vane, Mr Burke, Mr John Hewet, and Mr Harbord, who vigorously exerted themselves in the Great advantages gaind.

We were obliged to Mr Pitt for his Assiduity in the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and thanked him accordingly, but he lost himself in the opposition to Free Ports, & other regulations in Trade; however He's taken in the Frame, by being created Earl of Chatham, vulgarly called Earl Cheat-em, He is a Man of great Capacity but Fickle,

Lord Strange when We waited upon Him, told us He would oppose the repeal of the Stamp Act, while He had breath in His Body, but brought on the motion for the Free Ports, & other Regulations in Trade, He's a leading Man in the House, but it cannot be long from the Age of His Father, before He comes to the Peerage, What gives us great concern, is to see Most of Our Worthy advocates for the good of Trade, kicked out of Place, to form a New Administration, Amazing! what what was done the Sessions 1765 should be quashd the last Session, & there remains danger of the Present Administration, breaking in upon the last, Yet We have hopes that there is a sufficient Number of Members in the Intrest of Trade, to prevent any alterations being made in the transactions of the last Session, but We are indeed most

of the Free unfetterd Borroughs, will be in a flame against the
next General Election, as a Spirit prevails, especialy in the
Trading Ports, and Manufacturing Countrys, to oppose the Members
that Argued & voted against the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and the
Salutary measures obtained for the benefit of all his Majestys Domi-
nions, concludes me

Dr Most Humb Servt
Charles Goore

To Coll° Richd Henry Lee on Potomack

To

Coll. Richd Henry Lee

On

By the Beaver
Capt Ashburne

Potomack

VC

Mch 14th 1776
(No: 79.)

Boston Septr 9th 1766.

Sir (2 v)

I am extremely obliged by your favour of
ye 2d. July by Freeman. 'Tis impossible to suppress
my surprize at ye contents. You are pleased to ob-
serve yt the special adasion of writing to yt
Honble Ministry are informed you and the
Sons of Liberty threaten very diminutively
of what has been done for you. These are
your own words. It would be ye highest
vanity in me to think myself or any thing
I shall write ye particular notice of his
Majestys Ministry, and should without hesitati-
on suppose yt by ye word you was intend-
ed us Americans and by ye Sons of Liberty
the friends of Constitutional Liberty here.
But you in very kind declaration yt if
any one is doing ill offices between you
and ye Ministry I should be glad they may
be detected and loose their influence
(your own words again) leaves me no room
to doubt what I have suspected, namely that
my enemies have again taken paine to affix
my character in England as I have many times
in much infamous manner with relation
Administration by deposition taken behind
my backe and without ye least notice till copies
were sent me by my friends at London
not suffered to be authenticated. I am
glad you "cannot think the" present "report
true" and yt you wish to contradict it. I give
you full authority to contradict it, and
to declare the whole ground less & false &
that he yt vile author of yt calumny who he
may I am ready to see him face to face when
& where he shall please?

Your letters publick & private last year
had very much contributed to give all true
Sons of Britain and friends
Idea of ye wisdom & patriotism of ye present
administration and to render ye ministry
popular thro all ye Colonies to a degree before
unknown since the settlement of the Country.
But when ye news of ye Repeal arrived
the whole Continent was one continued
scene of Joy & gratitude without the least
tumult or disorder. Every lover of Great
Britain & her Colonies strove to express his
thankfulness to God his loyalty to his King
his veneration for ye Parliament

and [illegible] for the ministry
[illegible] Inhabitants from ye late regulation
now that it [illegible] policy & prudence to put on a
high [illegible] of Glee & pleasure, and on
y occasion [illegible] out supernumerary
flags by day & torches by night.

What other Provinces have done in
a public way of acknowledging the great
favour received you must by this have
heard. The dutiful & loyal address of the
house of Commons here shows y sense
we have of his Majesty's gracious condescension
& clemency in giving ye royal assent to y
Repeal. Particular votes of thanks to each
member of both houses of Parliament who
exerted themselves conspicuously in our cause
and to each of ye principal ministers of
state long since transmitted by our Speaker
will show ye sense of this Province has of
ye great things which have been done
for them. I had ye hon.r to prepare
and introduce with my friends to procure
these votes in ye house & yt at a time when
our Governor confessed he had no more
influence than ye door keeper. I think
and am not singular in my opinion, he
had not nor ever will again have so
much. I sincerely wish his Majesty's ancient
loyal Provinces of Massachusetts-Bay
had a new Governor. Only let a man of
sense & a Gentleman be set over them
life for it he gives a good account of himself
and of us too. You are at liberty to communi
cate this to whom you please. I have
nothing to hope or to fear from man for
myself. I wish well to all and ardently
desire of you — That ye present Ministry
may long enjoy ye public esteem which
they have so justly merited & obtained on both
sides ye Atlantic — That his most sacred
Majesty may long continue an invaluable
blessing to all parts of the British Empire
— That that vast Empire may be prospered
& extended till all men shall become
truly free & rejoice as brethren in that
Liberty with which GOD has made them
free & their rights to which is indefeazable
I have beside the length of my letter
only to apologize that ye names of some
Illustrious patriots were omitted in our
votes of thanks. It was owing partly

to the ne[illegible] ... 26 ffeb[illegible]
lists and ... to ye wan[illegible] ...ration
at this great distance. ...ch a mission will
be supplied ye next Session of the Genl
Assembly. I shall at all times think
it a pleasure and an Honr to receive
a line from you. Your best friend
wish you would dilate a little more in
your publick & private letters. Our Ajutt
Boys love long Epistles and have sometimes
paid their Agents as we pay Clerks by
the page rather than by any other
estimate of their services and in one
instance, all the assn could recommend no better
rule can be invented, however this
term of three years thro' ye ingenious
-ly adopted.

Your friend & partner my
Dear has spent part of ye Summer
here, & made himself universally agree
-able. I hope, he may hereafter
in some measure supply ye want
of so great a friend to America as all
men recognize in you.

I have the Honr to be
with your most obed.t humble
Servt. James Otis

To Dennis, Deane & Co. Esqrs

Ld. Clive
to
Dennis Debordt
Sept. 8th 1766

Original Letter
(Original)

[illegible] Ld. Clive
acknowledging receipt
from Seydlitz

DON'T
SHIP [illegible]

Per Seydlitz

For

Dennis Debordt Esqr.

In
London

1766

per Capt. Jacobson

Boston 22d September 1766

Daniel Malcom of lawful age testify and say that on the Morning of the 24 Instant about 8 O'Clock I was in my chamber and hearing some persons come into my house I came down and there found Mr. Sheaff Deputy Collector, and Benjamin Hallowell Comptroller of the customs for this port, in my parlour, which surprized me much to see these gentlemen there as it was so early in the morning, however I told them to sit down, but Mr. Hallowell said there was no time to loose and that Mr. Sheaff demanded the key of my house as he said he had an information against my house, I told him I was sorry they were informed on, but that I would give them all the satisfaction in my power, and without stirring from my room called for the keys of my house and asked the gentlemen to walk with me and I would shew them all, and accordingly I shewed them all my out houses, then cellar and upon being asked to open my arch, I accordingly did, and from thence carried them to the other cellar, which is a cellar twenty five feet square and shewed them that with the arch in it also and told them that was all, then Mr. Hallowell demanded whether there was not another cellar behind the partition, upon which I told him there was, but that it was not in my profession as I had let it to a gentleman in town, he asked one who, I told him to Mr. Mackay Mr. Hallowell told Mr. Sheaff to go and get the key and he would stay there until he came back, said Hallowell and I waited some time in the cellar then came up into the parlour, and in some time after said Sheaff in company with said Mr. Mackay came to my house, then said Hallowell and Sheaff demanded the keys of me again upon which I told them that I had already shewed them

all

All my apartments and that I could not shew them any more
then the said Hallowell declared and swore that he would instant-
-ly break open all my house, and asked me how dare I refuse him
admittance into my house and did I know who he was, I told
him I did and that he was a dirty fellow, and that if the Commis-
-sioners knew him as well as I did he would not be in that station,
and I told him also the first man that would break open my house
without having a legal authority for the same, I would kill him on
the spot, then he said he would and I said why dont you who hinder
you now, then he threatned to have me tryd for my life for refusing
to give him the key, and told me of one Pendergrast who was
condemned at New York for treason and said I should share the
same fate, this made my passion rise and I immediately went &
took down two pistols which had neither flint or any thing
in them, and put on my sword and desired Mr. Hallowell to be
gone immediately out of my house and as I went to the front
door I saw Mr. Benjamin Tudworth Deputy Sheriff in the yard
who came up to me and said Capt. Malcom I hope you are not
angry with me, I answered no Mr. Tudworth I am not, but if you
have any thing against me or my property do your duty, only
mind to do nothing but according to law, upon which he replyd
for my part I have nothing against you or yours, nor, I dont
know what the officers brought me here for, and as I came into
my room again I therefore found said Hallowell and Sheaff who
again threatned me what they would do to me if I did not open my
door to them, and said Hallowell said he was a lawful officer,
or so he continued his talk to me near two hours, then they

all

1766

Malcolms Affidavit
touching
the Examination
of His House
for certain Contraband
Goods

Custom House Boston Septr 25 1764

No 1 We William Sheaffe Depy Collector & Benj Hallowell Comptroller of his Majestys Customs for the Port of Boston Rec'd Information that a Number of Casks of Brandy & other Liquors had been Clandestinely imported into this Town & concealed in a Cellar under the House of Capt Dan'l Malcom at the North End whereupon between the Hours of Eight & Nine o Clock this Morning we went to the s'd House of Capt Malcom accompanied by Mr Vincent & Mr Turner Waiters to follow us & Mr Tidwell Deputy Sheriff of the County of Suffolk to be ready to Call by Virtue of a Writt of Assistance legally granted to said Benj Hallowell to be aiding & assisting to us in the Discharge of our Duty. When we came to the House we Enquired for Capt Malcom who soon after came to us When Wm Sheaffe in the hearing of s'd Hallowell told him that we had Information of sundry Goods that were illegally Imported & Concealed in his House & Desired him to shew us the Stores & Cellars belonging to his House whereupon said Malcom shew'd us a Shed Appearing to be a Wood House & afterwards called for a Candle & the Key of the Outer Cellar Door & shew'd us into 2 small Appartments of his in which Nothing Appeared but his Family Stores & in which no Cellar Communicating another part of the s'd Cellar Partitioned off. The said Wm Sheaffe desired & Demanded of said Malcom the Key of that Part of the Cellar Whereupon he Replied it was Occupied by another Person & he had not the Key thereof. but it was in the Possession of one Capt Mackay to whose House the said Wm Sheaffe went & returned with said Mackay to said Malcoms House when we ask'd him for the Key he said he had it not we then Insisted Upon having the said Cellar Door Open'd Upon which said Malcom solemnly swore it should not be & if any Man attempted it he would

Drains out on wch we sent for Dd Turner Vincent & Sheriff then
said Malcom Repeating his Threats of Blowing any person
Drains out that shou touch a Door of his & went & took a
Pistol in his Hand & soon after another & then put on a sword
& swore by God that no Officer should touch any thing in his
House & that he could have Assistance Enough. We told him that
it was Our Duty that Obliged us to Act as we did & Desired him
to Consider the Evils that would Attend his Refusal on which he
said he Did not Care he knew the Laws & that no Body ough
come into his House or should come in & I the said Benj.a Hallo:
well for myself Declare that said Malcom said that he Supposed
we Came for his Money & if he had not been at home he Imag:
ined we should have taken it out of his Chest & that he would
Mark us for Black Sheep We Assured him we had Power to Search his
Cellar & Shew him a Writt of Assistance for that Purpose & told him
we had brought a Civil Officer with us whom he saw said Mal:
com replied he did not Care for any Officer & that none should
Search his House & if such things as Coming to Search peoples
Houses were suffered he the said Hallowell would be served
as he was Before by the Mob & if any Man attempted to search
his House he would blow his Brains out. at that Time said
Malcom was Armed with 2 Pistols & a Sword & that he did
not Care for any Kings Officer for by God he had Assistance
enough. We then again Informed said Malcom that he would
by his Resistance not only Involve himself but the Peoples
in Difficulties & Expostulated with him for Near 2 Hours
Endeavouring to Persuade him to Suffer us to Search his Cellar
but it all Proved in Vain he still Persisting in his Refusal &
Repeating his aforesaid threats & the Dept Sheriff Benjamin
Isworth not being Willing to Enter the Sd Cellar by Force

we Quitted the House of said Malcom leaving several Under
Officers in the Customs to watch said House & immediately
went to the Surveyor General to Acquaint him
had happened who was not in Town from whence
immediately waited on the Governor then sitting in Coun
& Informed him of the Resistance we had met with in the
Execution of Our Offices Whereupon the Governor immediat
sent for the High Sheriff of s.d County & directed him instan
:tly to Applyy to the Several Justices of the Peace at that Part
of the Town for their Assistance in Particula.
Justice Ruddock who was also a Captain of a Company to
Raise his said Company & Put them under Arms if Nec.ry
in Support of us Also Ordered the Sheriff if need shd to Raise
his Posse Comitatus. On which in Order to Obviate all
Pretences & Difficulties we immediately applied to
Foster Hutchinson Esq.r a Justice of the Peace for s.d County
for a Warrant directed to the Civil Officer Commanding
them to be Aiding & Assisting us to Enter the House & Cellar
of the s.d Dan.l Malcom for the Reason Mentitioned in said
Warrant having first Made Oath before s.d Hutchinson
that we had Received Information that sundry Casks
Containing Wines, Brandy, or other Liquors were illegally
Imported & Landed in the Town of Boston & Concealed in the
Cellar of the House belonging to s.d Dan.l Malcom all which
will more fully Appear by s.d Warrant Reference thereto
being had About 3: O'clock P.M We Accompanied by the High
Sheriff to whom we Delivered s.d Warrant went to the House
of s.d Malcom where we Met s.d Benj.a Gridworth & when we got
there we found the Gate fastned so that we could not gain
Admittance without Force After we had been at s.d House

for Near half an hour; the S.d Malcom having been repeatedly & Loudly Called to by me the S.d Benj.a Hallowell as well as by others at our Request but not Appearing & finding that we Could not Possibly enter S.d House but by force & that Number of People were Collected at a small Distance from S.d House, we together w.th y.e S.d Sheriff went to Justice Todd at whom we found Sick; as he said Unable to come abroad which we Verily believe was True from whence we all went to Justice Pidot for his aid & Assistance who immediately went Among the People in order as he said to Persuade them to Move & not Obstruct us in our Duty then y.e S.d High Sheriff left us and as he said to go to Justice Ruddock, who after returning to us again without any further or other Assistance, We then being near said Malcoms House and surrounded by between 3 or 400 People and receiving repeated Intimations from several persons of Credit & Particular M.r Baker and Capt.n Wimble that if there should be any force offered to be used by us in breaking into said Malcoms house the Officers would be insulted and ill used, and it would be attended with fatal Consequences to them and that instantly on the Officers attempting to enter S.d House by force a Signal would be given which was to be by ringing the Bell of the old North as for Fire, whereupon the People would directly assemble and collect and prevent our doing our Duty; And by Means of which we should certainly run the Hazard of our lives, however we continued there till about half an hour after five P.M: in hopes of obtaining either further Assistance so as to safely discharge our duty, or that said Malcom would quietly suffer us to search his said Cellar, but in Vain, When we were also informed by Person's of reputation that it would be best

for

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for us to come off before Night, as it would be dangerous for us to be there after that Time, and if we persisted there would be greater Disturbances in the Town than was before, on which informing consulted with the said high Sheriff and finding it impossible to proceed but by force, We as well as the high Sheriff thought it most safe and adviseable to quit the House and Return, and accordingly we did so —

Will.m Sheaffe D. Coll.r
Benjamin Hallowell Comp.r

Q.r Bein[g] if you had proceeded in opening the house, you think that your lives would have been in danger —

Ans.r Yes certainly. —

Q.r Whether you think the Danger would have come from within the House or without? —

Answer. From both —

Q.r How came you to be of this opinion?

Answ.r From the information of diverse credible people who came to us for that purpose. — Will.m Sheaffe D: Coll.r —

Q.r Have you since been confirmed in the same opinion? —

Answ.r by W.m Hallowell Yes, I have from some of the same Person's who advised us at first. — Benjamin Hallowell jun.r

Sworn in Council Septem.r 25.th 1766 —

Jn.o Cotton D Secry

No 2 John Ruddock declareth and saith that yesterday about five a Clock W.m Sheriff Greenleaf came to his House and desired him to go with him to Capt.n Malcoms House as an Assistant in Person and told one he had a Warrant from the Chief Justice requiring me: I told him if he wanted a Warrant I was ready to give him one but did not think it was my duty as a Justice to be an Assistant in Person to a Sheriff and Custom house Officers, and would sooner resign my Commission

than Disgrace the Dignity of a Justice so much so then.
said the Governor desired me to Assist him as Capt.n of the
Battery to wch I Answd him I had Dismissed all my people
last Monday with an Intent to Enlist them a New and
part of their Enlistment was to Assist the Civil
Magistrate and had the Thing been Done I Would have
assisted him as Capt.n of the Battery with an Hundred &
fifty Men had he been Insulted but I saw No Mob nor
any People gathered together but heard that there was
a Number of People by Capt.n Malcoms that
gave them several Encouragements to
go home I also heard that there was a Number of people
at Richardsons the Informers House I threatned him
if they Could have got him &c

John Raddock

Boston Sept.r 25 1766

Sworn in Council this Sept.r 25 1766

Jn.o Cotton Jun.r Secry

John Tudor Testifieth that on the 24 of Sept.r 1766 Mr
Sheriff Greenleaf Capt.n Wallowell and Mr Sheaffe came
into my House about 12 Clock PM and told me that they were
going down to Capt.n Malcoms House on an Information
that they the said Wallowell & Sheaffe had Received of some
good.s being illegally Imported that were lodged in S.d Malcoms
House & as we were Consulting the Properest Method to take
Capt.n Wimble came into my House and said Gentlemen
I heard you was here & I came as a Friend to let you know
something how Matters Stood (or Words to that Effect) Respecting the
Affair at Capt.n Malcoms there is said Capt.n Wimble a
great Number of People gathered together in & about Capt.n
Malcoms House and supposed to Prevent any Officer from
his House on S.d Acco.t we thought it best to Seperate and see
or hear what we could and meet at some Place near

To

farther Consult in the affair Sheriff Greenleaf & myself went to Justice Ruddocks & discoursed with him on the Affair then Mr Greenleaf took one street and I another to see how Matters stood. I went towards Dr Malcoms House in my Way I Met Mr North & Barber who told me of a Number of People being Assembled at Dr Malcoms House & gave me pretty near such an Acco[t] as Capt[n] Wimble did as above w[ch] he understood amongst the People that if the Custom House Officers Came to force Open Capt[n] Malco.. House That the Old North Bell was to be set a Ringing as a Signal for the People to assemble and the said Barber said he hoped the Custom House Officers would not Come to force any Entry for if they did he fear'd the Consequence for he believed there would be Mischief done this brought me near where the People were assembled at the head of the Street near said Malcoms House there were 3 or 4 Companys in the Whole I Suppose near 300 I Went in Amongst them and Ask[d] some Questions they answ[d] me in a very Pleasant Manner and All of them whilst I Staid with them behaved very Quietly & some of them said very Pleasantly they Came to see how Affairs was Like to go &c &c I Left them in all Appearance in good Humour & Quiet & I soon Join[d] Sheriff Greenleaf. W[m] Sheaffe & Mr Minot & we Consulted together on the affair Upon y[e] Whole we thought it would be in Vain as Matters Stood to Attempt any thing farther at Present as the Evening was coming on. to all which we all agreed & I went home John Tudor

Sworn in Council Sept[r] 25 1766 Jno Cotton D Sec[y]

Capt.n Wm Nichols of Lawful Age testifies and says that in the Afternoon of yesterday the Sheriff desired him to speak to Capt.n Malcomb to desire he would Speak w.th the Sheriff w.ch he attempted to do but Could not get any answer whereupon he told the Sheriff that Capt.n Malcom would not be spoke with but the Sheriff talking of forcing the Door the Deponent Advised him not to doit that Capt.n Malcom was a Resolute Man not make such an Attempt for all he was worth that the Danger was from within the House not without the People Appearing to be Very Quiet

Sworn in Counc.l 25 Day Sept.r 1764

John Cotton
Sec.ry

Will.m Nickels

Capt.n Wm Rumble of Lawful Age testifies & says that on the 24th Instant in the Afternoon Returning from Rod: Isles Island he heard there was a disturbance at Capt.n Malcoms House, he went near the same and found it was occasioned by the Sheriffs Custom House Officers being there in Order to make a Seizure that after having had a little Conversation there, he went to the house of Justice Tudor & there told the Sheriff it was the Opinion of his friends it would be dangerous to enter Capt.n Malcoms House he being a Man of Resolution, being asked if he told the Sheriff the Bell would ring & then the Streets would be filled, he said he did & said that the Occasion of his so saying the Bell would ring was that the Informer might be there and ring the Bell himself in

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Order to make his Escape, but he did not give that reason to the Sheriff & upon the whole advised the Sheriff not to proceed in attempting to enter the house because of the Mischief which might ensue to Life &c While the Sheriff and the officers was there & the People was as Quiet as tho they were at Church

Sworn in Council 25 Sept^{br} 1761 Wm Wimble

Wm Collon Dep^{y} Sec^{y}

Peter Pelage

Peter Pelage Jr saith that on the 24th Instant

Number of People assembled together near Mr Daniel Malcoms House and on Enquiry was informed that the Custom House Officers was going to Seize a Quantity of Goods in the Possession of Mr Malcoms House and was told that the Custom House Officers were gone to Justice Tudors with the Sheriff and the Declarant Carried near Mr Malcoms until the Officers Returned during which time the People Assembled behaved with Order & decency & did not Imagine any Insult to the Officers would have happened from the People so Collected that he heard several Gentlemen speak to the Sheriff advising him to Moderation as he the Sheriff declared he would do his Duty as an Officer if Ordered or Desired by the Custom House Officers and the Declarant himself gave him the same Advice that the Sheriff ask'd him the Declarant if he would give his assistance if he desired it he answ^{d} he would but he would not Enter the House soon after this the Sheriff and Custom House Officers Retired When the People Expressed an Entire Satisfaction with the Sheriffs

Conduct

& said he behaved with the greatest firmness & much like a Gentleman and that he heard but does not know from whom that Upon Mr Malcoms House being attacked the Old North Bell was to Ring Nath Barber

Sworn in Council Sept 25 1766

Boston Sept 25 1766

John Baker of

Yesterday Afternoon he saw a Number of People together near Mr Mathers Meeting House He & Enquired of some of them the Reason of their Assembling they Informed him that upon hearing the Officers of the Customs were at Capt Malcoms House to Make a Seizure Near said Meeting House there Curiosity led them there as Spectators. The Deponent Accordingly Proceeded towards the said Wharffe in his Way thither he met with the Sheriff. Mr Hallowell & Mr Sheaffe had some Discourse with them in which he advised them not to Proceed any further for fear of Bad Consequences & said that if he was in their Circumstances he would not Run such a Risque Whereupon Mr Sheriff desired the Deponent to Speak to some People who had gathered around him & the Custom house Officers and Inform them that the s Officers would not Proceed any farther which he Accordingly did and then the People dispersed and he the Deponent further says that the

People

were very civil to the s[d] Officers and did not seem disposed
to prevent them from Executing their Office
Sworn in Council September 25 1766 John Baker

Stephen Greenleaf Esq[r] Sheriff of the County of Suffolk being
Ordered to Appear before his Excellency the Governor and his
Majesty's Council to give a full & Circumstantial Narrative
of all that Passed Yesterday (being the 24th Sept[r] 1766) which
Observation Relating to his Execution of
[illegible] instance to be given
Officer of his Majesty's Customs declares as follows
Viz[t] That Upon his Return from y[e] Country Yesterday
about ten o'clock in the forenoon he found a Written Seal
Message at his House in the following Words Viz[t]
The Collector & Comptroller Compl[t] to Stephen Greenleaf
Esq[r] Ask the favour to Speak with him at y[e] Custom
House this Morning at Eight o'clock. Sept[r] 24 1766 Am
the Declarant says that he accordingly went very
soon to the Custom House and was there told by Will[m]
Sheaffe Esq[r] Deputy Collector & Benj[a] Hallowell Esq[r] the
Comptroller that they having Rec[d] Information of
a Quantity of Goods being illegally Imported & Lodged
in the House of Capt[n] Daniel Malcom at y[e] North End
of the Town had been there that Morning attended by Mr
Endworth a Deputy Sheriff in Order to Seize the Same
but were by S[d] Malcom denied Admittance into one of
his Cellars where they Suspected the Goods were Concealed
the S[d] Malcom having as they Informed the declarant
armed himself with a Sword and a Pair of Pistols &
threatning immediate Death to any Person who
Should

attempt to force it the Sd Comptroller then shew'd a Writt of
Assistance Signd by one of the Clerkes of his Majestys superior
Court of Judicature for this Province and desd him to go
with him & the Sd Collector to aid and assist them in making
Proper Search for said Goods says that he Readily offered to
do his Duty and to attend them at any time they should fix
and that he would wait at y Court House for their further di-
rection he further says that about 12 Clock same day he was Call
before the Governor & Council & told by y

[illegible] Expected that [illegible] would assist me
Officer of the Customs Aid and Assist them in the Ex-
ecution of their Offices searching for the Aforementioned
Goods that if any opposition would Like to arise he was to
Apply himself to the Justices in that Neighbourhood and if
he that it Necessary he was to Raise the Posse Comitatus
to support them the Declarant further says that after he
with Drew from the Council Chamber the Sd Collector &
Comptroller desired him to come to the Custom House Immed-
iately after Dinner it being then near one O Clock says that
he went there Accordingly before three and Received from
them the aforementioned Writt of Assistance also another Writt
or Warrant for the same Purpose Signd that Day by Foster
Hutchinson Esq one of his Majestys Justices of the County
the Declarant further says that after sending a Message to
his said Deputy Mr Benj Eddy (being the only Deputy
in Town that Could attend him to follow him to the House of
the Sd Malcom he Proceeded with the Sd Officers of the Customs
and two of their Waiters to the Sd House and Observed as he App:
roached a Considerable Number of People Collected before the
Door and at the Corner of the Street that he found the front

Door

of the House and the Gate leading into the yard fastned the Whole House appearing to be Close Shut up that one of the Custom House Officers knock'd at the Door that this Declarant call'd for Captain Malcom but could Receive no answer that some of the bystanders said they believed he would not be spoke with that he then went through the Entry of the Adjoining House to the Back Yard hoping to find an Opportunity of Speaking with him there and Prevail on him to Open his Door that he found the Back Passage through it and the Back windows all Shut that he got one of his own neighbours to get upon a Stool to look over the Fence & Call Repeatedly for Capt.n Malcom but no answer being made the Declarant Returned to the Street and Observing the Number of the People to be increas'd he spoke to Capt.n Wm Nicholls whom he knew to be a particular Acquaintance of Capt.n Malcoms Requesting him to call Capt.n Malcom & if Possible to Prevail on him to Let the Declarant speak with him for that he did not Doubt but he should be able to satisfy him that Every thing had been Done w.ch lay in the People could Desire, says that Capt.n Nicholls went to the Gate afores.d & Call'd for Capt.n Malcom but Rec.d no Answer that he soon Returned to the Declarant who was at a Very Little Distance & told him that he believed that said Malcom would not be spoke with while the Officer Remained near the House but if they would Retreat to some Distance he thought he might Prevail On him to be seen by the Declarant that the Officers of the Customs being Inform.d of this Walk.d off to the End of the Street where a Considerable Number of People were Collected that after Remaining there some short Time said Nicholls came & Inform.d the Declarant that Capt.n Malcom would not be spoke with on any terms or

Words

to that Purpose and he Advis[d] the Declarant to make no
Attempt upon the House forth at as far as he Could Judge
of the Temper of the People a Resolution was Form[d] to
Prevent it's being forc[d] and that it Appear[d] to him to be
Absolutely Impossible for the Officer with all y[e] Assistance
they Could Procure to force an Entry that upon this the
Declarant Conferr[d] with the S[d] Collector & Comptroller
upon what Measures were best to be taken & thereupon
Agreed to Apply to the Justices mention[d]
for Assistance and accordingly they went together
to M[r] Justice Stoddard who was the Nearest that they
found him to all Appearance ill & Unable to Yield any
Personal Aid the Declarant then ask[d] him if he Could
not send for some Constable he Replied there were But 2
at that End of the Town & that he Question whether they
Could be found and if they Could be Apprehended it would
be of Little Service he then Beg[d] we would Excuse him as he
was too ill to give us any Assistance Say's that he with[d]
Collector & Comptroller went together from S[d] Stoddards
House to M[r] Justice Tudor to whom this Declarant shew[d]
the Writt of Assistance that S[d] Tudor very Readily Agreed to
go with them to M[r] Justice Ruddock Advise with him
that as they were going out they were met at the Door by
Capt[n] Wm Wimble who told them that hearing they were
there he had come out of Friendship to advise them to
Proceed no Further that he had been among the Populace
whose Numbers were Increasing fast that he was told that
they had form[d] their Plan that we should Certainly meet
with an Opposition w[ch] would Probably Cost us Our Lives
that he was Inform[d] that the Signal was to be Given as soon
as any of the Officer should Attempt the Door by the North

Bell

was to be set a Ringing and that the Streets would be immediately full of People the Declarant Notwithstanding this Information went with Judge Tudor to Mr Ruddocks while the Collector & Comptroller returned towards said Malcoms House through another Street that upon Meeting with Mr Ruddock this Declarant told him in the Presence of Mr Tudor what Business they came upon and also informed him that he was ordered by the Governor to call on him as well as the other Justices of the Peace before mentioned to give all Needful aid and Assistance [illegible] Excellency particularly Expected of him that he would not only act as a Magistrate but that as he was a Capt. of One of the Kings Batterys he should if Necessary muster his Company & Arm them to Assist the Declarant in carrying the Laws into Execution says that after some Conversation had Passed on the Subject Mr Ruddock declared that he always had been ready to do all in his power to support Government as well as to Preserve the Peace of the Town that he had form'd a Design of a New Enlistment of two Companys of Batterys Men upon a better footing then the former and in order to accomplish it had some short time before that time to Discharge the Old Company and that he had not then Authority to Command One Single Man that had it been otherwise he would have Immediately sent out his Clerk to Warn them to appear the Declarant then Desir'd he would go with him & Mr Tudor & try what they could do by their Presence to Support the Kings Officer and Preserve the Peace Mr Ruddock Replied that he was a Very Heavy Man and Unable to Walk far that if he went at all he must be Carried in his Chair

and

And that he told Mat Higgins could be of very little Service, adding that he much doubted of the Propriety of a Justice of the Peace being call'd upon to give any other aid to the Executive Officers than by granting a Warrant when applied for and which he was then ready to do if wanted, The Declarant further says that he then advised with Mr. Tudor what was next to be done, and 'twas concluded that the declarant should return back and join the Custom house Officers while the said Tudor should proceed thro another Street and raise the People, and endeavour to prevail on them to assist the Officers to do their duty, that in a short time said Tudor came to this declarant and told him and the Custom house Officers that he found that the People were determined to withstand them in every Attempt to force Capt. Malcom's house that he was told that said Malcom had a number of People in the house with him, who were resolved to defend it with their Lives, and that the numbers without were constantly increasing the declarant then advised with him whether it was best to endeavour to raise the Posse but He & many other respectable Inhabitants who appeared in the streets assured him that it would not only be in vain but highly imprudent, & in their Opinion would make the matter worse for by what they could learn the Scheme was laid to oppose them & the declarant well remembers that it was again said by some Person's in the Company, & he thinks by Mr. Tudor, but cant be positive as to the Person, that the North Bell was to be rung as a Signal to raise the People; and that it would be impossible for us to do any thing and probably we should not escape with our Lives, The Declarant further says that he then left the Officers of the Customs & went singly up to a great Number of People who were collected at the Head of the Street leading to Malcom's house, and expostulated with them sometime, that he was Civilly treated by them, but was assured that no admission into

Capt.

Capt: Malcom's house would be offered, except the Custom house Officers
would go before a Justice and make Oath who their Informer was, to de:
:clarant then informed them, as he had before desired Captain Nichols
to inform Mr: Malcom, that the Collector and Comptroller had both made
Oath before Mr: Justice Hutchinson that they had received such Informa:
:tion as the Warrant set forth, & that he did not apprehend that the
Laws oblidged them to tell who their Informer was; a reply was then
[illegible], but by whom the declarant does not know, That
[illegible]
before they should go into the House, the declarant then informs them
that if the Custom house Officers should think proper to force the House
& should be opposed, they knew it was his Duty to command their assis:
:tance, and he hoped that no man there would refuse it, to which the
general voice was, that they hoped that no body would hurt him, they
knew he was oblidged to do what he did, but they believed that he
would have no Assistance except the Informer was discovered or delivered
up, the declarant remembers to have heard one voice from behind him
say Aye we'll assist you, but by the manner of pronunciation & tone of
voice he took it to be Ironical & either by way of Ridicule or threatning
The declarant says that it appearing to him that the People were deter:
:mined and that any further expostulations would be fruitless, return
to the Officers (who were standing at a little distance) and observed to
them that it grew late and Night would soon come on, that the Streets
were continually filling with People that they must be sensible of the
difficulty of the Affair they were upon, and that the Warrant would
not justify a forcible Entrance into any dwelling house after sun set
that he could expect no Assistance from the People who were got together
& that it was too late to return up into Town to endeavour to get Assis:
:tance there but yet if they thought proper to proceed he was ready to
stand

Stand by them and give all the Assistance in his Power that if in attempting to enter the House any Opposition should be made he should immediately Command the Kings Peace to be observed, and if there appeared necessity for it, he should also command in his Majesty's Name all the People who were assembled to assist them, that this was all he could do, except he found it necessary to read the Proclamation against Riots; the declarant further says that the Officers of the Customs then conversed together & with some reputable by-stan-

time would not only be in vain but might probably occasion such Confusion & disorder in the Town that Night, as might be attended with most Terrible Consequences in which Opinion he himself joined; he further says that the said Collector & Comptroller then determined in order to quiet the Minds of the Populace & preserve the Peace of the Town to proceed no further, but to return home immediately, that the People being convinced that the Affair was over for the present might disperse before Night came on, and this declarant returned with them to the Province House to inform the Governour of what had passed. —

Sworn in Council Oct: 1st: 1766 — S Greenleaff

Jno: Cotton Secty

The foregoing Pages contain true Copies from a Copy which were attested by John Cotton D. Secretary

Attt: William Cooper Town Clerk

20. Downe, Samuel. *Sept.* 26, 1766. Letter to Dennis De Berdt. Private business. ff. (2). (Imperfect — torn.)

MSS: HOUGHTON LIBRARY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Sir.

Boston. Sept. 26th 1766

I yesterday received your favour of 29th July, wherein you mention your perusing the papers in Mr. Jackson's possession as also Mr. Jackson's Acquainting you with the difficultys which prevented his laying the [illegible] our Affairs before the Board, [illegible] removal of [illegible] and [illegible] glad as soon as [illegible] society is [illegible], that proper Application [illegible] be made and that you would forward our Affairs in order to get a Confirmation — we return you our thanks for the care you have already taken & Beg the Continuance of your favours and that by all opportunity, you would advise us of your proceedings. ——

I am Sr your humble Servant

Sam: Downe

To Mr. Dennys De Berdt

(27)

Boston Sept.r 24.th 1766

I William Mackay of Lawful Age Testifieth and sayeth that on the 24.th of Sept.r in the Morning I saw Mr. Sheaffe the Deputy Collector going into my Gate, on which I went to the Gate and called to him, who was then knocking in my Entry, then said Sheaffe told me he had an information that there was Run Goods in Captain Daniel Malcom's Cellar, and he came to me to get the Key also told me to give him the Key immediately for there was no time to be lost as the other Custom house Officers was at said Malcom's house waiting for the Key. I told him I thought it was very Extraordinary Proceedings to Search private Dwel: ling houses and did not think that he was the first Occasion of it, he demanded the Key again and I told him I did not know where the Key was, but would go with him to Captain Malcom's, accor: dingly we went and when we came near the House found it was beset by several Custom: house Officers and Benjamin Cudworth Deputy Sheriff, and when I came into said House I saw Mr. Hallowell and Captain Malcom in the Parlour talking (as ap: peared to me) very pleasantly, on which Mr. Hallowell asked for the Key. I told him I had it not, and I also told said Malcom it appeared to be Warr Times and asked him if he knew that his house was beset by the whole Posse of the Custom house Officers & Mr. Cudworth the Deputy Sheriff, on which Captain Malcom was angry and told Mr. Hallowell that he had nothing to fear nor nothing to loose and that he had shewed him Cellars and places enough to satisfy any Custom house Officers in England Scotland or Ireland, even any Officer on the Continent except himself, that he always looked on Mr. Hallowell to be a Gentleman but was sorry to tell him he had occasion to alter his his opinion on which Mr. Hallowell threatened to breake open the Cellar Door, then Captain Malcom swore the first man that Offered to breake Lock or Door of his without Legall or Lawfull Authority (and he to be satisfied of that Authority) that minute he should go to Eternity and took down

a.

A Pair of large Pistols & a Sword, — altho the Pistols were not Load:ed nor had any Flints in them, then Mr. Hallowell called me a side and begid I would advise Malcom to open the doors and if there was any thing there that he would endeavour to make it as easy as possible and that for Race he would give up his part altho I did not believe him neither did I tell Capt. Malcom of it at that Time I said that I thought it was very extraordinary proceedings to break open private Dwellings, that I always understood a Mans house was his Castle and that it could not be broke open unless for Murder, Treason, or Theft, and Malcom was determind to make a Stand and to know whether they had Authority to break open or not that if there was any thing in the Cellar they must break every Lock & Door till they come at it, and then people would know what foundation they stood on. That Mr. Hallowell and Capt. Malcom had very high threatning Words & Mr. Hallowell threatned Malcom if he resisted he would be as bad as Lindergast at New York. That Mrs. Malcom was very much frightned and I was afraid she would go into fits as her Colour entirely left her face and she looked as pale as death with the tears running down her Cheek's like Streams she crying and screaming and the Children almost frightned out of their senses some run one way and some another and the house all in an uproar looked terrifying and I endeavourd to pacefy her telling her they could do her no harm meaning the Officers then Mr. Cudworth beckoned to me and I went out to him in the Yard and he told me not to make ourselves uneasy for he had no authority to break any place open on which I told Captain Malcom what Cudworth said. Further I believe Mr. Hallowell misunderstood Captain Malcom when said Mr. Hallowell say's that said Malcom told him if he persisted in breaking open dwelling houses he would be served as bad as the Mob served him before on Account of the Stamp Act, but Malcome said to said Hallowell that he was going to serve Malcom the same as Hallowells house

Was served by the Mobb, that is if he broke open his Locks & Doors,
and that I dont remember that Ever Malcom said he cold raise
any Assistance or wanted any except him self in the whole Course of
the Dispute which lasted above an hour and a half, that Malcom
often told Mr. Hallowell that if he searched every Part of his house &
Cellar he would not loose one farthing and that he had nothing of
that kind to lose (meaning Runn Goods) which I know was true
and Sales declare there was no goods of mine in his Cellar of that
kind (viz.t Runn Goods, That after staying there a long time near
two hours Mr. Hallowell said they would go and Consult further
on the affair, and accordingly they all went away, & Captain Malcom
& Sevent up in Thing street where we had some discourse with Mr.
Hallowell and Mr. Sheaffe on the same, when they advised us to open
the doors and it would be better for us, that Mr. Hallowell told me that
this affair would be of bad Consequence to the Town and Province, that
they must have a Regiment of Soldiers here to Assist them in doing
their duty, I told him if Soldiers were sent for it would be his fault &
not ours as we wanted none, That in the afternoon of the same
day Captain Malcom had adorsed with me and Mr. Pigeon and
some more of his friends how he should behave when the Officers came
the second Time the result was that he should shut up his house
as fast as Possible and have two or three friends as Witnesses in case
any body should break open his Gate or Doors and that he would
prosecute them at the Civil Law, Accordingly we heard the
Officers were coming, then all was shut fast Window Shutters &c.
that Mr. John Pigeon again asked Captn. Malcom how he intended
to behave in case any Officers should break into his house, he an-
swered I have no notion of killing any body and desired us to bear
Witness in case the house was broke open that there were no
fire Arms prepared nor any sign of any oppasition in's house
that I looked by the Window Shutters several all times and saw Mr.
Sheriff Greenleaf come up to the Gate and lift the Leatch, then turned

and talked to the People that was in the Street, which appeared to be about forty or fifty who seemed to be standing in Different parties and seemed very quiet and looked with Melancholly Countenances, Sometime afterwards we heard the officers were all gone off then it began to grow dark and then Capt.ⁿ Malcom with our advice gave the people [illegible] all Buckets of Wine and desired Capt.ⁿ Jarvis to divide it amongst them which he did mixing it with Water, and when they had drank the Wine they hallowed out "Good Night to you Gentlem.ⁿ we thank you —" and accordingly they all dispersed Except a few Gentlemen that spent the Evening at Captain Malcom's — And further that there was no man in said Malcom's house when they came the second time but.ᵈ Mr. Malcom Mr. John Pigeon and Captain Enoch Bust and myself

Wm Mackay

Suffolk ss Boston October 20.ᵗʰ 1766

The above named William Mackay personally appearing made Solemn Oath, that the aforewritten declaration by him subscribed is in all respects true; —

before me Edm.ᵈ Quincy Just. Pacis.

Boston Septem.ʳ 24.ᵗʰ 1766 —

Benjamin Goodwin of lawful Age Testifies and says That on the 24.ᵗʰ Septem.ʳ 1766, I went to Captain Daniel Malcoms house about three o'Clock in the afternoon he told me the Custom house Officers had been to search his house, and he had not any thing in his house that was liable not to the Value of one sixpence but he was determind to know if the Officers had any Right to break open his house or not and that if they did without legal Authority as he looked upon his house to be his Castle he should shoot the first Man that broke open his door; upon this some Person they were coming again and was

Not farr off, he said Ill shatt ony Doors and se who'd brak them
open, if any person has a greater right to this house than I then
they must take it from me, then I went out and he Shut the Gate
and bolt't up his doors, soon after the Officers came near the House
Captain Malcom Shut up the Window Shutters and I dont think
saw any of them the whole time they were there I was there dur-
:ing the whole Time the Officers stay'd and never saw them by
his Gate nor offer to break open any door, after they'd been there
some time people that was passing by about their business, see
:ing the Officers in the Street ask't what the matter was and stood
and talk't 5 or 6 or so, and I never saw people that was going to
a Funeral behave more Solemn and Concernd than they did
not the least noise nor disturbance no more than if Mr. Whitefield
had been preaching, after some Time the School was done, which
was in sight of Captain Malcom's house, the Boy's came
running along and they got together enquiring what the matter
was, the Officers were away and came again, the high Sheriff ask't
Capt: Cluston if he'd Assist him, he said Yes if he'd bring the inform-
:mer and let him come and assist too, for that was the way in the
old Countrys then soon after the high Sheriff ask't me If I'd assist
him I told him I had a very good regard for him and would do any
thing to serve him, but should not care to go when the first Attempt
was made, he ask't me why. I told him I knew Captain Malcom
was a very resolute man and more especially when he thought him
:self in the right Cause, and I made no Doubt but if any Person went
to break open his Doors without first shewing him Legall Authori-
:ty that he'd fire upon them and it was a hundred to one but some
body would be killd in the Attempt but after they secured Capt: Malcom
I offerd him any Assistance I could, Mr. Sheriff said he did not re-
:gard that for he could dye but one and it was equal to him which
way he dyd, and if he was sure they would fire off Ten Pistolls right
at his Breast, if he was in the execution of his Office he'd do his duty,

and

And the Person that kill'd him would be hanged, the people that stood by said Mr: Greenleaf we will all Assist you, ah: said he that looks likely when you say you'd not goe near the house, but says Mr: Sheriff my advice is to the Officers to goe off but if they will use Violence and force the Doors I must assist them and command your Assistance, then I told him I made no Scruple but every Person there was ready to Assist him for I see no people here but Spectators and I dont Suppose there was above twenty or twenty five men then besides the Officers and about as many School Boys Mr: Greenleaf talk'd with Mr: Hallowell a few minutes and went off and they all went away, and in the whole transaction I never saw the least disturbance and in the Evening the Boys made a talk about the informer and said it was one Richardson and that they knew where he lived and they'd goe and give him three Cheers for the great prize he'd got but never heard Captain Malcom ask one person to Assist or to stand by him or even intimate that he wanted any body there only he wanted to know if they had a right to break open his Doors, for the Scripture saith When a Stronger than he Enters his house they must take away his Goods, and I cant help myself, but if they force my doors Contrary to Law I'll prosecute at the Civil Law &c: —

Benjamin Goodwin —

Suffolk ss. Boston October 25th 1766 —

The above named Benjamin Goodwin, personally appearing made Solemn Oath, that the Declaration foregoing by him Subscribed, is in all respects true, —

before me Edm: Quincy Jus: Pacis

Boston Sept: 24th 1766 —

Enoch Rust Testifyeth and sayeth That on the 24th Sept: — 1766 As I was going to my Store I Stop't at Capt: Daniel Malcoms

House who seemed very glad to see me & after a small Ceremony he began to acquaint me that the Custom house Officers had been there, and I told him that they had an information that he had Wine or Brandy that was not Legally imported, which he told me very much Surprized him, but he was ready to satisfy them to the Contrary by Shewing them all his Apartm.ts and accordingly he did, and told me that did not satisfy them, but they insisted on see: ing the inside of a Cellar he had Lett, and told them he had let it and that therefore he could not open it, He told me they positively insisted on its being opend and that he the said Malcom insisted it should not be broke open without shewing him a Legal Autho: rity for so doing. — While he was telling me the above Transactions there were several all Gentlemen came in and just as he had made an end, somebody came to the door and told him that the Officers were coming again, Captain Malcom ordered his Gate & Doors to be bolted for he wanted none of their Company as they had treated him very roughly in the fore part of the day and that he was determin'd they should not come into his House without shewing him a Legall Authority for so doing, I spent the afternoon with Capt.n Malcom M.r John Pigeon & M.r William Mackay and I never saw Capt.n Malcom put himself into any posture of defence either with Sword Gun or Pistol or any Weapon of War whatsoever, I further Certify That Capt.n Malcom behavid all the afternoon with a good deal of moderation and Calmness, and I heard him bid his Wife to make herself easy for there would no hurt be done, I further Certify that I never heard any body call to Captain Malcom to open his Gate or Doors that afternoon and I was with him from about two till between six and seven, and I heard said Malcom say several Time. let them break open if they please and if they do I will Cry them out by Law if they do any thing Illegal. It is my Opinion that had the Officers shewn Captain Malcom proper Authority he would have opend his Door's or had they broke his House Open

There would not have been a hair of their heads hurted by him or any body in the house; there were a number of People in the Street but mostly Boy's as far as I could judge which I know nothing of and I believe Captain Malcom knew as Little of them, The people in the Street appeared to be in good order and Sober and I do believe not more than fifty persons as I looked out of the Windows one or twice after Night the Street appeared to be pretty full and Captain Malcom Consulted with us whether he had not better give the people a few Buckets of Wine and we agreed to it and said Malcom ordered them a few Buckets and they went off entirely. And further the Deponent saith not.

Enock Bust.

Suffolk ss. Boston October 20th. 1766

The abovenamed Enock Bust personally appearing, made Solemn Oath, that the aforewritten Declaration by him subscribed is in all respects true,

before me Edm.d Quincy Jun.r Just.

Moses Tyler of Lawful Age Testifies & Says that on the 24th of September last past as he was passing by by Mr. Mathers Meeting house he saw a Number of People Assembled, and heard that the Custom: house Officers were going to make a Seizure in Captain Daniel Malcoms house, and while he tarried there the People behaved with good Order and and Decency, but he did not know of any Contriband Goods being in Mr. Malcom's house, and I never heard that said Malcom desired any person's to come to his house by way of safe guard or to hinder the Of: ficers from Searching for any Supposed Rum Goods.

Edward Jarvis of Lawful Age Testifies & says That on the 24th of Sept. last as he was passing by Mr. Mathers Meeting House and saw a Number of People collected together and was told that the Cus: tom house Officers were going to make a Seizure of Goods in Captain Daniel Malcom's house, that while he was there the people assembled behaved with decency and good order and without the least appearance of a Riott, nor did I ever hear said Malcom ask any person, nor never heard any Person say that he asked any by way of guarding him or hindering the the Officers to search for the Supposed rumm Goods

Edward Jarvis

John Ballard of Lawful Age Testifies & says That on the 24th: of Septem: last passing by Captain Daniel Malcoms house he saw a small number of People among which were several of the sailors be: longing to the Custom house upon which he asked the reason of their assem: bling and for Answer was told, the Custom house Officers were coming to break into Captain Malcom's house to Search for Rumm Goods, upon which I tarried in order to see what was done and in a short time after

The Sheriffe & Mr Sheaffe came to Captain Malcoms Gate and found it fast, and they walked to and from said Gate till near Sun Down during the time I was there, the people assembled behaved with decency and good Order and had not the least appearance of a Riott, I never heard that the said Malcom desired any persons to come to his house by way of guarding it or hindering the Officers to search for supposid Runn Goods

John Bullard

John Machett of Lawful age Testifies and says that hearing the Custom house Officers and a number of people were collected near Mr Mathers Meeting house he went to see what they were doing, and upon enquiring he was told they were going to make a Seizure of Contraband Goods in Capt. Malcoms house, While he was there the People behaved with decency and good order and offered no insult to said Custom house Officers nor to Sheriff Greenleaf nor did he hear of Captain Malcoms offering Violence to any person, nor did Captain Malcom invite said Deponent to come there nor did he invite any other person to this Deponents knowledge Captain Malcoms Gate was shut and to the best of my knowledge the Sherriff nor said Custom house Officers did not see said Capt. Malcom that afternoon being the 24th of Septem. last past

Jn.o Machett

Caleb Hopkins of Lawful Age Testifieth & sayeth That on the 24th of Sept. last about 3 oClock Post Meridiem as I was coming up from my Vessell to my house I saw some People standing at y.e Rev.d Mr Mathers Meeting house and coming up to them I saw the high Sheriff attended with all the Custom house Officers and Tide waiters with about 20 or 30 people who were standing about the high Sherriff and Mr Hallowell, upon enquiring I was told that they were going to break open the house of Captain Daniel Malcom upon

Suspicion

Suspicion of Contraband goods being there. I then past on and meeting some Gentlemen asked them if they would go into my house with me which they accordingly did I then enquired again what was the matter seeing so many of the Officers had gathered themselves together in such an unusual manner and after setting for a small time I had a mind to see what they intended to do with the house, & seeing a number of Gentlemen Stopping out of Curiosity to see such a thing as the breaking open a mans house which thing was not common in this Country and I also had the same Curiosity and made one of the Spectators we had a good deal of laughter and merriment amongst ourselves on the Occasion, while I stood looking on with the rest of the Gentlemen the School broke up when a number of boys coming out of School made some show of People but not the least noise or disturbance or anything that tended that way but every one in my Opinion expected to see something that was new but upon Mr. Bakers saying that the Officers were gone off with their Company there were not many left in the Street but some Gentlemen that was Spectators with myself I then went and knocked at Captain Malcom's Gate when he came and opened it and on coming into the Room I saw Mr. Pigon Mr. Mackay & Captain Prust setting smoaking their Pipes in a merry humour, I sat with them and we had a little laughing upon the Occasion, and I heard him Captain Malcom say that if they had broke his house open that he was determined to prosecute them to the utmost of the Law, but as to any resistance against the Officers there was none offered nor did I hear of any to be offered by Captain Malcom or any Body Else, nor did I hear that Captain Malcom ever desired any persons to assist him or to come to make any stand or Resistance against the Officers, nor did I see any Arms of Defence, and I do really believe if they had broke open the house that no hurt would have been done them by any Person's either in Capt.n Malcom's house or in the Street

Caleb Hopkins

Thomas Kimble of lawful Age Deposeth & sayeth that as I was going home to my house I saw a Number of People about Capt: Malcoms house and I asked what was the matter they told me they did not know and as I was going into my house I Met Mr: Greenleaf he asked me If I could not get to Capt.n Malcom's I told him there was no way that I could get to him the people were all Civil and quiet and not the least appearance of any disturbance whatsoever Captain Malcom never asked Me to assist him in any thing at all in regard to making any resistance against the Officers breaking open his house nor did I ever hear he asked any Person as I live next door to him the said Malcom

Thomas Kimble

I Paul Revere of Lawful age Testifieth & sayeth That as I the Subscriber on Wednesday the 24th Sept.r last between three & four O'Clock Post Miridiem was going to the North Part of the Town I saw a number of Men I believe about fifty standing near the Rev.d Mr: Mathers Meeting house and in the Lane leading to the North Grammar School I went up to some of them & asked why they were standing there they told me that they understood that the Custom house Officers were a going to break open Captain Malcoms house to search for some Casks of Wine that had been run, I stopped some time I believe above an hour and asked where the Officers were they told one they were gone to get Assistance from some Justices of the Peace, soon after Capt: Benjamin Hallowell came I thought he looked very angry a number of Gentlemen gathered round him soon after Mr: Tudor came & then Mr: Sheriff Greenleaf I saw a number of People gather round him but I did not hear any of their discourse only Mr: Greenleaf asked them if they would assist him in the discharge of his Office I think I heard Mr: Benjamin Goodwin say he would assist him out of doors but would not go into Captain Malcom's house while I was there I did not see any Officers go near Captain Malcoms

house

House if they had they might have spoken to Captain Malcom for as I passed by Captain Malcoms house agoing down the Lane to Mr. Gardiner's I saw Captain Malcom look thro the Windows, I am certain the People that were gathered there had not any Intent to hinder the Officers in the discharge of their Duty but would have protected them all that lay in their power, I did not hear that the old north Bell was to ring, nor that Captain Malcom had encouraged any Person to come to his Assistance and while I tarried there the people behaved with Decency and good order —

Paul Revere. —

We the Subscribers Samuel Harris & Samuel Aves both of Boston of Lawful Age declare that on the 26th: of Sept.r 1766. hearing that a number of People with the Custom house Officers were about Captain Daniel Malcom's house we went there where we saw a number of People of all ranks but all peaceable and quiet and nothing riotous or tumultuous among them, and about eight in the Evening they all drew off peaceable & Quiet as above, the above we're willing we can attest —

Sam.l Harris

Sam.l Aves —

Benjamin Hallowell of Lawful Age Testifieth & sayeth that on the 26th: day of Septem.r 1766. as he was going from his house to Mr. Hancocks Wharff between 3 and four O'Clock Post Meridiem just as he came to the Corner of the Rev.d Mr. Mathers Meeting house he saw the high Sheriff the Collector Comperoller and Several other Custom house Officers coming down middle Street and by what he could gather were going to Capt.n Daniel Malcom's upon which he stopped to see what they were after and as there were Several Persons passing & re-passing seeing the Officers at Captain Malcom's Gate they stopped to inquire the reason of their coming thair and it was said by some that they had Information of some Goods being in said Malcoms house

House, which they were after I then saw the high Sheriff knock at the Gate and after some tarry he with the rest of the Officers came away and went down towards Mr. Hancocks Wharf and after some time they came back again, but no body appeard and then they went away and I think they came the third time but as no body appeard they went homeward I tarried till they went away and as to the Persons that were in the Street they stood & looked on and behaved in a very decent & orderly manner, and I never heard any Person Speak or Act in an unbecoming manner from begining to ending and that I never heard Captain Malcom or any person in his name desire any person to come to said Malcoms house in order to be a safe guard or Assistance to him but on the contrary coming by in the Evening I went into said Malcoms house and told him that there were a number of Men and Boys at the Gate and I would have him go out to desire them to go off upon which he thought the best expedient to get them off was to give them a Gale full or two of Wine and after that was done they dispersed and no more appeared — Benj: Hallowell

Boston Sept. 24th 1766.

I John Sigeon of Lawful Age do Testify & declare that this day about two oClock I called at Captain Daniel Malcoms house being led to make this Visit in consequence of a report I had heard about an hour before that the Custom house Officers had been to said Malcom's house on some Business and that some very warm Words had ensued between said Malcom and Benjamin Hallowell Esq. Comptroller and hearing the story only from common Report which I am sensible frequently is far from being Exact induced me to go to Capt. Malcom's and enquire the truth of the Story, on which he told me that the Custom house Officers and a deputy Sheriff had been there to search his dwelling house for some Effects Illegally imported, and that he readily shewed them all the Appartments and outbuildings that were in his own possession and that he had assured the officers that he really had no Goods in his Possession but what were legally imported and Duties paid on them — said

Said Malcom then said — and what I said M.r Pigon is actually true for I have none nor have I had any since the house was mine on that I said — I observe Captain Malcom that you make a distinction in your discourse and said you shewed all the House that was in your possession, pray do you not possess the whole house? you have no Tenant have you? he told me that Captain Mackay having some Lumbering Goods and I think he named them as blocks junk & old Cordage had occasion for more room than his own house afforded, & desired him said Malcom to let him his Cellar to put them in, and that he did let one of his Cellars to said Mackay a month or two ago, I then asked Captain Mackay Whether he had not some Goods or Effects that was his property in s.d Cellar not legally imported he told me he had none, I then asked Capt.n Malcom how it came that as he nor Mackay neither had Effects that is Seizable in that Cellar that he did not gratify the Officers, he said that they refused bringing the Informer which he thinks the Law requires & also that Captain Hallowell used him with great Rudeness which had angred him [redacted] that although he thought it Cruel that the Private Recesses of his house should be Lyable to be searched in every trifling information be it true or false he would risque his Life rather than submit to it unless the law actually allowed it, and every Step the Law required was regularly pursued ye that he was not such a Mad Man as to desire to oppose the Laws of the Government and therefore desired me to stay a few hours as he thought it not unlikely that he should be paid another visit, he also desired Capt.n William Mackay and Capt.n Enoch Rust to stay & be Witness to his Behaviour, accordingly we there stayed at his house and were the only Persons there except said Malcoms Family, Captain Malcom then said that he could not think the Law allowed a private dwelling house to be forced open, and that he was sure it was not known to be so but was generally thought that every one's dwelling House was sacred from [redacted] Insults or breakings open and he was determined to put it to a tryall and if the Law allowed it that then his house should be forced from

Step

Step to Step according to the forms prescribed by the Law and that if they took any Measures the Law would not bear them out in he was determind to prosecute them to the utmost severity of the Law, and begid the favour of us three to stay as long as we could for Witnesses of the whole Transaction, on that said Malcom orders the Gate to be bolted & the doors of the House to be locked and bolted and the Window Shutters shutt too, I asked said Malcom then how he would behave if the Officers did break in, he said he did not intend to kill or even abuse them, but that if they proceeded wrong he would trounce them at Law, I further declare that during that afternoon I did not see any fire Arms prepared or any preparations whatsoever to oppose the Officers, neither did I hear said Malcom desire any Person to come to his house as a safe guard but only us three as above for Witnesses, said Malcom in the afternoon was applyd to for Wine to give a Number of People Assembled in the Street he declined it as he said it might possibly be understood to be done to influence [illegible] might them disorderly however after Sun down and the Officers retired and said Malcom being again applyd to for some drink he was advised to let them have some and he gave them some Wine and desired them to retire quietly to their Places of Abode

John Pigeon

Benjamin Burt of Lawful Age doth Testify & say that on the 21st Sept. last hearing the Custom house Officers were gone to Captain Daniel Malcoms in search of Goods said to be Concealed in his house, went that way where he saw a Number of People Assembled who all behaved very Orderly in the Evening went to said Malcoms house where he found a number of Gentlemen visiting with whom he carried about an hour never heard of any Opposition being made the Custom house Officers nor of Captain

Malcom's getting any body to his Assistance

Benjn: Burt

Suffolk ss. Boston October 20th: 1766

The several Deponents who have respectively subscribed the Eleven forewritten Declarations Viz: Edward Jarvis, John Ballard, John Machett, Caleb Hopkins, Thomas Thimble, Paul Revere, Samuel Harris, Samuel Does, Benjamin Harrod, John Pigeon, & Benjamin Burt: All and every of them, personally appearing, made Solemn Oath, that the Contents of their several Depositions are in all respects true.

before me Edm: Quincy, Just: Pacis

affidavits taken
in
1766 –
at Boston
touching certain contraband
articles
supposed to be
in possession of one
Malcolm.

Boston
Papers

very Dear Sir 1766. Octo 9

...ion of founding an Academy, for the Liberal Education of youth free
from the temptations too Common in the Colleges: In the County of Hampshire,
has for Many years past been laboring: Sometimes we seemed to have a prospect
of Carrying it into Execution: and then unexpected obstructions would fall in our
way: our Expectations were greatly strengthened, when we perceived you had
received it in a favorable light: but then the opposition you met with damped
our hopes: but by a paragraph in your Letter to Mr Smith, which She has
been pleased to favor us with, Informing that Lord Dartmouth views it in a
favorable light, and that you have delivered our petition to the Clerk of y
Council revives our despending hopes: we hope God will in his own time
fulfill the good design, which we trust he has put into the heart of so many
pious & charitably disposed persons: we trust it is a design tending to promote
the Interest of our Dear Redeemer: and that the blessing of Multitudes will be
upon well to the same will Come upon the promoters of it. we add our pray ers
for your endeavours for the desired success. We doubt not your ability, and good
disposition to do every thing needfull: and we desire to wait upon Divine
providence for the Event; but if all our Endeavors finally prove abortive, we
shall draw our selves in this part of the Country under Most unhappy circum
stances with regard to the Education of youth: We still keep our Little
Academy under two good preceptors; and the youth behave themselves Soberly
and make good proficiency in Learning: We retain a grateful Sense of our
obligations to you & Mrs Smith for all your Endeavours to promote that,
which we have So Much at heart. and we wish you May have the honor
of obtaining our desired Charter: As we are assured you Love the kingdome
of our Lord Jesus christ, we would Inform you, That God has been pleased of late
to visit Several of our Congregations in this County with the effusions of his holy
Spirit; which we hope is a happy token for good to his people in this Lande
we ask your prayers that God would Cause a more General pouring out of his
Spirit upon all our Congregations: We Congratulate your Safety in Securing to
us our priviledges: We pray God abundantly to reward you with prosperity for
all your Zeal & Labors for this province & North America in General, &
with a Crown of righteousness in the world to Come
We are Sir your Most Obedient & very
Humble Servants

Hatfield octob. 9. 1766

Dennys De Berdt Esqr

Joseph Ashley
Jonathan Ashley
Timo Woodbridge

1766. Oct. 16–20

Whereas I the Subscriber have sworn before his excellency the governor in council, that I heard the north bell was to ring when captain Malcoms house should be attacked by the custom house officers, and whereas Justice Tudor, has sworn before the same authority that I thus informed him and that I further added that it was to be a signal to assemble the people. I do declare that I do not believe any such thing was ever designd, or remember ever saying any thing to said Tudor about ringing the bell, and believe said Tudor is mistaken in regard to his informant, I heard from some transient person a report that the bell was to be rung, but gave no credit to it — And as the scholars were about that time dismissed from the Latin School in that neighbourhood I look it for granted the report was raised by them; for from the appearance and behavior of the people assembled who were worth gentlemen and good sort of people, there was not the least appear of disorder, much less opposition to any legal authority — to the best of my Judgement the number of people assembled did not exceed one hundred, and their behavior for decency and good order exceeded any I ever saw —

Boston October 16. 1766 —

Nath.ᵉ Barber —

Suffolk ss: Boston October 20th. 1766

The above named Mr. Nathaniel Barber personally appearing made solemn oath, that the foregoing declaration by him signed, was in all respects true

before me Edmund Quincy Just. peace

William Nickels of lawful age declares and says — that when he advised the Sheriff not to enter captain Malcoms house forceably (as appears by his deposition taken before the Governor and council) It was his own opinion and he apprehended it to be captain Malcoms also that said Sheriff had no lawful authority so to do, and that when he said that captain Malcom was a resolute man, and that there would be danger from within the house; he only meant that captain Malcom would resist to violence, an unlawful entry into his house; but that he believes he captain Malcom would not have made the least opposition to lawful authority: and that he explained himself in this manner before the governor & council and further he declares that the people appeared so quiet & peaceable, that he did not apprehend or believe that any person or persons had or did design to make the least disturbance —

William Nickels

Suffolk ss: Boston October 28. 1766

The above named William Nickels, personally appearing made solemn oath that the contents of the foregoing written declaration by him subscribed is in all respects true

before me Edmund Quincy Just. pacis

William Wimble testifys and says that when he told the sheriff as set forth in his deposition before the governor and council, that the bell would ring and then the streets would be filled, he meant and now explains it that it was the opinion of the people that the informer had hid himself in the old north meeting house and that he would ring the bell in order to make his escape in the crowd which would be collected thereby, that he had no apprehension that any other person would ring the bell or take any other method to raise a collection of people to oppose the custom house officers, every body appearing to him to be very quiet and peaceably disposed

W. Wimble

Suffolk ss. Boston October 17.. 1766

Captain William Wimble made oath to the truth of the above deposition by him subscribed

before me Joshua Winslow Just. peace

The foregoing Pages contain true Copies from the Original Depositions —

Attt. William Cooper Town Clerk

1766 Oct. 21

All left me and my house with Coll. William Mackay who had been present almost the whole time, and some time after about 12. a Clock of the same day. I went on change where said Mr. Hallowell came up to speak with me, and he the said Hallowell and said Shaff told me they wanted me to come and open my doors to them and that if there was any thing there they would not do me any harm upon which I told them if they had a right to break open my house they might, but if they permitted in breaking open my house I would take all legal methods to have my self righted and told them I had not any thing in their power and that they might do what they could but that they should never come into my house without they should by breaking open my house, about two a Clock in the afternoon I come home and a few gentlemen came to see me in my distress from regard to me and my family who staid with me and after Dinner I secured my gate and all my doors and windows on finding the officers were coming down with the high Sheriff - There were in the house with me at that time Mr. Pigeon Mr. Mackay and Mr. Rust with my self and family indeed to see so many people round my house I did not know what would insue and I knew if I opened my gate I should have my house almost destroyed so accordingly I advised with these gentlemen and we all agreed to sit still in the house and if they broke it open to take notice and witness the same and pursue them according to law, we had prepared no arms nor any defence whatsoever for indeed I had enough to do to keep my wife and family quiet. I heard that Mr. High Sheriff

Came to my gate but heard no person call me except William
Nichols but as there was a great many people in the street and I
closely employd in keeping my family easy I did not think proper
to open my gate or to speak to any person or I heard Mr. Hallowell
at that time came not nearer than Mr. Walkers meeting house
which is near one hundred yards distance from my house [illegible] after
I saw down the people increased in the street and then I advised with
the gentlemen within whether I had not better give the people a
few buckets of wine and speak to them to go home and do me no
harm for indeed I had nothing to leave in my house that the
officers could leave and that I only stood out to know whether
they had a right to break open my house and the people all
went away except a few gentlemen that came in to spend the
evening with me and I do further declare that I had not any
illegal goods of mine in my house or store or cellars or in the
world to my knowledge at that time or before or since for my full
determination even if they broke open my house to pursue them
by law as far as justice would go which I should have done had
they broke open my house whereas Mr. Hallowell has declared
in his affidavit that I said that I could have a piston enough
and did not care for any officer that if such a thing as coming
to search peoples houses was offered to be, the said Hallowell
would be served as he was before by the mob, which I declare
I never said such things nor never thought of them, to exasperate
them

Him if he knew the scripture that if a stronger man enters into my house than me he must take all my goods but if I was stronger I might prevent it if it was not legal and accor-ding to the law of my Country, and that if such things as them were allowed of there would be no living and asked him whether he was come to pull my house down with a mob for he was breathing all the threats in his power against me, I told him I defied him that I lived independent of custom house officers and put them to their defience to hear me for I despised running any goods or offering any bribes for that was not any way of life, and as to the number of people at the time of the high Sheriffs being at my gate I cannot exactly say I only peeped out of my window but believed there was no more than fifty if quite so many and all appeared in good order and I do declare that I never encouraged any person to come to my house or asked them in the way of safeguard, nor was it in my heart, except that I asked Mr. Pigeon Mr. Mackay and Mr. Rose in order that they might be witnesses how I be-haved; and I do further declare I never saw any writ of assistance nor any other power or authority whatsoever to break open my house and if I had I am sure I would be the last man in the world that would stand against it, as I only wanted for the good of the Country, to know whether they

They would break open houses, and then intended if they broke any house according to law I would have one more between fully determined if they broke open any house to pursue them according to law as long as I had any left

Dan: Malcom

Suffolk ss: Boston Octo: 21. 1766

The above named Doniel Malcom personally appearing made Solemn oath, that the foregoing declaration by him subscribed, is in all respects true

before me Edmund Quincy Jun: peace

1760 Oct. 21

All left me and my house as with Coll. William Mackay who had been present almost the whole time, and some time after about 12. O Clock of the same day. I went on change where said Mr. Hallowell came up to speak with me, and he the said Hallowell and said Sheaff told me they wanted me to come and open my doors to them and that if there was any thing there they would not do me any harm upon which I told them if they had a right to break open my house they might, but if they permitted in breaking open my house I would take all legal methods to have my self righted and told them I had not any thing in their power and that they might do what they could but that they should never come into my house without they should by breaking open my house, about two O Clock in the afternoon I come home and a few gentlemen came to see me in my distress from regard to me and my family who staid with me and after Dinner I secured my gate and all my doors and windows on finding the officers were coming down with the high Sheriff - There was in the house with me at that time Mr. Pigeon Mr. Mackay and Mr. Rust with my self and family indeed to see so many people round my house I did not know what would insue and I knew if I opened my gate I should have my house almost destroyd so accordingly I advised with these gentlemen and we all agreed to sit still in the house and if they broke it open to take notice and witness the same and pursue them according to law, we had prepared no arms nor any defence whatsoever for indeed I had enough to do to keep my wife and family quiet. I heard that Mr. High Sheriff

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they had a right to break open any house and the people all
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world to my knowledge at that time or before or since for my full
determination was if they broke open my house to pursue them
by law as far as justice would go which I should have done had
they broke open my house. whereas Mr. Hallowell has declared
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and did not care for any officer that if such a thing as coming
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I never said such things nor never thought of them, but asked
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Him if he knew the scripture that if a stronger man entered into my house than me he must take all my goods but if I was stronger I might prevent it if it was not legal and accer-ding to the law of my country, and that if such things as them were allowed of there would be no living and asked him whether he was come to pull my house down with a mob for he was breathing all the threats in his power against me, I told him I defied him that I lived independent of custom house officers and put them to their defence to hear me for I despised running any goods or offering any bribes for that was not any way of life, and as to the number of people at the time of the high Sheriff being at my gate I cannot exactly say I only peeped out of my window but believed there was no more than fifty if quite so many and all appeared in good order and I do declare that I never encouraged any person to come to my house or asked them in the way of safeguard, nor was it in my heart, except that I asked Mr. Pigeon Mr. Mackay and Mr. Rose in order that they might be witnesses how I be-haved; and I do further declare I never saw any writ of assistance nor any other power or authority whatsoever to break open my house and if I had I am sure I would be the last man in the world that would stand against it, as I only wanted for the good of the country, to know whether they

they would break open houses, and then intended if they broke any house according to law I would say no more, but was fully determined if they broke open any house to pursue them according to law as long as I had a penny left

Dan. Malcom

Boston Octo. 21. 1766

Suffolk ss: The above named Doniel Malcom personally appearing made Solemn oath, that the foregoing declaration by him subscribed, is in all respects true

before me Edmund Quincy, Just. peace

1766 Oct. 8 - 22

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston legally qualified & warned in public Town Meeting Assembled at Faneuil Hall on Wednesday the 8th Day of October Anno Domini 1766. & continued by Adjournment to the 22d. of said October

Voted, that the Hon.ble James Otis Esq
Mr. Samuel Adams
John Rowe Esq
John Hancock Esq
Mr. Edward Payne
Mr. Edmund Quincy Junr
Joshua Henshaw Esq

be a Committee to take the Depositions given in Council relative to Capt. Malcom & others into consideration, to procure such Evidences as may be further necessary to set that matter in its true Light; and Report the same at the Adjournment of this Meeting together with their Opinion what may be further necessary to be done by the Town in order to prevent the ill consequences that may arise by means of partial Representation —

The Committee appointed to consider the Depositions said to be taken in Council relative to Capt. Malcom's affair, and to take such Evidences as were necessary to set that matter in its true light; laid the several Testimonies taken before the Town, which were distinctly read — they also Reported the Draft of a Letter to be sent to such Gentlemen in London as they might Judge proper, which Draft being read and considered

Voted, that the same be accepted, and that the Committee be desired to forward fair Copys of said Letter & Depositions to Dennis Deberdt Esq. Merchant in London and Agent for our House of Representatives, to make such use of the same as he may Judge proper and expedient

Attest. William Cooper Town Clerk

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston legally qualified and warned in publick Town Meeting Assembled at Fanueil Hall on Wednesday the 8th Day of October 1766. and continued by Adjournment to the 22d of said Month —

Voted, that the Hon: Jas Otis Esq
Mr Samuel Adams
John Rowe Esq
John Hancock Esq
Mr Edward Payne
Mr Edmund Quincy Jun
Joshua Henshaw Esq

be a Committee to take the Depositions given in Council relative to Capt Malcom into consideration; to procure such Evidences as may be further necessary to set this Matter in its true light, and Report the same at the Adjournment of this Meeting; together with their Opinion what may be further necessary to be done by the Town in order to prevent the ill consequences that may arise by reason of a partial Representation —

The Committee appointed to consider the Depositions laid to be taken in Council relative to Capt Malcom affair, and to take such Evidences as were necessary to set that matter in its true light; laid the several Testimonies taken before the Town, which were distinctly read — they also Reported the Draft of a Letter to be sent to such Gentlemen in London as they might Judge proper; which Draft being read and considered

Voted, that the same be accepted; and that the Committee be desired to forward fair Copys of said Letter & Depositions to Dennis Deberdt Esq. Merchant in London, and Agent for our House of Representatives; to make such use of the same as he may Judge proper & expedient —

Attt. William Cooper Town Clerk

Oct. 26, 1768

Sir

The freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston being legally assembled in Faneuil hall have appointed us a committee to address you on their behalf, and to beg your friendly assistance, as you shall judge necessary, in an affair in which they apprehend their reputation and interest may be greatly concerned.

Before we proceed to the particular matter which is the occasion of our writing we beg leave to observe that upon the happy repeal of the late stamp act, we were informed that our adversarys had even predicted that America would receive the news in a manner haughty and disrespectful to his Majesty & the Parliament; and we have seen with astonishment and indignation, in the protest of some of the Lords against the repeal, that one reason of their Lordships protest was that they had been made acquainted, that it was the design of the Americans to bring the authority of Parliament for the future into contempt — We have reason to believe that the decency which was observed by persons of every rank in all the colonies in their public rejoicings on that memorable occasion has convinced the sensible and impartial part of the Nation that such apprehensions and predictions were without just grounds; and we flatter ourselves that their Lordships may by their

This time have reason to conclude that their information from this side of the water was at least sudden and injudicious, and perhaps the effect of a deep rooted prejudice against the Colonies, a strong desire to have the act inforced, and a determination at all hazards to prevent its repeal. The truth is the Colonies who universally pride themselves in being british subjects, and have the warmest sense of the blessings of the british constitution forever considered the act as a violation of that happy constitution, and they have the satisfaction of being informed that this opinion was supported by a number of the most illustrious as well as respectable of both houses of parliament —

In this view of the nature of the act the Colonies first petioned against it, even when it was a bill but without success, and afterwards came into resolutions to transmit to their posterity their sense of it, with assurance that if it was finally put into execution, it would not be with their consent. —

The people universally opposed the act, but at the same time discovered the most zealous attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and the strongest affection to their fellow subjects the people of Great Britain, this we know some of our enemys have endeavoured to represent as a paradox, and from an uneasiness or if they please an opposition to a single act upon an apprehension of its being unconstitutional they would infer a secret design to bring the whole authority of y parliament into contempt, as if it could not possibly be supposed of an affectionate

and

And dutiful son whose reverence for his fathers authority could never be impeached, that yet in a single instance might see the unreasonableness of his fathers command and with the deepest regret be even ready to refuse obedience.

An opposition to an act of parliament merely from a regard to the constitution cannot surely be looked upon as a contempt of the authority of the government, since government it self is built upon and circumscribed by the constitution — or in other words to contend for the grand design and ends for which government was originally instituted, is the best if not the only way to support it authority.

The Colonies were discontented with the act because they thought it overleaped the bounds of the constitution — that it defeated one of the essential designs of government viz. the security of property. If they were in an error it was an error of their judgement only of which however they have never yet been convinced. To insinuate that the opposition to the act was mere pretence and that the design of the Colonies was to weaken the just authority of parliament, and by degrees to shake off a constitutional dependance, is unsupportable by a single fact or the least shadow of reason — it is base, ungenerous and unjust. —

This town has always been very careful during the late times of calamity to preserve as much as possible good order among its inhabitants, of which they gave an early proof when a dangerous mob arose and some outrages were committed by persons as yet unknown, a good deal of mischief was done

Done, as all the world have been told, however after all the exaggerations the whole damage is short of four thousand pounds, but it will appear the less surprizing that so much was done, when it is considered that the mob was sudden and unexpected, and appeared so furious as to occasion a general consternation, and besides it being in the night, it was not easy to distinguish between them and the innocent people —

Yet the inhabitants were so far from being inactive in their endeavors to suppress it immediately, that they made diverse attempts, and took every step that could be thought of amidst the confusion. A number went to the governors house to take his excellencys orders, but he was not in town, from whence one would conclude that he was no more apprehensive of such a tumult from any appearances, than others were, if there had been any reason to have expected it, we presume his excellencys care for the peace and order of the government, would have procured the first intelligence, and that he would have thought it his duty to have been present, or at least that he would have taken the necessary precautions, and have given orders to have prevented it — but the inhabitants were left to do the best they could, and there is no doubt but much more mischief would have been done if they had not made use of art and persuasion when they unfortunately wanted the countenance of his excellencys authority —

As a Town they expressed their detestation of such proceedings, and early the next day assured the civil magistrate that they were ready to assist to their

almost

Utmost in restoring the peace of the town, as you will see by the inclosed vote, and we may venture to assure you that the efforts of persons of every order and condition in the town in consequence of this resolution, was the principle means of suppressing the mob, which was done in one day — yet we have been ungratefully and publicly charged with being tame spectators of this outrage, and have been told that our reputation suffers much in the opinion of the world on this account.

But whatever representation may have been made to our prejudice, which we think we have some good reason to suspect, our most inveterate enemys dare not openly assert, that the civil authority in this county and even through the Province, has not as good reason to be assured of the assistance of the people in the legal exercise of power, as in any county in England —

This leads us to give you an account of some late occurrances in this town which is the particular occasion of our troubling you with this letter. —

A few weeks past the collector and comptroller of his Majesty's customs for this port, having as they said and information that goods illegally imported, were in the custody of one Mr. Malcom an inhabitant of this town, they accordingly repaired to his house accompanied with the Sheriff of the county, and then demanded an entry into his cellars. Mr. Malcom admitted them into every apartment, saveing one which being let he told them the key was not in his possession — they

threatned

threatned to enter by force, which Mr Malcom told them they must do at their peril; however not having sufficient authority as they apprehended, they then retired — Mr Malcom supposing they would return, determined to fasten his house that if they entred they should do it forceably, being assured from the declaration of the person who hired the aforesaid cellar and his own knowledge of the other apartments that no contraband goods were there — The officers returned in the afternoon and after some attempts though without violence to get an entry, they again retired and came no more —

His excellency our governor has been pleased to summon the officers and sheriff before mentioned and some other persons to give their depositions respecting this matter, — the town thinking it unreasonable and a grievance that evidences should be taken ex parte touching the conduct of any of their inhabitants at their meeting appointed a committee to wait upon the governor, and pray his excellency to give orders to the secretary to communicate to the town clerk copys of the depositions, which was afterwards done, upon a perusal of them the town apprehended that they contained a partial account of the behavior of the people who from mere curiosity, had got together, that they tended to corroborate the designs of our enemys, and might be made the grounds of further misrepresentations, and therefore directed their committee to take the deposition of other persons of credit who were present, copys of which together with those taken before the

governor

Governor and council are inclosed. — It is apprehended that it is his excellency's design to transmit his accounts of this matter to the ministry, and therefore the town beg the favor of you to make enquiry whether he has so done, and in case he has, that you would cause to be laid before the ministry the whole state of the matter. —

We have the more reason to apprehend this step will be taken, as things of this sort have been heretofore done: There is a set of men in America who are continually transmitting to the mother country opinions and false accounts of the colonies; which is a crime of the most dangerous tendency: It is probable it has already had its effect in exciting a groundless jealousy in the nation, and may, if not check'd, too soon prove fatal to both countrys. —

It is not long since the depositions of a number of persons were clandestinely and illegally taken, in direct terms prejudicing the characters of some gentlemen of fortune and reputation in this town and representing the merchants of the province in general, as rising up in opposition to acts of parliament for the regulation of trade, than which nothing can be more notoriously false and injurious: One of these deponents was a person of a most infamous character, whose name is Richardson: This fellow has for a long time subsisted by the business of an informer, and is said to be such a one as was never encouraged under any administration, but such as those of a Nero or a Cali-

Caligula, — that the evidence of this detestable perjurer might have its weight, they gave him the addition of esquire — we say those depositions were clan=
=destine, because they were taken ex parte, the persons injured by them were never notified as law and common equity requires, and the first notice they of them had from their friends on your side the water, after they had made the impression that were intended — If such managements as these are allowed, what man, or what corporation is secure from proscription —

We must confess that this whole affair in all its circumstances will appear too trifling to claim the attention of the governor, or the town, but the hopes of defeating the designs of their enemys, and an earnest desire to stand fair in the mind of their Sovereign and his ministry, as well as their friends & all good men at home especially at this juncture, they hope will excuse their giving you this trouble —

I am Sir

Your most humble Servants

James Otis pr Order
& Committee

P.S. The Town have passed a Vote to reimburse any charge in your conducting this affair —

Boston Novem^{br} 13. 1766

(24)

Sir,

The House of Representatives have recd your several Letters of the 28th of July, the 6th of August, and 19th of September — Your early Care to get their humble Address presented to our most gracious Sovereign is agreable to them — It is a great Satisfaction to the House, that as this Province is second to no one of his Majesty's Colonies in point of Loyalty, this publick Testimony of it was the first that arrived on the same Occasion from America. — They acknowledge with all possible Respect and Gratitude the Letters they have received from their Friends and Patrons, and no inclose you their Vote of Thanks to several others, whom they had the great Misfortune to omit.

Your Letter of the 6th of August mentions Lord Dartmouth's having heard "that this Assembly had refused to make the Indemnification recommended by Parliament". The House have the most grateful Sense of his Lordship's Concern for us, and beg that you would assure his Lordship, that the Information he had received was without Ground. His Majesty's most mild and gracious Recommendation, a Term which his Lordship and our other noble and generous Patrons took so much Pains to obtain, was construed by the Governor of this Province into a Requisition, precluding all Disputation: and his Excellency was pleased to tell the House that it was expected that Compensation be made to the Sufferers at all Events. Such Language from the Chair, to the Representatives of a free People, who hold their Right

of

of granting their Constituents Money uncontroulable, must unavoidably be very displeasing; and how far it comports with the lenient Method so strongly urged in Mr Secretary Conway's Letter near a Year ago, it is needless at present to say.— An exact Compliance with his Majesty's gracious Intentions, that every conciliating Purpose should be pursued, could not have failed of producing the most happy Effects, in promoting Harmony among the several Branches of the Legislature, ever to be most earnestly desired, as well as Peace and Quietness among the People; but we are constrained to say, that this Matter of Compensation was always mentioned to the House in a Manner derogatory to their Honour, and in Breach of their Privileges.— This the House would have been far from mentioning now, had not his Excellency at this Session referred us to his former Speeches on the Subject, without saying any thing to qualify or soften them.

The House however was so far from refusing to comply with the King's Recommendation, that they ever attended to it with the most dutiful Respect, and referred the Matter to this Session, that in the mean Time they might have an Opportunity to consult their Constituents, and the Sufferers might make Application in a parliamentary Way, which they have done at this Session.— The House have in the present Session repeatedly and most dispassionately considered Mr Secretary's Letter, and observing that it is therein declared to be his Majesty's most pious Intention that not only Compensation should be made to the Sufferers, but the undutiful Behaviour of any of his Subjects in the late unhappy Times should be forgiven and forgot: and being deeply impressed with his Majesty's royal Clemency, they have framed a Bill for making Compensation, and to indemnify accordingly.— The Bill is published by Order of the House for the Consideration of the People, and there is good Reason to expect that the Matter will be compleated at our Winter Session.

You wrote in a former Letter, that it was proposed by a Committee of the House of Commons to take off the Duty upon Tyg shipt in any Other but British bottom Vessels.

We

We are perswaded that this Matter when considered, will appear to be no more than equitable. The House therefore desire you would not fail mentioning it when the Parliament meets.— There are other Instances wherein we think an unreasonable Discrimination is made between the Subjects of the same Prince on different Sides of the Atlantic; particularly in the most important Matter of the Fishery.— The Admiral at Newfoundland having these two Years past made such Distinctions, as are neither consistent with Reason, nor Acts of Parliament. A proper Representation of these Matters to the Board of Admiralty might obtain Relief— if not we have all possible Confidence in the Wisdom and Rectitude of the Parliament.

The House in their Winter Session, the usual Time for making Grants, will consider of a Compensation for your faithful and important Services. In the mean Time,

Sir, I am with Respect, in behalf of the House of Representatives, Your most humble Servt

Thomas Cushing, Speaker

Denny Deberdt, Esqr.

Thomas Cushing Speaker
To
Permit Dc Board
Dec. 13th 1766

Sir (N°34)

Nov.r 17. 1766

Even in an Individual, I cannot help felicitating my self on the resolution of your Assembly for separating the Chair and Treasury; you are the first who made no sensible of the danger that might be apprehended from an Union of those important places in One person. From you I received full Conviction, & late experience has not Justified your Arguments; but illustrated the wisdom of your apprehensions, and the constant attention to the interest of your Country, in opposition to the considerations of the great in place, family connexions, & that more to be dreaded foe to public virtue warm & private friendships. To you therefore I have always attributed the Project as well as the Law for the Burning Commission; but I must whisper to you from Lancaster that I am afraid you have not been so attentive to the well being of your Offspring, as you were to the giving it a being. This fear has been occasioned by the Report concerning the State of the Treasury. To you Sir I shall still look for the Distribution of the Chair & Treasury for the above reasons, until I am better informed.

You are no doubt deeply engaged about a method for getting the late Treasurers Accounts vetted, it will be, I doubt, a troublesome & intricate piece of work; but I hope that will not prevent your insisting on it being done so the public may be reimbursed. If money has been sent out by the Treasurer on Interest, should not the time when be enquired into, & the interest be put to the Credit of the Country?

Mr Mitchell one of the Burgesses for Lancaster County, will present to you a Petition to the House, designed to procure a Liberty to the Masters of Vessels to collect their Tobacco from the Warehouses before the arrival of those Vessels in order to give them dispatch on their Arrival, & to obviate the inconveniencies & danger attending the collecting Tob.o in the Warehouses, & from such Warehouses on board. Should you are in that Session more feasible, at least for some time to craft. Should you in this discover any advantage to trade, I doubt not but it will meet with your friendly Assistance, & that you will settle it in such a manner as will best promote that end. I hope that any advantage the public may reap from this Scheme, will be a sufficient Apology for the present trouble I am about to impose upon you, & I am sure that the freedom with which I now apply to you, will more than surely convince you, of the opinion I now do, & for a long time past have entertained of you, than words could. You will be surprized at the length of this Letter, you can't be more than I am my self, especially as it is a wet day morning! for I did not intend to exceed a few lines when I sat down; but not to you of no more time than will serve to tell you that

I am
with much esteem
Your most Obed.t Hble
Servt

Lancaster County
17.th Nov.r 1766.

Col° Richard Kenny Sec Engr

at

Williamsburgh

Dear Sir (No 35.) Stafford Nov.r 23. 1716.

Supplied to Mr Richard Starke Clerk of the Commons of Privilege & Election twice before I left London, for three summonses for my Witnesses against the Dispute between Mr Pitzhugh and myself, he promised to have them ready for me, from time to time, to time, but still disappointed me, and at last left London, the Evening before I came to call & give out that I was obliged to come off without them; this I the more readily did, as Mr John Alexander promised to send them by the Post, but finds he hath not done; am told he is suspect Mr Starke of foul Play, but cannot help thinking the affair hath an odd Aspect.

Upon which send Mr Williams for them, and must beg the Favour of you, to assist him in getting them, and must also entreat you to get the Hearing of the Petition put off a Week longer, as otherwise it will be impossible to have any Witnesses summoned in time, to attend the Committee the 3d of Dec.r

I have been extremely ill ever since I came home

home, that I have not been able to stir out of my own house till yesterday, but am now better & hope to get off to-morrow or next day returns

I remain dear Sir your affectionate humble servt

George Mason

Mason
Oct. 25th
1766

(No 35)

1766

Thompson Mason
Nov. 23d. 66

To

Richard Henry Lee Esqr.

By favr. of Mr
Wm Williams

Williamsburg

1766. Dec. 1.

Barnstable ss:

At Time with in the Said County of Barnstable In his Ma=
:jesties province of the massachusett Bay in Newengland on the
first day of December A: D 1766 personally came and ap=
:peared before me the Subscriber one of his Majesties Justices of
the peace for said County: John pike master of the good Schooner
whale John Webb of Boston merchant of the County of Suffolk
owner Burthened about fifty tons John Lombard Junior and Lewis
Lombard Junior Seafaring men principal Sailors on board said
Vessel: upon their oaths and Each of their oaths Deposeth testifi=
:eth and Declare that said Vessel sailed from Boston some time
in april Last past Bound to the Straits of Bellisle on a whaling
and fishing voige with Stores for that purpose: and some time
the latter part of may following arived at said Straits and as the
chance of whaling being over: at the harbour called Isle of
Bay: Intending there to have gone upon the Cod fishery and after
we had caught a few quentes of Cod fishon or about the Twentie=
=eth day of June last past the man of warr his Boat came on=
Board our Schooner and the men that came in her went Into
the Hold and took away a few quentes of our fish and Cutt
them away: and further I the said John pike Do further Declare
that on the same day I went on board the said man of war
and found the Capt In a bad humour Charging me with such
things as I was not Guilty of and Charge me not to catch
another fish in the Streights and said his orders were for the first
offence to take away your fish the second to take away your
boats and the third Size the Vessel: by which means he are
of opinion it Spoiled our fare of fish in that place for we
were obliged to leave the Harbour and Set Homeward and
further Saith not

John pike
John Lombard Jr
Lewis Lombard Jr

Barnstable ss at Said December the
first A: D 1766 the above named John
pike John Lombard and Lewis Lombard
personally appeared before me as above
Said and made oath to the Truth of the
above Deposision and Declaration

Before me Barnabas paine Just: peace

Province of the Massachusetts Bay. Decr. 4th 1766.

(N 31)

May it please your Lordship,

Your Lordship's Letter to the Governor of this Province, dated the 15th of September last has been by his Excellency's Order communicated to the House of Representatives. Nothing could more deeply affect the Minds of the House with unfeigned Sorrow, than to find, that such Representations have been made to his Majesty, as have induced him to say "that he is extremely sorry to observe any Degree of Ill-Temper remaining in his Colony of Massachusetts Bay; or, that Points should be so improperly agitated, as to tend to the Revival of Disputes, which every Friend to America must wish to be forgot". We flatter ourselves that the signal Marks of Loyalty to his Majesty and his Predecessors, and the inviolable Attachment to his Family and Government, which has on all Occasions been exhibited by the People of this Province, have met with Royal Approbation: We are therefore with the utmost Anxiety concerned, to remove from the Breast of our most gracious Sovereign and Father, such Sentiments as his Majesty may have judged necessary to entertain from the false Light wherein a Province, which still prides it self in the Character of the most faithful Subjects, may have been [illegible] held up before him.

It is with Reluctance, may it please your Lordship, that we call to Remembrance the late unhappy Times: Your great

Knowledge

Knowledge and Experience of the World, and the generous concern for the Colonies, by which you have distinguished your self, will be strong Motives to your Lordship to make candid allowances for an intemperate Conduct, which it must be confessed then too much prevailed, when a whole Continent was convulsed: But we have seen the Parliament of Great-Britain give attention to all our well founded Complaints; and so full are his Majesty's Sentiments, of true Magnanimity, that he seems disposed not only to forgive, but to forget every mark of an undutiful Disposition: We beg your Lordship would believe that we are deeply impressed with the warmest Gratitude to his Majesty and his Parliament: and we intreat your Lordship, to assure his Majesty that on the Part of his Subjects, the People of this Province, there is not the least Degree of ill Temper, either with respect to his Majesty, or his Parliament, or our happy Connection with the People of Great-Britain.

Our most gracious Sovereign and the Parliament have laid a Foundation for our lasting Tranquility; and if it has been in any Degree interrupted of late, by Points having been agitated so improperly as to tend to the Revival of former Disputes, neither this House nor the People can be justly chargeable with it — Your Lordship may be assured that no private Considerations can ever interfere with the ardent Desire of this House, at all Times to show their Sense of that paternal Regard which they have experienced from his Majesty, and of that Attention which the Parliament has given to their Complaints.

It is unhappy for the Colonists, that they are remote from the Fountain of National Justice: That those from whom His Majesty has Reason to expect the best Information of the State of his Colonies, and the Character of his Subjects here, may not always be free from Prejudice: It is therefore

a great Satisfaction to the Colonies, that those who have the Honour of serving his Majesty in the great Offices of State, are Friends to Truth: Such we esteem your Lordship to be; and we have all possible Confidence in your Lordship's Justice, that no Representations of His Majesty's Subjects of this Province from whomsoever they may come, will be suffered to operate to their Disadvantage, 'till they can have the Opportunity of answering for themselves.

In the Name, and by Order of the House of Representatives I am with strict Truth.

My Lord

Your Lordships

most obedient.

and most devoted

Humble Servant

Thomas Cushing Speaker

Thomas Cushing
Speaker
House Represen.ts Mr. Bay
to
Lord ——
touching the Loyalty of
the Province
=
4 Dec.r 1766.
=

1766

7

Province of the Massachusetts Bay Dec.r 6 1766.

Sir,

The House of Representatives with Gratitude observe the great Tenderness and Concern the present and last Ministry have discovered for the Interest of those Colonies: The ample Testimonies they have given of their Readiness to relieve them of every Burthen, relative to their Commercial Interest, induces the House to make the following Representation of the Embarrassments that at present attend the Trade of this Province.

The Tendency which the Limitations and Restrictions upon our Trade with the foreign Sugar Islands has to destroy our Navigation and Fishery, the Difficulties arising from the Restraints with respect to our Lumber Trade, the great Hardships of the Duties imposed upon Wines imported from Spain and Portugal, and the Inconvenience and Loss that accrue to all who trade to those Parts, by obliging all their Vessels that have any Wine, Oyl or Fruit on board, to touch at Great Britain, in their Passages from those Places, have been fully set forth in a Letter sent Mr. Jackson, a Copy of which you have inclosed. It will be needless therefore to add any thing further upon those Heads. And we shall now proceed to observe upon the Interruption our Fishery has lately met with from the very extraordinary Conduct of Commodore Palaiser, Governor of Newfoundland, by which Means those concerned in that Branch of Business have sustained very heavy Losses, as will appear by the Depositions of the injured Persons inclosed.

H.

It seems he founds his Conduct upon an Act of Parliament of William the Third, granting some exclusive Rights of Fishing about the Island of Newfoundland; and as some Part of the Labrador Coast has lately been annexed to the Government of Newfoundland he extends the ~~exclusive~~ Rights which were granted to that Island, to those Territories that have lately been annexed to that Government; whereas it is apprehended that only the Soil and Jurisdiction were annexed — In Consequence of this Construction of his he forbids, and by Force prevents Vessels from North America fishing for Cod upon the Coast of Labrador, while he suffers Vessels from England to exercise this Right without molestation; Moreover it is ~~currently reported~~ [illegible] that he has threatned that the North Americans shall not any longer enjoy the Privilege of Whaling in those Parts. Now if he is vested with the Power of making this Discrimination, and continues to exercise it, our Cod and Whale Fishery will be greatly impeded, if not entirely broke up and ruined, which will be an unspeakable Damage to the Trade and Manufactures of Great-Britain, as well as to the Commercial Interest of these Colonies: Besides it appears to be a peculiar hard Case, that the Posterity of those who removed a thousand Leagues from their native Land, settled a new Country at the Expence of much Blood and Treasure, to the great Emolument of the Mother Country, should be deprived of Privileges and Rights they have from the first Settlement of the Country enjoyed, while those who remained behind, or their Posterity are indulged in the free Exercise of the same, and that exclusively — This Conduct at first view is so glaringly partial and unjust, and the Consequences of it so fatal, that we are persuaded, as soon as it is made known to the Ministry, the Grievance will be redressed.

We shall next take Notice of the Difficulties that our Trade labours under by the Act of 6th of George the 3d. By this Act every Master of a Vessel that is cleared out with non-enumerated Goods is obliged to give Bond, with one Surety, that such Goods shall not be landed at any Port of Europe to the North of Cape Finisterre, except in Great Britain: and if any such non-enumerated Goods are taken on board any Vessel before such Bond shall be given, the Goods so laden, together with

with the Vessel and her Furniture shall forfeited: By this means our Merchandy are absolutely prohibited from carrying Lumber and Flaxseed directly to Ireland, which employed a great Number of Vessels. Flaxseed is not prepared for shipping till late in the Fall, it is with Dificulty therefore it can be got to Market, as early as the People in Ireland have Occasion for it; but if our Vessels are obliged to proceed with it first to England, besides the great Loss arising from the Expence attending the Compliance with this Regulation, it will so retard the Voyage that the Seed won't be got to Ireland in Season, and consequently will depreciate in its Value at 25 to 30 ₰ Cent, as the People there make that Difference between new and old Seed — This Regulation will therefore certainly tend to discourage a Trade by which the Colonies have a Vent for a considerable Article of Produce, there having been upon the best Computation that can be made no less than forty Thousand Tierces of Flaxseed exported the last Year from America. This is a growing Article which Ireland stands in absolute Need of, by means of which they have been enabled to raise such Quantities of Flax as to rival Germany in the Manufacture of Linnen, which has been of inexpressible Advantage of late Years to them, and consequently to Great Britain — Moreover by this Regulation our Trade to Holland, Hamborough and the Baltick will be entirely lost, and likewise our Trade to the Bay for Logwood, great Quantities of which were shipped from thence to those Markets. — These Restrictions must greatly lessen our Navigation, and thereby weaken the naval Power of Great Britain, as well as our Demand for British Manufactures. — It appears by this Act that the Reasons for this Regulation were, The more effectually to prevent enumerated Goods being privately carried from the British Colonies into the foreign Ports of Europe in Vessels that clear out with non enumerated Goods, as well as to prevent the clandestine Importation of foreign European Goods into the said Colonies. In answer to the first Reason it is sufficient to observe, that the great Care and Vigilance of the Custom House Officers here, will answer the Purpose, and effectually prevent any

such

such Goods from being exported to foreign Ports: With respect to the second, we cannot conceive how the obliging a Vessel to stop at England upon her outward bound Voyage can prevent the Importation of illicit Goods upon her Return: This Reason can't by any Means be deemed sufficient for this Restriction, besides suitable Care is already taken to prevent the Importation of illicit Goods by obliging the Vessel, if She has any foreign Goods on board, to stop at Great Britain on her Return.

In short, it is apprehended that this Regulation was obtained thro' the mercinary Views of those who want every Thing to pass thro' their Hands, in Order to obtain a Commission, and to afford an Opportunity to multiply such needless Expence to the Owners or Freighters, as must in the End discourage the Trade, which is at present greatly to the Advantage of Great Britain, as the Produce of the Voyage centers there, or if laid out in the Produce of a foreign Country, the Vessel, as was observed before, is obliged to stop at Great Britain on her Return, enter there, and pay the Duties imposed by Parliament.

By this Act Liberty is granted to carry Sugars to the South of Cape Finisterre, but the Regulations and Restrictions are such with respect to the Exportation of this Article, that they cannot be complied with in America; Were they dispensed with, the Trade might be pursued to Advantage.

Heretofore advantageous Remittances have been made to Great Britain with Sugar, the Produce of our own Islands, which we received in Return for our Produce sold there, we formerly exported a considerable Quantity of this Sugar in a Year, but an End is put to this Branch of Remittance, as by this Act all Sugar exported from the Continent of America to Great Britain, are to be deemed foreign Sugars, and to pay the Duty accordingly.

There is another Thing that puts our American Vessels upon an unequal Footing with the British, which is, that Rye imported into England from America in American Vessels pays a higher Duty, than it does when shipped in British Bottoms, so that British Vessels get the Preference of Freight to our own Vessels even among ourselves.

The great Expence and needless Trouble accruing to the Trade by Means of the Naval Office is another Matter that we cannot pass over in Silence, since the Establishment of Custom Houses, and the

appointment

Appointment of Custom House Officers: This Office is altogether unnecessary and answers no valuable Purpose.

Upon this Head it is proper to observe, that soon after the Settlement of these Colonies, the Parliament thought it necessary to take some Measures for the Regulation of the Plantation Trade; The Act of the 12th of Charles the Second for the encouraging and increasing Shipping and Navigation, ordains what Qualifications shall be necessary for Vessels trading to the Colonies, and enjoins the Governor or Person by him appointed to inspect and take Care that the same be observed; and to take Bonds for all Vessels Lading any of the Commodities in said Act enumerated.—Three Years after by the Act of the 15th. of the same Reign, further Regulations and Restrictions were made, and every Person or Persons importing Goods into the Colonies, obliged to deliver to the Governor of such Colony, or to such Person or Officer as shall be by him thereunto authorized or appointed, a true Inventory of all such Goods &c. At this Time and until Ten Years after no Duties were laid by Act of Parliament upon any Commodities in the Plantations, and of Consequence no Custom Houses had been erected, or Collectors or other Custom House Officers appointed, or thought of in the Colonies; but the whole Care and Inspection of Trade remained with the Governor, or the Person he appointed Naval Officer:- Afterwards by the Act of the 25th. of the same Reign, Chap. 7. Sect. 3. Duties being laid upon Sugars, and sundry other Articles, to be paid in the Plantations, when carried from one Plantation to another; the several Duties so imported were to be levied and paid to such Collector or other Officer in said Plantations as should thereafter be appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs in England; who did accordingly afterwards appoint Collectors and such other Officers as Occasion required, for that Purpose, who, ever since their Appointment, it is well known, have had the chief Care and Inspection of the Trade.- From this Account of the Matter it appears, that as formerly there were no Custom Houses, or Custom House Officers in America, the Government thought proper to devolve the Care and Inspection of the Trade upon the Governor of each Colony, or such Persons as they should appoint under them for that Purpose, who have been called Naval Officers.—That upon the Establishment of Custom Houses and Custom House Officers, the Establishment of a Naval Officer or

the

or the Appointment of Naval Officers were rendered altogether needless; The original Design of Government in the Establishment or appointment of either was, that the Trade might be duly taken Care of, and inspected, That Frauds might be prevented, and that Abuses in Trade might be regulated: All these Purposes may be and are effectually answered by the Appointment of Collectors and other Officers of the Customs, therefore the Naval Office altogether needless, it is only a Burthen, tends greatly to retard Business and harass the Subject, and creates a great and needless Expence, without any Benefit to the Government, or answering any one valuable Purpose.

Upon a proper Representation of this Matter, we cannot but think this Office will be dispensed with, and the Subject relieved from so unnecessary Burthen and Expence.

The House desire you would as soon as possible make a Representation of these several Matters to the Ministry, or Parliament, as you shall judge will be best, in Order that the Province may obtain a Redress of these Grievances.

In Behalf of the House of Representatives

I am

Sir

Your humble Servant.

Thomas Cushing Speaker

The Deposition of Robert Barber saith that in the month of June and July 1766. he then was on a Fishing voyage to the Straights of Belisle on the Labradore Coast. and in al the Bay called Isle abey, where at the time above specified, he saw his Majestys Sloop Merlin Commanded by Capt. Thos Hamil and about Eighty Fishing and Whaling Vessels besides That the Capt. of the Merlin order'd all the Masters on bord his Ship. where he read to them his Orders, which he said he received from Commodore Pallyser—Gov.r of Newfound Land and Further—added that he himself was Lieut. Governor of the Coast of the Labradore. His orders was. that no Vessels should be promitted to Catch or Cure any Cod fish on that Coast on penalty of having all their Fish taken away with their Boats. and this Deponant further saith That the Capt. of the Merlin order'd his one Boat on Board every Vessel that had any fishing Craft belonging to them—which in all amounted to Twenty Sail and upwards and made a Seizure of the Fish they had taken and that he took a new Whale Boat from one Drew of Liverpool in Nova Scotia, and he Likewise saw the master of the Merlin very grosly insult and Strik the master of a Salem Fisherman to whom was a Pistol presented and order'd to be Carried on Bord a Vessel. which he said he had made a Kings Ship of. and then—threatned to have him put in Irons. At the same time he prest two men from out of my Vessel. and several others from Different whalemen—

Robert Barber

Suffolk ss Boston Dec.r 9. 1766. Robert Barber above named made oath to the truth of the above affidavit Coram Rich.d Dana Just.e Pacis

We Moses Wiley Cyprian Hinkley & Henry Young all of Welfleet in the County of Barnstable in the Province of the Massachu.tts Bay in New England of Lawfull Age do Testify and declare that we Sailed from Welfleet aforesaid on or about the 25.th April 1766 in the Schooner Tryall Burthen about fifty Tuns Fish with Whaleing & Fishing Stores, Salt &c with a design of Whaleing & Fishing at the Straits of Belle Isle at which place we arrived the 26.th May following but finding the Chance for Whaleing was over before our Arrival we applyd our Selves to the Cod Fishing which were then very plenty but before we had caught many Quentity Capt. Hamilton in his Majesties Ship Martin sent his Boat with a Leiut.t on Board our Vessell and Seiz'd what Fish we had then Caught and throught 'em up upon Deck and Order'd us to desist from Ketching any more declaring if we did ketch any more Cod Fish either at the Straits of Belle Isle or any part of the Coat belonging the Setretory of New found Land he would Seize our Vessell upon his, and his Threating to Press our People on Board his Ship we desisted from Fishing and made the best of our way to New England to our great Hurt and Damage and further saith not

Moses Wiley
Cyprian Hinkley
Henry Young

Suffolk ss Boston Dec.r 13. 1766
Then the abovenamed Mess.rs Moses Wiley, Cyprian Hinkley & Henry Young personally Appeared & made Solemn Oath to the Truth of the above written Declaration Subscribed by them
Before me Belcher Noyes Justice o' Peace

(№36) (1766. Williamsburgh

Much, and sincerely, do I lament, that you, my dear B.r, should meet with afflictions so little merited and yet so grievous. How vain are all earthly things, how deceitful all appearances of felicity! Possessed, as you are, of a benevolence which every one feels, of wisdom which every one admires, exalted very high in the opinion of men as a member of the legislation, beloved as a relation, esteemed as a friend and admired as a man, can you my Brother be unhappy? or can happiness be the portion of virtue? Yet believe not, may wish not that it may be my portion, while you are deprived it; for the participation, which I must ever take, in your concerns will totally prevent it. In the path of life, along which I am doomed to travel, many are the thorns and numerous the hills among which toil and circumspection must conduct me, very thinly are its flowers scattered, or opening meads delightful to the eye; difficulty and danger will attend the gathering one, or indulging in the other. So circumstanced, what can administer happiness to me but that of those I love; what can animate me, this thro this tedious journey, but

the comfortable reflection, that my friends are happy.

The distemper of your family time and a change of weather must relieve. V.S. is it seems beneficial in the beginning of our intermitting and remitting fevers, that is during the continuance of the inflammatory state, for when this has once fallen into the putrid V.S. will weaken the powers of life without mitigating the fever and sink the patient irrevocably. The Spir: Minder: is I think more useful than the saline mixture, this being, as Huxam observes, more apt to pass by urine than by diaphoresis.

For the remitting fevers I am of opinion that tartar emetic, given in the small dose of half a grain, every two hours, is the best remedy; especially where they are attended with bilious vomiting, in which case too it will be proper to give two grains in the first dose to excite vomiting with more certainty. When this method has brought them to decline and produced a sediment in the urine, Huxam's tincture of the bark with an equal quantity of the tincture of Rhabarb will effectuate the cure.

When there is no ground to suspect that vomiting

is occasion'd by any irritating matter in the Stomach, it must proceed from an indisposition of its nerves, which the nervous medicines Musk, camphor, but especially Opium must relieve, and the bark or its preparations remedy. When Laudanum or Opium cannot be kept upon the stomach, a piece of paper dipt in a little Laudanum, and applyd to the pit of the stomach, will often answer the intention. The child should be kept as quiet as possible in bed, and small quantities of beef tea given repeatedly for its food. Immersing the feet, for some time, in milk-warm water, will often relieve this malady when every other means fail; and the saline mixture given in the ~~state~~ act of effervescence, with a little L. L., or decoction, is a very potent antiemetic; but all bilious excrement should have been previously removed, in our bilious fevers, by repeated small doses of emetic tartar, which often operates to this purpose, when the most violent natural reachings cannot effect it. After this, small doses of Hedaens tincture of the bark (as a tea

spoonful) will often sit upon the stomach when it is rejected in substance. But I hope my dear little Molly is by this time perfectly recovered

For yourself I would advise two ounces of Hux: lenct and tincture of Rhabarb half at noon & half at night to be continued for four or five days untill your fever seems to be well removed. Then you will begin upon the following course Take every other day a gentle purge of Zi Sol: Tartar Ʒ gr: xx Sal polychr: working it off with chicken water, in the intermediate days you must drink plentifully of wine whey acidulated with Spr: of Vitriol. When the fortnight is compleated in this course I will direct you further, but in the mean time you must religiously abstain from all salt meat and avoid heating yourself by fatiguing exercise. The wine or spirit you drink must be well diluted. So I believe you have not these medicines I shall send them to you.

It is certain that the change of Ministry, mentioned in the paper from Capt: Fox, is authentic; and that my Ld Shelburne is in. This makes one wish much that you would think seriously of drawing such a state of the colony as you have often

mentioned to me. I know it would be very pleasing to him, because he has often told me so, and I promised to write to him upon it. I am certain it will be beneficial to the colony, because I know him to be a man of great worth, and very well disposed to serve this country; and it would be certainly the best recommendation of you to him. I could wish too that you would think upon making a motion for having a statue erected to him, in the Capitol; it would give him the highest satisfaction, and interest him much in favor of this colony, nor would it be to your disadvantage to be the proposer.

Dr Shelburne has often assured me, that he would do any thing to serve me; and I sincerely believe him to be an honest man and sincere, in no one's favor would I sooner solicit his interest than in yours, yet I could be happy that your merit were known to him by some other means, than my information, and I think none can be more

effectual than the account of the defects of your constitution as I have before mentiond. For this and another reason, which I cannot now mention, I entreat you to execute this and as expeditiously as may be consistent with your health.

Some interest, I think, I could make with my Lord Dartmouth; but of this I am uncertain.

Addair is old and if the Ministry becomes once settled in its present state I do not conceive it impracticable to obtain the Secretary's place when he shall be gathered unto his fathers. At least it would be laying down early and persuing a plan to that purpose.

Could I once see you as much above these calumniating wretches in affluence, as you are in worth, it would make me perfectly happy.

for I am most sincerely Yrs

My love to the good little Lady and her little ones, Shane Leech Colo. Phil: & let her have half of a bow of Tobacco.

D. G.

Not all the art of Physic can counteract in your case the malignant effects of one days bathing the Sea, therefore I entreat you to avoid it.

(No 36)

A Lee to R H. Lee

1766.

Col. Rich.d Henry Lee

Westmorland

[illegible]

once ve

it impo

le

(No 37)

Dear Brother, Chantilly Decr 20. 1766

I do at all times with great pleasure what I oblige you, and therefore, notwithstanding the request you have now made me, will be attended with many inconveniencies, I shall endeavor to give you a just idea of our policy, the state of our Trade, the nature and amount of our Revenue, with an estimate of our military strength. These subjects, if I mistake not, will comprehend within them the information you desired Lastly as to the opinion that our Fathers in framing the constitution of this Country, had in view the excellent pattern furnished by the Mother Country; But unhappily for us my brother, it is an exterior semblance only, when you examine seperately the parts that compose this government, essential variations appear between it, and the justly lauded english constitution. Let us place the two in comparative points of view, and then the difference will be striking. In Britain the three simple forms of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy, are so finely blended; that the advantages resulting from each species seperately, flow jointly from their admirable union. The King tho' possessing the executive power of government, with a Third of the legislative, and the House of Commons representing the democratic interest, are each prevented in extending improperly prerogative or popular claims, by a powerful body of Nobles, independent in the material circumstances of hereditary succession to their titles and seats in the second branch of the legislature. Thus you see of what essential import is the House of Lords in the British constitution, and how happily their independency is secured. With us the legislative power is lodged in a Governor, Council, and House of Burgesses. The two first appointed by the Crown, and their places held by the precarious tenure of pleasure only. That security therefore which the constitution derives in Britain from the House of Lords, is here entirely wanting, and the just equilibrium totally destroyed by two parts out of three of the legislature being in the same hands. It happens also unfortunately that the same persons who compose our Council during pleasure, with the Governor at their head, are the Judges of our General Courts, and only so long as they continue of the Council, within all causes ecclesiastical and civil, both common law and Chancery (even

determined. By this injudicious combination, all the executive, two thirds of the legislative, and the whole judiciary powers are in the same body of Magistracy. How accurately, but how justly has the accurate Montesquieu determined against so impolitic a union — "Lorsque dans la même personne ou dans le même corps de Magistrature, la puissance législative est réunie à la puissance exécutrice, il n'y a point de liberté; parce qu'on peut craindre que le même Monarque ou le même Sénat ne fasse des loix tyranniques, pour les exécuter tyranniquement. Il n'y a point encore de liberté, si la puissance de juger n'est pas séparée de la puissance législative et de l'exécutrice; si elle étoit jointe à la puissance législative, le pouvoir sur la vie et la liberté des Citoyens seroit arbitraire; car le Juge seroit Législateur. Si elle étoit jointe à la puissance exécutrice le Juge pourroit avoir la force d'un oppresseur. Tout seroit perdu si le même homme ou le même corps des Principaux, ou des Nobles, ou du Peuple exerçoient ces trois pouvoirs, celui de faire des Loix, celui d'exécuter les résolutions publiques, et celui de juger les crimes ou les différends des particuliers." [Esprit de Loix. B. XI. Ch. 6]

But how much your surprise increase, when you are informed that even the third or democratic part of our Legislature is totally in the power of the Crown! It is by usage only that elections are directed and Assemblys called; in our code of laws not one is to be found that directs the calling of a new Assembly or that appoints any time for the meeting of the representative body when chosen. To remedy this fundamental error, and to place the liberty of the Subject on a more secure footing, an act of Assembly was passed upon the principles of the Act of Parliament adopted in England after the Revolution, directing that a new assembly should be called once in every seven years at the least, and that the Representatives when chosen should be convened at least once in three years. The more frequent calling of new Assemblys and the more frequent meeting of them when chosen, was left as of right it ought a Negative proposition. This Act passed with a suspending clause, but though it is now 6 years since it's passage, we have never had the royal approbation & may we not hope my brethren, that this necessity to liberty will [illegible] the grateful to whom those good and good men provide who

so lately evinced their generous and noble attachment to American Freedom, by opposing with matchless eloquence the Parliamentary right of imposing internal taxes on America. I may even also hope that when those great Concerns have been set from other weighty concerns, that a thorough reform in the faulty parts of our constitution will be attended. It may reasonably be enquired, how it happened, that with so good a pattern as the English constitution, ours should be so exceptionally conceived? The answer is to be found in the arbitrary reign of Cromwell's power, and the subsequent confusion that happened in that of his son. The first occasioned the violent dissolution of the company to whom Letters Patent were originally granted for this Colony, and the rebellion in the reign of Charles the first, with the consequent disorders in Government, prevented any settled regularity from taking place in our affairs.

I am happy in being able to say with truth of our Countrymen that they have ever been remarkable for loyalty and firm attachment to their Sovereign. I celebrated the virtues of this they gave, in opposition to those who chose to pay any obedience to the usurped power of Oliver Cromwell, and at the time last war, no application from our Late or present King were ever made in vain. —

I have now accomplished the first part of my engagement by giving you an accurate an idea of the constitution of this Country as I am able, but that I may not tire you with the length of this Letter, I shall defer writing on the three remaining subjects, until some future opportunity. —

I remain with truth and sincerity your ever affectionate brother and faithful friend.

Richard Henry Lee

To
Doctor Lee

A 13.

Correspondence between the Governors in Chief of the Province which interested us Kings

7)

R. H. Lee

~~Miffin~~ ~~Thurlee~~ Lee.

c. 20th 1766

173.1

~~No 4~~

No. 175

P. M. L. 9th Dec. 76

Thomas Harding of Eastham in ye County of Barnstaple
in ye Province of ye massachusetts Bay Testifies and
Says, That ab.t ye first Day of May 1766 he sailed from
the Port of Boston on a Whaling & Codd Fishing Voyage
That he arrived at ye Isle of Bay on ye fourth of July
& while at anchor there with three Salem Fishing
Scooners he on the same day was Seizzed by John
Humbelton Esq.r Commander of ye Merlin Sloop &
one of his best hands pressed from him & he with
the rest of ye Crew put under guard untill ye next
Day having nothing on board but his Fishing Stores
& Some Codd fish we had Catched before we had arrived
at the Island aforesaid & further says that said
Humbeltons Officers took away all ye Fish they had on
board & then gave leave for us to depart but threatned
that if we offered to Fish any more that he would
make a free prize of us and take all the Fish
that we might Catch from us & that the master
should suffer Corporal punishment: by this means
our Voyage was Ruined & those Concerned in the
Voyage Suffered at least Three hundred pounds
lawfull money

Thomas Harding

Suff.s Boston December 26. 1766 Then Appeared
the above Named Capt. Thomas Harding and made
Solemn Oath that the above by Him Subscribed, is
the Truth and Nothing but the Truth

Before me John Avery Just. Peace

Roused by the danger, and alarmed at attempts 1766
foreign and domestic, to reduce the people of this Country
to a State of abject and detestable slavery, by destroying that
free and happy constitution of Government under which
they have hitherto lived — We who have subscribed this
paper have associated, and do bind ourselves each to the
other and we are unanimous to God and to our Country,
by this firmest Tye that Religion and Virtue can frame,
most sacredly and punctually to stand by, and with our
Lives and Fortunes to support, maintain, and defend
each other in the observation, and execution of these
following articles

First, we declare all due allegiance and
obedience to our lawful Sovereign George the Third King
of Great Britain. — And we determine to the utmost of
our power to preserve the Laws, the peace and good order
of this Colony as far as is consistent with the preservation
of our Constitutional rights and Liberty.

2dly As we know it to be the Birthright and Privilege
of every British subject (and of the people of Virginia
as being such) founded on Reason, Law and Compact —
That he cannot be legally taxed but by his Peers, and
that he cannot be Taxed but by consent of a Parliament
in which he is represented by Persons who themselves pay a part
of the Tax they impose on others — If therefore any Person or
Persons, shall attempt by any action or proceeding to deprive
this Colony of those fundamental rights, we will immediately
regard him or them, as the most dangerous Enemy of the Community
and we will go to any extremity, not only to prevent the success of
such attempts, but to stigmatize and punish the Offender.

3dly As the Stamp Act does absolutely direct the property
of the people to be taken from them without their consent
expressed by their Representatives, and as in many cases
it deprives the British American subjects of his right to
tryal by Jury; we do determine at every hazard, and pay-
ing no regard to danger or to death, we will exert every faculty
to prevent the execution of the said Stamp Act in any manner
whatsoever within this Colony — And every abandoned Wretch

who shall be so Lost to Virtue and Public good, as wickedly to contribute to the introduction, or fixture of the Stamp Act in this Colony, by using Stamp'd Paper, or by any other means; we will with the utmost expedition convince all such Profligates, that immediate danger and disgrace shall attend their prostitute purpose.

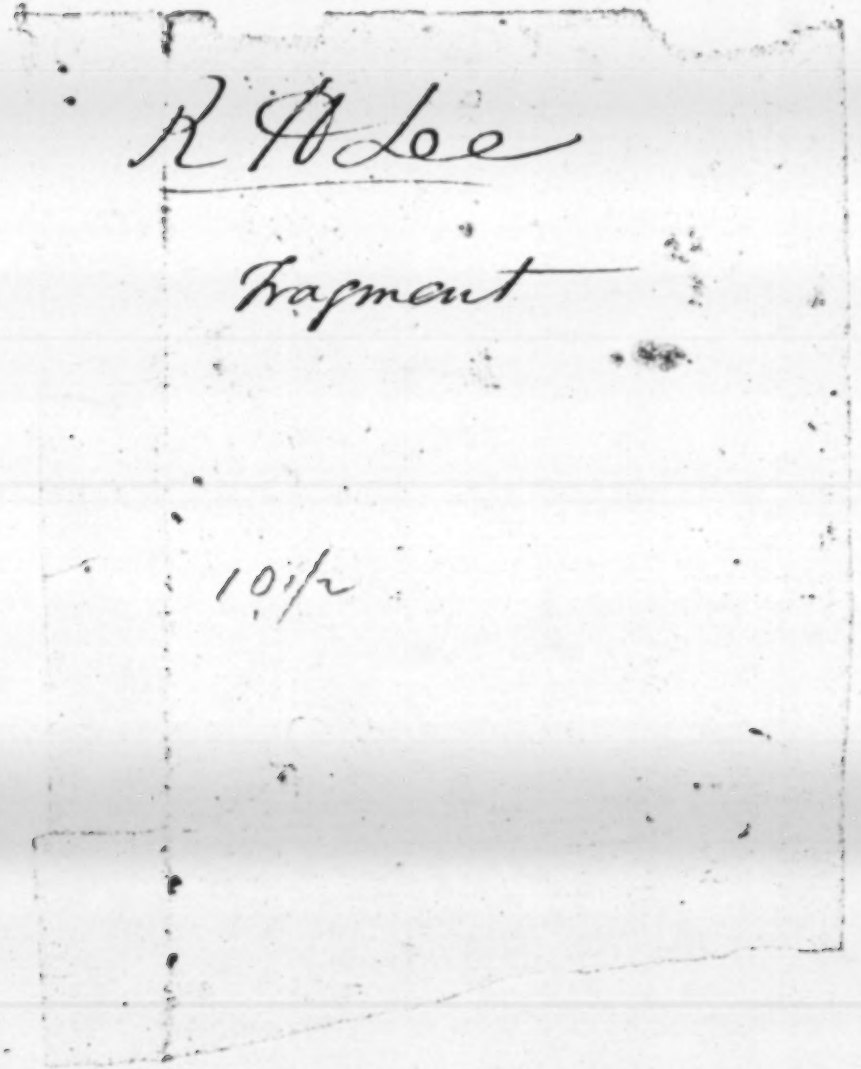
2dly That the last Article may most surely and effectually be executed, we engage to each other, that whenever it shall be known to any ——— of this Association, that any Person is so conducting himself as to favour the introduction of the Stamp Act, that immediate notice shall be given to as many of the Association as possible, and that every Individual so informed, shall with expedition repair to a place of meeting to be appointed as near the Scene of action as may be.

3dly Each Associator shall do his true endeavour to obtain as many Signers to this Association as he possibly can ——

4thly If any attempt shall be made upon the Liberty or Property of any Associator for any action or thing to be done in consequence of this agreement we do most solemnly bind ourselves by the sacred engagements above entered into, at the utmost risk of our Lives and Fortunes to restore such Associate to his Liberty, and to protect him in the enjoyment of his property.

In testimony of the good faith with which we intend to execute this Association, we have this 27th day of February 1766 put our hands and seals hereto. ———

Rehoboth



10½

1766

My Lord

I sais a Letter by the last ship from New York which gives a very Modest Moving Account of the Situation of affairs in America which I thought it my Duty to Communicate to your Lordship in its native Simplicity viz.

- - . — .
- - — .
- - . .
for

your Ma[illegible]dgie what Effects England must fall and [illegible] medicable [illegible], when I acquaint your Lordship I have been Informed that America owes England Six Millions Sterling I left it in my own Mind at Home, but it Seems I am under in my Estimate of that account, to have Six Million Stopt in its Circulation must bring Distress & Ruin on Multitudes both of Merchants, & Manufacturers, not in one Particular County but throughout the Whole Kingdom.

At the Peace of Utrecht it was Esteemed an Object that after the taking of Bergen Op Zoom, the French had it in their Power to overrun Holland, who were so Connected with us in Commerce that it would be the Ruin of our Merchants, & not the Reason Stronger against Offending America? permit not the Thousands of Poor who will be unemployed this Winter be Ripe for Tumult & Mischief? and will the French be the Spectators to such Scenes of Confusions as will arise both at home and abroad in America? [illegible] we have no reason to Expect such a Favour, and they have ever been too Eagle Eyed to Miss any Opportunity of Annoying us, nor must we Expect it, while we are Rivals in Trade & Power, that the Single Question stands to be Shall we Relieve America or bring Distruction on our Selves? which your Lordship will [illegible] and I think I may Venture to say Neither [illegible] Circumstances, nor Fact are at all Exagerated by me.

My Lord

Your Lordships most obed. Humble

M.. to

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm Donaldson
of New york.

[redacted] of Money is hardly to be Sen[illegible] York which
in the Country Every man is Suing his [illegible] situation of
Neighbour with produces daily Bankruptcys [illegible] Duty & Commerce
and the most pitiable Scenes of Distress [illegible]city wit.
a Farm in this Neighbourhood was Sold
a few weeks ago by the Sheriff for £350 —
with the Owner refus'd £1200 — for 18 Months
ago — Such is the alteration of times here
owing [illegible] ust fal, and pro-
[illegible] have been
[illegible] Million Sterling
[illegible]ms Jam under in
my Remarks ~~of that address~~, to have Six Million Stop
in its Circulation must bring Distress & Ruin on Multitudes
both of Merchants, & Manufacturers, ~~in~~ not in one
particular County but throughout the Whole Kingdom.
At the Peace of Utrecht it was Deem'd an Object that of
the taking of Bergen Op Zoom, the French had it in their Power
to overrun Holland, who were so Connected with us in Commerce
that it would be the Ruin of our Merchants, & not the Reason
Stronger against Offending America? prevent the
Thousands of Poor who will be unemployed this Winter be
Ripe for Tumult & Mischief? and will the French be the
Spectators of such Scenes of Confusion as will arise both
at home and abroad in America? ~~and if our Enemies were~~
~~determined to make it Ruinous to us~~ we have
no reason to Expect such a Favour, and they have ever been
too Eagle Eyed to Miss any Opportunity of annoying us, nor must
we Expect it, while we are Rivals in Trade & Power, that the
Single Question seems to be Shall we Relieve America
bring Distresses on our Selves? which ~~your Lordships~~
will best determine, and I think I may Venture to say
Neither the Circumstances, nor State are at all Changed
Oer

My Lord

Your Lordships Obed Humble Servt

My Lord

The Letters out of which the above Extracts are taken
Read yesterday, by which you may Judge how Fatal the last
Measures have been, & are like to be; and how easy it is to throw
a Trade into Confusion but not so easy to Retrieve it; for I fear
if any Orders have been sent to the Colonies they have not yet
Reached them, If Trade with the Spaniards is prevented, or falls
in to the hands of the French and Dutch (neither of whom will
refuse Dollars) it may never return to us [redacted] then Abolishing
will not only be useless, from its Setting [redacted] Soil, but a great
Inhumanity, and great Expence to Support [redacted] with Inhabitants
whom the Climate will Continually Destroy if they attempt to
Labour, as was the Case for Years in Georgia, until they Imployed
Negroes; but make it the Market of the Spaniards, you see by
this Instance the Treasure it will bring to England, through the
Channels of our Continent of America, if not Interrupted by Wars;
and can any Taxes Compensate such a Loss? or Equal the Mis-
chief that must arise from the universal Tumults of that Extensive
Country; and the general Discontent of the Merchants and
Manufacturers here, which I assure your Lordship is very great, and will
be severely felt thro' this Nation [the Kingdom] all over] - Whereas his Majesty's

Benevolence to his People for which he is so remarkable Induce him to give
Some hint from the Throne in Favour of America, It would Produce universal
Joy in the People there who are from their Early Education Zealously
attached to the House of Hanover, and Affection to their Mother Country with a
Delicate Sense of English Liberty —

[redacted]

1766

[illegible] Bernard

Esqr Captain General and Governor in

Chief in and over his Majesty's Province

of the Massachusetts Bay in New England

and Vice Admiral of the same.

To Wm Bernard

I do hereby Certify that the Honble

Andrew Oliver Esqr is Secretary, & that John Cotton Gent

is Deputy Secretary of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay

above said; and that full Faith and Credit is and ought to be

given to their Acts and Attestations (as on the Papers annexed)

both in Court and without.

In Testimony whereof I have Caused the

Public Seal of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid

to be hereunto affixed. Dated at Boston the eighth day of

Decemr 1766 In the Seventh year of his Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's Command

(V b)

A Oliver Secy

I Joseph [illegible] say; That being Master of a Sloop on a Whaling Voyage, in the Streights of Bellisle, the first Day of July last, my Sloop was boarded by a Boat from the Merlin Sloop of War, Captain Hamilton, Commanded by the Lieutenant of the Merlin, who demanded one of my best Hands, and tho' I represented to him the Damage he would thereby doine, as I had but just a Compliment of Men, and that he would ruin my Voyage, which was not then made, he still persisted and took from me the best Harpman I had on board in Spite of Intreaties, and utterly against my Consent, and thereby greatly hurt my Voyage, which proved to be a bad one in the End: and further saith, That the Lieutenant aforesaid demanded of me how many Fish I had on board, I told him just enough to supply my Sloop; upon which he said, it is well you have no more; for if you had I should take them away.

Joseph Smith.

Boston Nov: 25th 1766.

Suffolk Ss.

The above mentioned Joseph Smith personally appeared before me, and made Oath to the Truth of the above,

before me John Avery Just. Peace.

I Charle[illegible]ffy and
declare, that I was Master of the Schoon[illegible] Unity on a
Whaling and Fishing Voyage, and being in a Harbour
called the Sole of Boye on the Labrador there waiting for
the coming down of the Whales, on the 30th of June 1766;
when Captain John Hamilton of his Majesty's Sloop of War
Merlin sent his Boat on board; Wm Hardcastle the Master of
the Merlin commanded the Boat, who took away my Lnd-
man which greatly distressed me — Upon divers Applica-
tions to Captain Hambleton, he released the Lndman, named
David Chase, but took from me my Cooper, whom I very
much depended upon for my fishing Business, and was
the best Seaman I had on board. Further the Deponent
declares that when he was on board the Merlin, Captain
Hambleton read to him a Paper, wherein Americans
were forbid fishing on the Labrador Coast, upon Penalty of
the Fish they should catch being taken from them for
the first Time, and of having their Vessels as well as Fish
taken from them for the second... The Deponent also says
that he saw a Paper posted up in the Sole of Boy containing
the same Prohibition, which he read, and it was signed by
Hugh Palliser, who was Commodore — Further the Deponent
says that when he was on board the Merlin Captain
Hambleton abused him and told him he should not fish,
and if he did he would fulfil the Articles before mentioned,
whereby he would also be liable to corporal Punishment —
The Deponent also further declares that he saw Wm Hard-
castle the Master of the Merlin take from several Persons
their Fish, three belonging to Salem, and one to Cape Cod,
and that he also took one Man from each of their Vessels,
The Deponent declares that he heard one of the Skippers ask
[illegible] authority these things were done & who
[illegible] Vessel

Loss of [illegible]

Charles Smith.

Suffolk ss. Boston Novr 25: 1766. The above named Charles Smith personally appearing, made Oath that the Declaration by him signed is in all Respects true.

before me John Avery Jus.e Peace.

I Jonathan Balch of lawful Age testify and declare that I was Mate on board the Schooner Unity mentioned in the within Deposition signed by Charles Smith, and am knowing to the Truth of his said Deposition in every Article, to the Truth of which I am ready to give Solemn Oath.

Jonathan Balch.

Suffolk ss. Boston, Novemr 25th 1766. The above named Jonathan Balch personally appearing, made Solemn Oath that the Declaration by him signed was in all Respects true.

before me John Avery Jus.e Peace.

Samuel [illegible] aged [illegible] and declares, that being Master of the Schooner Anna, owned by Peter Faneuil Esqr and Company, on the fourth Day of July last, being a fishing in the Streights of Belisle near Bradore, the Master of his majesty's Sloop Merlin with a Number of armed Men in several Boats, came on board my Schooner and demanded my Business there, I answered him I was on a Codfishing Voyage from New England, he then asked me how I dare come there when there was Orders to the contrary? I told him I knew of no such Order, he then damn'd me and my Men, and called us a Pack of damn'd Rascals several Times, he then said he seiz'd my Vessel and Fish, and put a Centry on Board: The next Day I went to Captain Hamilton, and asked him what was to be done with us, as I understood he was Captain of the Merlin; his Answer was, Damn you, I'll seize you; I ask'd him for what, he said we had broke the Laws; I answered if we have it is thro Ignorance, but he would not hear me, nor suffer me to say any Thing to him, but ordered the Fish we had caught upon that Coast to be taken from me, and kept one of my Men, Viz. William Massey, and threatned that if he ever catch'd any New England Man a fishing there again, that he would keep and condemn their Vessels and Fish, and keep the Men and inflict severe corporal Punishment likewise on every Man he took: And I further declare that the Masters of the Ships employ'd in the Whale Fishery from England refused to let me fish, and put a Number of Men on board my Vessel to prevent me, and said they had the exclusive Right as a Company for the Whale-

[illegible] that Governor

[illegible] which I

[illegible]

was plem[illegible]
the Limits mentioned in the Grant & Log of my Voyage
to
Salem Sept. 13. 1766 Samuel Manning.

Essex County Salem Sept. 13: 1766.

Then the within named Samuel Manning personally appeared before me two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, quorum Unus, and made solemn Oath to the Truth of the within Declaration signed by him ... Sworn in Perpetuam Rei Memoriam.

Benj.a Pickman.
Joseph Bowditch.

Jonathan [illegible] Testifies and declares that
being Master of the Schooner Hawk owned by Jonathan Orne,
on the fourth Day of July last being a fishing in the Streights of Bellisle
near Bradore, the Master of his Majesty's Sloop Merlin with a
number of armed Men in several Boats came on board my
Schooner, and demanded my Business there, I told him I was
on a Cod fishing Voyage from New England, he asked me how I
dare come there when there was Orders to the contrary; I told
him I knew of no such Orders, he then damn'd me and my
Men, and said we were a Pack of damn'd Rascals several Times,
he then seized my Vessel and Fish, and put a Centry on board;
the next Day I went on board the Merlin, and asked Captain
Hamilton what was to be done with us, his answer was, damn
you I seize you, I asked him for what, he said I had broke the
Laws, I told him if I had it was thro' Ignorance, but he refused
to hear me say any Thing to him, but ordered that what
Fish we had taken upon that Coast should be took from us;
he then kept one of my Men Viz. Francis Coy, and threatned
that if he ever called any New England Men fishing there
again that he would seize their Vessels and Fish and keep all
the Men, beside inflicting severe corporal Punishment on
every Man he took: and further I declare that when the
Master of the Merlin came on board my Schooner, and treated
me as an Enemy, I askt him what was the Occasion of such
Severity, he damn'd me and gave a Blow with his Fist on
my Face, I told him it was hard Usage, he again damn'd me,
and then ordered a Number of armed Men to seize me, which
they did, one of them at the same Time holding a loaded
Pistol against my Breast, they then took me up, and threw
me from my Schooner into their Boat, and then put off; after
keeping me some Time they put me on board the Schooner
[illegible] Master, from thence I got to my own Vessel.
[illegible] the Master of the Ships employed in
[illegible] and put a
[illegible] ended
[illegible]

that Coast; and was governor Pallier was
concerned in the Company upon which I was obliged to quit the
Fishing ground there altho' Fish was plenty, and stood to the
Westward so far as to be without the Limits they claimed, to the
great Hurt and Loss in our Voyage.

Salem Sept.r 13.th 1766. Jonathan Millet.

Essex County Salem Sept.r 13.th 1766.

Then the above named Jonathan Millet perso-
nally appeared before us two of his Majesty's Justices of
Peace for this County quorum unus, and made Solemn Oath
to the Truth of the above Declaration signed by him.
Sworn in perpetuam rei memoriam.

Benj.a Pickman
Joseph Bowditch.

L S

Fra. Bernard

His Excellency Francis Bernard
Esqr. Captain General and Governor in
Chief in and over his Majesty's Province
of the Massachusetts Bay in New England
and Vice admiral of the same.

I do hereby Certify that John
Avery Esqr. is one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for
the County of Suffolk, and that Benjamin Pickman &
Joseph Bowditch Esqrs. are two of his Majesty's Justices of
the peace for the County of Essex within the Province of
Massachusetts Bay above said; and that full Faith & Credit
is and ought to be given to their respective Acts and Attestations
(as on the paper annexed) both in Court and without.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the
Public Seal of the Province of Massachusetts Bay aforesaid
to be hereunto affixed. Dated at Boston the eighth day of
Decemr. 1766 In the seventh Year of his Majesty's Reign.

By his Excellency's Command

A Oliver Secy

Province of the
Massachusetts Bay } Boston the 8th Decemr. 1766—

We do hereby Certify that the foregoing Depositions are
truly Copied from the Original Depositions taken before
John Avery, Benja. Pickman & Joseph Bowditch Esqrs.
which Depositions were this day Authenticated by a Certifi
cate under the hand of his Excellency the Governor with
His Seal of the Province of Massachusetts Bay above
mentioned

A true Copy

Attest

compared by us. —

66

Affidavits Concern.
the Evacuation of the
Forts in
Lake
Champlain
in 1776

Extract from the affidavits taken under the [illegible]
of the officers

(20)

The affidavit of Will Thoss No 1

That a number of Casks of Brandy & Wine had been clandestinely imported into this town & concealed in the House of a Cellar under the house of Capt Malcom, the deponant with sundry other officers went to the house of the said Malcom & by whom they were admitted to every part of the house, but one Cellar which was not in his possession but belonging to one Mackay which they threatened to break open, & Capt Malcom resolved to defend it, the deponent then went the Governour & Council then sitting for directions how to proceed, when they returned we found a number of People gathered at a small distance from the house to the number of 300 & 00, the officers were informed that if they attempted to enter the house by force, a signal would be given by Ringing the North North Bell as for Fire, that we were also informed by persons of reputation that it would be best for us to come off before Night as it would be dangerous being there after that time

Affidavit of John Budderk No 2

That in case of need I would have assisted the officers with 150 men had they been admitted, but I saw no mob & nor any People gathered together but heard that there were a number of People by Malcoms house, that he gave them several Buckets of Wine & desired them to go home

John Tudor No 3)

I come as a friend to tell you (the officers) know something of the affair of Malcoms ~~extracting~~ there is says Capt Rumble a great number of People gathered about malcoms house as is supposed to prevent any officer entering his house we thought it best to seperate & that we might do & have what we could, I went toward Mr. House & in my way I met Mr Barber who told me of a number of People being assembled about Mr. Howe. & gave much the same Act as Capt Rumble, with this addition that he understood any

Tudor affidavit No 3 Continued

The People that if the Custom house should attempt to force open m: house the great North Bell was to be Rung as a signal for the People to assemble, that I then came to the head of the Street near m: house. there were 300 compt. en[illegible] of People in all Inspectors near 300 who behaved very Quietly & left them in all appearance in a good humour,

Will: Nickells No 4

The Sheriff calling at forcing the Door the deponent addvised him not to do it, that m: Lowe a resolute man & that he would not make such an attempt for all the money he was worth, that the danger was from within the house, as the People without appearing to be very Quiet

Will: Wimble. No 5

The deponent told the Sheriff it was the opinion of his friends, it would be dangerous entering m: house he being a man of resolution, being asked if he told the Sheriff the Bell would Ring & then the Mob would be called, he said he did & said the occasion of the People saying the Bell would ring that the informer might be think & ring the Bell himself, in order to make his escape

Nath: Barber No 6

The Sheriff asked the deponent if he would give his assistance if she desired it, he answered he would but would not enter the House, soon after this the Custom House officers & Sheriff's retired when the people expressed an entire satisfaction & said he behaved with the greatest firmness & much like a Gentleman & that he heard but he does not know from whom, that upon m: m: house being attacked the great North Bell was to be rung

Extracts of affidavits under the direction of the officers

No 7 John Baker, The deponent says the People were very civil to the officers & did not seem disposed to hinder them executing their office

No 8 Stephen Greenleff, The deponant was called before the Governour & Council, & told by his excellency that he the declarent should attend the officers of the Customs aiding & assisting them in executing their office in case if any opposition was like to arise he should apply to the Justices in that Neighbourhood & if he thought it necessary he should raise the posse comitatus Justice Tudor went with the deponant to Justice Ruddock to advise with him, as they were going out of the Gate they were met by Capt Wimble at the Door who told them they were there he came out of friendship to desire them they would proceed no further, that he had been among the Populace whose numbers were increasing fast, that he was told they had formed their plan that we should certainly meet with opposition which would probably cost us our lives that he was informed the signal was to be given as soon as any of the officers should attempt the Door, the North Bell was to be Rung & that the Streets would be immediately filled with People who was determined to withstand them in every attempt to force Capt Wm: house that he was told thisould Wm: had a number of People in the house with him who were resolved to defend it with their Lives & that the numbers without were constantly increasing the declarent advised with him whether it was best to endeavour to raise the Posse, that he & many other respectable inhabitants that appeared in the Streets apeard him it would not only be in vain but highly imprudent being told that the North Bell was to be Rung as a signal to raise the People

Stephen Greenleaf Continued

The declarant returned to the officers & observed to them that Night would soon come on that the streets were continually filling with People that they must be unwilling of the Difficulty of the affair they was upon, & the warrant would not justify any forcible intrance into a Dwelling house after Sunsett

Extract from the affidavits on Behalf of the Town of Boston

No 1 Moses Tyler That he saw a number of People assembled & heard that the Custom H. Off. were going to make a seizure in Coffin's house & while he tarried there the People behaved with good order & decency

Edw: Jarvis deposeth exactly the same.

No 2

No 3. John Bullard deposeth exactly the same

No 4 John Mackill the same

No 5 Caleb Hopkins about 3 oClk in the afternoon he saw ~~People~~ the High Sheriff attended with all the Custom H. Off & tide waiters with about 2 or 300 People standing about the High Sheriff upon inquiry he was informed they were going to break open the House of Mr: on suspicion of Contraband Goods being therein & seeing a number of Gentlemen stopping out & ~~on~~ ~~can't~~ & Curiosity ~~to obtaining~~ to see such a thing as breaking into a mans house which was not common in this Country made one of the Spectators we had a good deal of Diversion & amusement amongst ourselves upon the occasion while I stood looking on with the rest of the Gentlemen, the school broke up, when a number of Boys coming out of School made some show of People but not the least Noise or disturbance nor any thing that tended that Way, Mr Parker says that the officers were gone off with their company when he knocked at Mr: Gale when he came & opened it, & coming into the room I saw Mr Hodgson Mr Mackay & C.P. selling smoaking their Pipes in a merry humour Sat down with them & we had a little Laughter on the occasion & I heard Mr say that if they had broke his House open he was determined to prosecute them to the Rigour of the Law but there was no resistance offered against the officers nor did I hear of any that offered or intended it, or that Mr ever [illegible]

Caleb Hopkins Continued

Ever desired any person to assist him or make any resistance against the officers nor did I see any Arms of Defence & I do really believe had they broke open the house no harm would have been done them by ~~us~~ by any Person either in my house or in the Street

Tho: Kimble

No 6 The People were all very quiet & not the least appearance of any disturbance whatsoever, nor did he ask me or any other Person to give him assistance the first time spoke to him

Paul Revere Sworn & prayed by the same leading to the Grammar School

No 7 I saw a number of People gathered round Sheriff Greenleaf who asked them if they would assist them in the discharge of his office I think I heard Mr Benjamin Goodwin say he would out of doors but not go into my House, I did not see any officers go into his house if they had they might have spoken to him I saw no body through the Window, I am certain I saw not any one of the Persons that were gathered there would ~~have present~~ had any intent to hinder the officers from the discharge of their Duty, I did not hear that the Old North Bell was to be Rung nor that my house encouraged any persons to come to their assistance

Sam: Hanier & Sam: Aves

No 8 They saw a number of People of all ranks but all very peaceable & Quiet

Benj: Hanno stopped to inquire the reason of the Crowd about my House, it was said upon ~~them~~ they had an information of some goods being in said my house, the People that were in the house stood & looked on & behaved in a very orderly & decent manner, never heard my dear ~~Person~~ or any Person in his name any Person to come to my house

Benj: Harrod continued

No 9 to be a corps guard or assistance to him on the contrary coming by in the morning I went into said m house & told him they were a number of men & boys at the gate & I would have him go out & desire them to go off upon which he thought the best expedient to get them off was to give them a bucketfull of Wine and after that was done they dispersed & no more appeared

Robt Pigeon that he said on or about 20th & m told him he would rather risk his life, than submitt to any measures unless the Law actually allowed it & every oath the Law required was regularly formed still that he was not such a mad man so to desire to oppose the laws of the Government therefore desired me to stay a few Hours as well as Capt Hathorn and Capt Burt to stand & be witness of his behaviour accordingly we stayed & were the only persons then except his family I asked the said m how he would behave if the affrays did break in, he said he did not intend either to kill or abuse them, but that if they proceeded wrong he would trounce them at Law,

No 10

Benj Burt Coming near m house he saw a number of People & all very orderly

No 11

Wellington Hathorn that on the 21st Sept Jno m Cluff Dep: collector going into my Gate, he told me that he had an information that there were run goods in Capt Malcom's Cellar, when I came there m Holwell threatened to break open the Cellar door, then Capt Malcom swore the first man that offered to break locks or doors of his, without legal or lawfull authority & he to be satisfied of that authority, that moment he should go eternity & took down a large pair of Pistols & sword, altho the Pistols were not loaded nor had they

No 12

Will Mackay Continued

12 They any Shirts in them, then m^r Holliwell said one said, by God I would advise mall: to open the door & if there were any thing there, he would make it as easy as possible, & for Peace sake would give up his Part if not they would do the like, that m^rs mall: was very much frightened & thought she would have gone into fits & the Children almost frightened out of their senses, then m^rs Sudworth beckoned to me & went out to him into the yard, & he told me not to make our selves uneasy for he had no Intention to break any Mans door. I do not remember that m^rs mall: said he wanted any assistance or was'd any except them selves during the dispute which lasted 1 hour & ½ & m^rs mall: often told m^r Holliwell he had no more goods in his Cellar, which I know was true, & also declar'd there was no more goods of mine in his Cell. Holliwell said they would go & consult further on the affair when m^rs mall: advised with her friends how he should behave with when the officer came a second time the result was that he should shut up his House & have 2 or 3 friends to be witnesses in case any body should break open his gate or door. the officer returned & m^r Pigion again asked mall: how he intend to behave if any officer broke into his house, he answered he had no notion of killing any one & desired us to bear Witness in case the house was broke open, that we saw no fire Arms purchased nor no sign of any opposition in the said house, & growing near night the officers went off & then mall: with our advice gave the People several Buckets of wine, & desired Captn Lowe to divide it amongst them which he did mixing it with water, & when they had drank the Wine they hallooed out good Night Gent^n we thank you, & immediately they all dispersed

or Imprisonment in

Burn[n] Goodwin
No 13

I went to Capt Malcoms house about 3 o'clk and he told me the Cust: Offr had been to search his house, & he had not any thing in his house that was sezable to the value of Sixpence, but he was determined to know if the Offrs in Gen had any right to break open his house or not, & that if they did without legal authority he would shoot the first man that broke open his door, after some time the school was done which was in sight of mall: house & they all got together enquiring what the matter was, the high Sheriff asked me if I would assist him, I told him that I had a very good regard for him & would do any thing to serve him, but knew my self was a resolute man, & more especially when he thought himself in the right cause and made no doubt that if any person offer'd to break open his door without showing him a lawfull authority he would blow out his brains so I went & talk'd with Mr Hallwell a few minutes & then they all went away, & in the whole transaction I never saw the least disturbance, and in the evening the Boys made a talk about the informer, and said it was one Richardson & they knew where he lived & they would go & give him 3 Cheers for the great Prize he had got, but never heard Mr Ash any person to assist him, or even intimate that he wanted any body to, only wanted to know if they had a right to break open his door

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Enoch Rust
No 14

Mr Malcom insists the door should not be broke open without shewing lawfull authority, I stood the whole evening & never saw Mr Ash himself in any posture of defence, with any weapon of War whatsoever, I further confess in behaviour all the afternoon with a good deal of calmness & moderation, & heard an old hat wife make use of any as one mischief would be done

Enock Rust Continued

No 14 I heard him also say but them break open the house if they please & I will bring it out by Law & it is my opinion had they shewd m: their Authority he would have opened his doors, or had they broke his house open there would have been a hair of their head hurt, I believe there was not more than 30 People as I looked out of the window once or twice and m: consulted with us wether he had not better give the People a few Buckets of wine, & we agreed & they went of intirely

Dan: M Calcom

No 15 I went to Walk on the 24 Sept: m: Hollowell & m: they came into my house & demanded the key of my house saying he had an information ag[t] my house I told him I was sorry they were imposed upon but that I would give them all the satisfaction in my Power & without stirring from my room call for the keys of my house & asked the Gent[n] to walk with me & I would shew them all I possessed, and accordingly shewd them all my out houses then the Kitchen cellar & upon their asked to open my Arch I accord[d] did & from thence carried them to the other cellar wch is 25 feet Square & shewd them that with the arch in it also & told them that was all they then demd the keys again and I said they had seen all my possessions I could not shew them any more, m: Holwell swore he would immediately break open my house and asked how I dare refuse him, I told him the first man that offered to break open my house without shewing me a legal authority for the same I would kill him on the Spot, then he threatned to have me tryed for my Life for refusing to give him the key & told me for one Pinder groats that was

a Gentleman

30
Dan[l] Malcom Continued from No 885

Condemd for Treason at Ny & that I should share the same fate, this made my passion rise & I immediately arose & took down 2 Pistols & my Sword which had neither flint or any thing else in them & told Mr Hall: to be gone out of my house, I went upon Change where Hall: came up to speak to me & then both he & Mr Chiffelle told me they wanted to compound & open my door to them, & if there was anything then they would not do me any harme, upon which I told them if they had any right to break open my house they might, but if they forsook in it I would take all legal methods to gett my due right[s] I do further declare I had not any illegal goods in my house or Cellar or Store, or in the World to my knowledge at that time or before or since for my full declaration was if they broke open my door to pursue their Law as far as Justice would go which I should have done had they broke open my house, Mr Hall: hath declared in his affidavit that I could have ammunition enough and did not care for any officer that if he should break open my house he would be armed as he was before by the mob, I declare I never said any such thing nor ever thought yt, I told them I desired him, that I lived independant & Genteelly for I despised running any goods or offering any Bribes

Nath Barber No 16

The subscriber has sworn before the Governor that if Lord Ne North Bill was to be Rung when on house was to be attacked by the Chiff: & Justice Tudor has sworn before the same authority that I informed him it was a signal to arme the People, I do declare I do not believe I said any such thing & believe Tudor must be mistaken from the appearance & behaviour of the People assembled who were worthy Good sort of People & there was not the least appearance of disorder. to the best of my Judgment the People did not exceed 100

Will Nickells No 17

It was his opinion & he apprehend it was so also that the Sheriff had no lawfull authority so to Do, & he believ that no would have made the opposition to lawfull Authority & that he explained himself in this manner before the governour and Council & the People appeard extreamly Quiet.

Will Wimble No 18

That ~~it was his~~ when he told the Governour that the bell would Ring the meant & now explained himself that it was ~~his~~ opinion of the People that the informer had hid himself in the Adjoining house, & that he would Ring the Bell in order to make his escape in the Crowd which would be collected thereby, he had no apprehension that any other person would Ring the Bell or take any other method of Collecting the People to oppose the Custom Officers

or Imployment in

Extracts of Boston
Assessors

1766

Touching
Contraband Articles
of
Wine & Brandy
supposed to be
in possession of one
Malcolm

To his Excellency Sir Henry Moore
Baronet Captain General & Governor
in Chief of the Province of New York
and the Territories thereon depending
in America Vice Admiral of the same &c.

In Council

The Petition of the Minister Elders Deacons
and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of
the City of New York according to the
Westminster Confession of Faith Catechism
and Directory agreeable to the Established
Church of Scotland.

Most humbly sheweth

That your Petitioners are informed that on
the fourth Day of February Instant your Excellency
was pleased to lay a Petition lately preferred by your
Petitioners to the Kings most Excellent Majesty for a
Charter and a Draft of the Charter they prayed for
before the Honourable the Board of Council for their
Report thereon to your Excellency in Pursuance of a
Letter of Reference sent to your Excellency from the
Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

And as your Excellency and the Honourable
Board may justly expect to be waited upon by your
Petitioners, ascertained of the Truth of such of the Facts
in the said Petition suggested as may perhaps be
thought to require Proof.

and

And your Petitioners are extremely desirous to give full Satisfaction and to enable your Excellency to report on this Subject to their Lordships by the return of the Packet which arrived Yesterday.

Your Petitioners therefore beg leave in this Way to signify their Readiness to attend the Commands of your Excellency and the Honourable Board and most humbly pray if there are any Facts not so notorious as to require Proof that a Note of them may be signified by the Clerk of the Council, and a short Day appointed for your Petitioners to exhibit the Evidence that may be desired.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray &c

John Rogers
Joseph Sprat
} on Behalf of themselves and the rest of the Petitioners

New York 17th February 1767

To his Excellency Sir
Henry Moore Baronet

The Humble Petition of
Ministers Elders Deacons and
Trustees of the Presbyterian
Church of New York praying
Leave for an Opportunity to
support such of the Allegations
in their Petition to his
Majesty for a Charter as may
be thought to require Proof.

17th May 1767 Mess.rs Rodgers Thurston and
Mr Peter Van Brugh Livingston presented
a Copy to the Governor who said he
would lay it before the Board this
Day - Mr Justice Smith says he did
and that it was delivered to the Clerk
for the use of the Committee whose
Report upon the Papers referred
by the Lords of Trade -

New York Congregation
1766

Province of the Mass.a Bay March 16.th 1767.

Sir,

His Excellency the Governor of this Province having directed the Attendance of the General Assembly, at the Opening of this Session as usual in the Council Chamber, the House of Representatives were surprized to find the Lieutenant Governor taking a Place as a Member of the Same, in Presence of the Governor. They judged it to be a great Impropriety in itself and repugnant to the Constitution, and the Letter of the Charter; and therefore highly incumbent on them, in the most express and publick Manner to bear their Testimony against it. Accordingly they took Occasion to animadvert upon it, in their Answer to his Excellency's Speech, which is herewith enclosed together with all that has since passed between the Governor and the House, upon this very interesting Subject.

Upon the Perusal, you will find, that the House observed upon his Honour's taking a Seat in the General Assembly, when convened in one Place, the Governor being in the Province, and present; and accordingly they have treated it, in their several Messages to the Governor. His Excellency endeavours, in his Message of the 7.th of February to justify the Conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, by making a Claim to a Seat in one Branch of the Assembly, viz.t in Council. We are of Opinion that enough is observed in our Reply of the 17.th of February, to shew that it is repugnant to that Part of the Charter, which is designedly declarative of the General Court; from the Passage we there recite, it is evident that he is not a Member of the General Assembly, and consequently can have no Right to a Seat in either Branch of it. His Excellency is pleased to say, "that he has always understood that it was countenanced by the Charter, for the Lieutenant Governor to have a Seat at the Board <u>without a Voice</u>", and refers the House, by a Report from the Secretary, to several Passages in the Charter which he apprehends to the Purpose. Let it just be observed here that by the Claim of a Seat <u>without a Voice</u>, all Pretension

to

to a Right to act in Council, and by fair Conclusion to a Seat there is in Effect given up. The Force of his Excellency's Reasoning seems to be this, The Lieutenant Governor is empowered by the Charter equally with the Governor, while his Excellency is in the Province to administer the Oaths to the returned Members: In order to execute that Trust, he must necessarily meet them on the Day when they are returned and met to form the General Assembly: and, because the Duty of his Trust must bring him amongst the Representatives, before they themselves are qualified to sit and act in General Assembly, therefore that Power or Authority gives him a Right to a Place and Seat in Council at all Times during the Being of the General Assembly, altho the full Exercise of that Power must end and be determined, and the Trust fully discharged, before the Representatives themselves have a Right to take a Place or do any one Act in General Assembly; and consequently before the General Assembly exists. The Absurdity of this Way of Reasoning, we think must be obvious to every Man. Is it not as rational to infer, that because the Lieutenant Governor has Power equal with the Governor, in the Case mentioned, therefore he has a Right to take the Chair, and to hold out the Governor, during the whole Being of the General Assembly? The Latter is surely as plainly countenanced and included in the Premises, as the former. And as it is said, that in that Paragraph he has given to him, an immediate original and inherent Right to administer the Oaths to the returned Members of the House, it may be Matter of curious Inquiry, why it is chosen as a Consequence, that a Right to a Place or Seat in Council is thereby given, rather than a Right to a Seat in the House of Representatives. According to this Manner of deducing Inferences, any one may, among the infinite Variety of Propositions, altogether foreign to any given Premises, take an absolute and arbitrary Liberty, to infer some one favorite Conclusion rather than any other, which may not so well suit his Humour or Interest. When the Imagination is suffered to rove at Random, and Phantasy are made Use of to establish Power and Authority supported neither by the Charter, nor by Reason or Necessity, it is not easy to conceive, why a Right of still higher Importance, than a Seat without a Voice, was not imagined. It was felt as easy to collect from the Charter, a Right in the Lieutenant Governor, as such, to a Voice in Council, or in the House of Representatives, or in either, as should best suit his Fancy, or in each at different Times: But perhaps it was judged prudent to begin with lesser Claims, and gradually to advance to greater as imaginary Countenances should become more familiar.

But should it be admitted that there are ever so many Clauses in the Charter

Charter, tantamount to the most ample Writ of Dedimus Potestatem to the Lieutenant Governor, giving him the most extensive Authority to administer the Governmt Oaths to the Freeholders returned, and that he has by the Charter, even a sole, original, direct, immediate and permanent Power given to him to administer the Oaths, to the Governor, and to the Council, and all executive Officers, and also the Oaths of Office proper for them to take, before they enter upon the Execution of their Trust; and further even admitting that he has Power to administer the Government Oaths, to all his Majesty's Subjects coming to and residing in the Province, with a Power of substituting whomsoever he pleases, the whole is but an executive and ministerial Power, and has not the least Connection with a Right to a Seat or Place in the General Assembly; nor can it have any Affinity or Relation to a Right to a Seat in the legislative Body, or any Branch of it.

Would any one be thought in his Senses, who should pretend that because a ministerial Officer by Virtue of the King's Writ directed to him, should have Power and Authority to enter the Dwelling of another to summon him to appear at any Court, that thereby a Right was given to such Officer, to take a Place or Seat in such House and hold and occupy the same? As well may it be argued, that any Person having Authority by Writ of Dedimus to administer the Office Oaths to any Office belonging, has a Right, by such Writ and Authority, to exercise the Power and perform the Function proper to the Person, to whom he is thus authorized to administer the Oaths. Surely whoever should claim such Right and Power upon such Grounds, must appear to have a warm Imagination, or an excessive Love of Power.

The first Passage in the Charter to which his Excellency refers us, as we before observed, is that where the Representatives returned to the General Assembly are required to take the Oaths "before the Governor or Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or any two of the Councellors or Assistants who shall be thereunto authorized and appointed by the Governor". The Sense of which must be, either that the Lieutenant Governor has a direct, original and permanent Power while the Governor is in the Province: Or, that he is empowered only in the Absence of the Governor: Or, that his Power is by Dedimus from the Governor, like that of any two of the Councellors or Assistants. The first appears to be an unnecessary and unnatural Construction. It supposes an Equality of Persons, in every other Respect unequal: It gives the Lieutenant Governor a Power of acting, with Authority, in one Case, equal to that of the Governor, while he is in the Province. The Charter declares that he shall have Power and Authority, to do and execute all and every such Matters and Things which the Governor might or could lawfully do, if he were present; which plainly intends that the Lieutenant Governor's Power to act as Governor in any Case, commences and is limited, during the Absence

of

of the Governor. If the Charter intends to invest the Lieutenant Governor, in this Instance, with Authority equal to that of the Governor, and the Right of giving the Oath is inherent in him, as Lieutenant Governor, the Governor being present, it would be natural to expect that he would also be vested with the same Power of Substitution; but he is not.

There is another similar Passage in the Charter, which requires all Officers elected, to take the Oath &c before the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, or Deputy Governor, or any two or more Councellors, or such other Person or Persons as shall be appointed [redacted] by the Governor. Now if the Lieutenant Governor hath an original Right in the one Case, to have the two or more Councellors in the other; the ends of Expression in both being the same; which we must suppose will be thought to prove too much. From all which we think it most natural to conclude, that the Power in this Case, as in all others, is vested in the Lieutenant Governor only in the Absence of the Governor: and at other Times it may be delegated to him, as it may to the Councellors, or any other Person, or Persons by Appointment from the Governor.

Another Passage in the Charter referred to, is that which requires the Governor, before he undertakes the Execution of his Office, to take the Oaths before the Lieutenant Governor. But not to mention, that the Governor appointed, is not compleatly qualified, till he takes the Oaths, and so is not Governor, and therefore may well be considered as absent: We need only observe, that the Act of giving the Oaths to the Governor has no Relation to a General Assembly: It may be done at a Time when there is really no General Assembly existing; and consequently the Person administring them, cannot be considered to be acting as a Member of the General Assembly.

Another Clause or Part of the Charter, which, tho' not taken notice of in the Secretary's Report before mentioned, has been chosen by the zealous Advocates for this new-vamped Claim of the Lieutenant Governor, as at least countenancing, if not supporting it, is that early Passage which ordains, that "there be one Governor, one Lieutenant or Deputy Governor and one Secretary of one Province or Territory to be from Time to Time appointed and commissioned by us our Heirs and Successors and eight and twenty Assistants or Councellors to be advising and assisting to the Governor of the said Province or Territory for the Time being as by these Presents is hereafter directed and appointed which said Councellors or Assistants are to be constituted elected and chosen in such Form and Manner as hereafter in these Presents is expressed."

This Clause, they say, being read without Points, as it stands in the

the original Charter, admits of the following Construction, viz. That the Lieutenant Governor is thereby most plainly appointed, ordained and authorized, to be advising and assisting to the Governor, as the said Councellors or Assistants; and thence they infer, a strange and unnatural Consequence, that the Lieutenant Governor has a Right to a Seat in the Council as Part of the General Court or Assembly. It would be surprising, were it not a common Thing, that for the sake of maintaining a darling Point, Men of good Sense and Judgement should seriously contend for so unfair an Exposition of plain Words, and such a foreign and arbitrary Consequence from them. Does it not plainly and beyond Question appear, who the Persons are, that in the aforementioned Passage, are ordained, to be "advising and assisting" to the Governor by the Appellation given to them? Is not the Duty and Business of "advising and assisting" clearly intimated by their being called Councellors or Assistants? Is not the Office of advising and assisting, plainly appropriated and limited to the Persons denominated Councellors and Assistants? and would any unprejudiced Person be at a Loss for the Meaning, if there was nothing else in the Charter to determine the Sense? But it is evident from other Parts of the Charter, who the Persons are, who, in this Clause, are ordained to be advising and assisting to the Governor; this Clause it self says, "they are authorized thereto as hereinafter directed and appointed." Now all the Matters and Things, mentioned in any succeeding Parts of the Charter wherein any of the Persons mentioned are by the Tenor thereof to be advising and assisting the Governor, are restrained and appropriated to the Eight and twenty Assistants or Councellors, or seven of them at least. The Lieutenant Governor is not once named: The Duty and Business is clearly assigned and limited to the Assistants or Councellors which determines beyond Dispute, who the Persons are, who in this Clause are designed to be advising and assisting to the Governor.

But if the most extensive Sense contended for by these Gentlemen were admitted as the genuine Meaning of this Clause, would the Conclusion they are solicitous of making be just, and their darling Point, viz. a Right in the Lieutenant Governor to a Seat and Place in Council as a Branch of the General Court be thereby established? Nothing is more evident, than that none of the Persons, be they who they may, that by the recited Clause, are ordained to be advising and assisting to the Governor, are thereby ~~declared~~ to belong to

the

the General Assembly, or any Part of it, not even the Governor himself: There is nothing said of the General Assembly in the Clause, nor is the General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay so much as mentioned in any preceding Part of the Charter, or any thing that has the least Connection with it: The General Court of the Province is wholly created, erected and ordained in the preceding Parts of it, and there, the Persons of whom the General Court was to consist, are plainly and definitely designated and declared, with express Purpose and Design, that there might be no Doubt or Uncertainty concerning the integral Parts of the Same. Even the Governor himself is not an integral Part of that Body, by Virtue of the above recited Clause, or any other Clause of the Charter preceding those Parts of it which designedly erect and constitute the General Assembly or are descriptive of it. It must therefore appear absurd to attempt to support and establish the Lieutenant Governor's Claim or Right to a Seat or Place in the Council as a Part or Branch of the General Assembly from the recited Clause, or any Words of it, because, as is before observed neither the Clause, nor any Words in it have any Relation or Reference to the General Court.

His Excellency in his Message of the 21st of February communicated to the House a Letter he had received from the Lieutenant Governor upon this Subject, a Copy of which is inclosed. His Honor begins with saying, "I waited on your Excellency to Council, the first Day of the Session of the General Court to testify my Respect to your Person, and to do Honour to the Commission you sustain." If it was proper for his Honour to take this Occasion to testify his his Respect to his Excellency's Person and to do Honour to his Commission, it would have been equally so, in any other Officer holding a Commission under the Crown. We cannot but observe, that if this was the sole Reason of his making his appearance at that Time and Place, there was a great Impropriety in his taking the Seat of a Councellor; and hence, if his Honour designed only a Mark of Civility and Respect to the Governor, his Excellency has mistaken the Case, and aims at supporting a Claim which his Honour never designed to make. His Honour goes on, "I had frequently been present in Council since last Election, and not one Member of either House ever intimated to me, that he was in the least Degree dissatisfied with it." His Honour has sometimes been present in Council

Council since the last Election, when his Excellency was not there and therefore his appearance there, we presume could not be designed to show a Respect to his Excellency's Person &c. However the House never before the Instance referred to knew it in a parliamentary Way: We cannot answer for the Omission of the Honorable Board; but, with Pleasure we find that they have since unanimously resolved that the Lieutenant Governor has not a constitutional Right to a Seat in Council as by their inclosed Vote. "I supposed, says his Honor, that there were several Parts of the Charter, which gave Countenance to it, and that there was no Part which rendered it improper". This we have already in part taken Notice of. It is astonishing to us, that a Gentleman of his Honor's acknowledged Abilities should adopt either of these Sentiments. There is nothing in the Charter which gives the least Countenance to it: and if it is only considered that the Charter limits the Number of Councellors to twenty eight, and declares of no other Persons a Councellor but such as are elected by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor, the Impropriety of any other Person, of what Character or Station soever, taking a Seat at the Board must be obvious from the Charter, if what is directly repugnant to it is to be deemed an Impropriety. His Honor says, "I knew that immediately upon the Arrival of the Charter it was the Sense of the General Court that the Lieutenant Governor had a Right to be present in Council". We are utterly at a Loss to conceive where his Honor gathers the Sense of the General Assembly: There is no Record of it in their Books. His Honor indeed mentions a "contemporaneous Exposition when the Persons who solicited the Charter, and were consulted in framing every Part of it were then in the Province, together with an uninterrupted Practice for forty Years immediately upon it, as sufficient to justify him". No Precedents can justify against a manifest Impropriety, and a direct Repugnancy to the Constitution, and the Letter, as well as the plainest and necessary Sense of the Charter. His Honor goes on, "I was not insensible that one and but one Lieutenant Governor, my immediate Predecessor, had not sat in Council, and I had heard that the Gentlemen who was then Governor excluded him; but I heard at the same Time that this was look'd upon as a mere Act of Power admitting or excluding

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a Lieutenant Governor, whenever the Governor thought
proper". His Honor is here under some Mistake: Colonel Phipps
was not actually excluded, but held out by Governor Belcher, by
whom Colonel Taylor had been before excluded. We cannot con-
ceive what his Honor intends by a meer Act of Power, as we
have no Idea of meer Power in the Body politick distinct from
seperate from Right. If it was an unwarrantable Act in Governor
Belcher, is it not strange that three Gentlemen should submit to it,
especially as his Excellency tells us they resented it? Is it not still
more strange that Colonel Phipps should not revive his Claim
after Mr. Belcher's Removal, especially as Mr. Shirley who succeded
him was a Gentleman eminent for his Skill in Law and the Constitution?
Sir William Phipps the first Governor under the present Charter,
and who brought it with him, was eminent, rather for his
Integrity and good Fortune, than great Abilities. It must be in
his Administration that afforded the contemporaneous Opposition
which his Honor mentions: Doctor Mather a Minister of one of
our Churches "solicited" the Charter in England, and lived in
Sir William's Time; how far the Ministry then thought proper
to "consult" the Doctor in "framing" the Charter, we are not able
to say; this Gentleman shone as a Divine, but not as a Lawyer.
Governor Dudley succeded Governor Phipps: The attention of the
Government was in his Time taken up in the Cares of the War,
in which the Nation was then involved. — After him came
Governor Shute and Burnet, both whose Administrations were
short, and unfortunately perplexed with a Dispute of another
Kind; Governor Belcher succeded Governor Burnet, and he
excluded the Lieutenant Governor from a Seat at the Board. It
appears then that Mr. Belcher was the first Governor who had
either Knowledge or Leisure, or Spirit enough to dispute the Right
of a Deputy Governor to a Seat in Government, when he himself
was in the Province; and it is an Evidence that it was then thought
and has been ever since 'till now, not an unwarrantable Act, or as
his Honor expresses it "a meer Act of Power" that for near forty
years past, the Lieutenant Governors have either receded from the
Claim, or have been held out, but we rather apprehend that it
was a Practice that crept in at the Revolution in those Times,
when a Right set up and claimed, by the Opinion
of a single Governor, but of three at least in a row, Mr. Belcher and
Mr. Shirley, and Mr. Pownall who came after him, all of them
Gentlemen

Gentlemen of Learning, and one of them, as we have observed before, eminent in the Profession of Law. His Honor says, that his Excellency "never signified to him that his Presence in Council was disagreable to him". We are sensible by his Excellency's Message that it is not: and we are the more surprized at it, because in our humble Opinion, the Lieutenant Governor taking a Seat in the Government, while his Excellency is in the Province, is by no means shewing a Respect to his Person or doing Honor to his Commission: and it is astonishing to us that his Excellency should appear to vindicate a Claim, which so nearly affects his own Honor and Right, as commissioned by his Majesty to be Commander in Chief, as well as the Right of the other Branches of the General Court, and of the People, over which he presides and governs. His Honor expresses his very great Concern "that any Thing which relates to him, should occasion a Difference in Sentiment between his Excellency and the House of Representatives, at a Time when every Man, of every Order, ought to contribute all that is in his Power to the Restoration of Harmony and Tranquility". This might have been prevented, had not his Honor thought fit, at this Juncture, to stir up a Claim, founded only on Precedent which had slept for near forty Years. Precedents altogether unsupportable, and which were no sooner objected to, than receded from, and given up. If his Honor means by "the Restoration of Harmony and Tranquility" a silent and supine Submission to an unreasonable and unconstitutional Claim, we could not wish for it upon Terms, which we think derogatory to the Honor of our Sovereign, under whom we hold our Charter, as well as the Commission which his Excellency sustains under his Majesty; and inconsistent with the Duty we owe to our Constituents and Posterity to preserve and maintain the Rights of that Charter sacred and inviolate. Neither this House nor the People are disposed to do any Thing to disturb the publick Tranquility, unless it is supposed to be done by a necessary Adherence to, and a manly and firm Defence of our constitutional Rights and Privileges. His Honor is grieved that "so respectable a Body have passed so heavy a Judgment on his Conduct, without giving him an Opportunity of justifying or explaining it". If he had thought proper to desire the Audience of the House upon the Affair either in Person or by Proxy it would not, he knows it, could not be denied him: and truly the House might reasonably have expected to have heard from him upon a

matter

Matter of this Nature and Importance: Neither our Doors nor our Ears ever were or could be shut against any Petition or Memorial he might think fit to prefer. Instead of which he chuse to keep himself at a Distance, and leave it to be negotiated by the Governor and the Secretary with the House.

We are the more than surprised at this Attempt of the Lieutenant Governor, as at his own Desire he was so lately admitted to the Floor of the House, and there publickly acknowledged the generous Compensation granted him for his Losses and Sufferings in the late Times of universal Distress, Despair, and of Cause of great Confusions: at the same Time he gave the highest Assurances of his Affection for his native Country, and of the firm Obligations he felt himself under, to support the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of his Countrymen: After all this it is truly surprising that he should make an Attack upon the Charter, and endeavour to support a Claim jointly with his Brethren, and Claim, as they allege their Right, has a manifest Tendency very unduly to influence and alter, if not totally to subvert the free Legislative of the Province.

We cannot but think this Attempt of his Honour the more unnatural as he has so long enjoyed very Honourable and Lucrative Places of his native Country to confer upon him. Some of his high Offices are so incompatible with others of them, that in all Probability they never will hereafter be, as they never were heretofore thus accumulated by any Man. This Gentleman was for years together Lieutenant Governor, Counsellor, Chief Justice of the Province, and a Judge of the Probate. Three of these lucrative as well as honorary Places he now enjoys and yet is not content. It is easy to conceive how undue an Influence the two first must give.

The Office of a Chief Justice is most certainly incompatible with that of a Politician. The cool and impartial administration of common Justice can never harmonize with the Meanders and Windings of a modern Politician. The Integrity of the Judge may sometimes embarrass the Politician, but there is infinitely more Danger in the long Run of the Politician's spoiling the good and upright Judge. This has often been the Case, and in the Course of Things may be expected again.

As

tho the Governor and Lieutenant Governor now firmly persist in the Claim, and his Excellency seems determined to make a Representation of this Matter home; it is incumbent upon us to be particularly attentive to it, tho both of them have in Effect desired the present House to remain quiet and inactive. We must therefore earnestly recommend it to you to make it a Matter of your special Care, and if any Step should be made about it in England, that you would use your utmost Endeavour to prevent any Determination thereon 'till we can be heard, or otherwise, that you make the best Use you can of the Papers inclosed.

I am by the Name and on behalf of the House of Representatives Your humble Servt

Thomas Cushing Spkr

Dennys Deberdt Esqr

Williamsburg May 28th 1767
(No 38)

Dr Lee &c

My dear Brother Mercer

In the Paper you will receive with this, is the Certificate of Dr Giffin, which I am certain of every unprejudiced, that Reprehensible might be permitted for cavil. If the object of it has any courage, he will challenge me, if not he will endeavour by falsehood and equivocation to evade the charge. I am heartily ashamed of having such an Antagonist, but more concerned that I have found such meanness of sentiment prevalent among our countrymen. Methinks they have deserved a double share of misfortune to preserve them worthy of their free scotch or english extraction and appreciation. I admire beyond expression that virtue which could prompt you to consult with such perseverance, the prosperity and welfare of a people so abandoned, worthless foolish & ungrateful.

Col. L. to reason for not certifying Dr G.'s character was that he would not have it suspected that there was any doubt of it; but that if any one should question it, from his opinion Dr G. should cut his ears off. He said he was himself heard

up the country, & when any one presumed to murder
them or it, he would call him to an account.

[We learn from the Agents last letter that my Lord Shelburne's situation is very precarious; in such perilous times, we, I fear, have little chance of being remembered. The Address was received but an Objection raised to it, for not being transmitted through the hands of the King's Governor, which violation of form, ought, they say, to precludes it from being read. This objection had not then been removed. Such a captious spirit, as Mr. Pitt betokens was no good.]

I give my Love to all with Dr Friend

William Fairfax

May 28th 1767

[illegible]

(1781)

To

Col: Richd Henry Lee

R Lee
Aug 28th 1781

Boston June 24th: 1767.

Your several Letters of the 10th of January, the 14th of February, the 9th and 14th of March, and 10th of April have been communicated to the House: They are glad to hear the Representations transmitted you the last Winter relative to the Grievances the Trade labors under, were approved of; and that Lord Shelburne had promised that the Difficulties with respect to the Fishery should be removed— We cannot learn that there is any Just Foundation for the high Charges mentioned in Governor Pallisers Letter against the People of New-England, relative to the Fishery. The late House wrote you fully the 5th of December last relative to the Restraints he had laid upon that Branch of Business. They then informed you, he founded his Conduct upon an Act of Parliament of William the Third, granting Vessels qualified as prescribed by that Act a Right of fishing about the Island of Newfoundland; and as some Part of the Labradore Coast has been lately annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, he pretends that the Act extends to those Territories that have been annexed to that Government; whereas it is apprehended that only the Jurisdiction was annexed: In Consequence of this Construction he forbids and by Force prevents Vessels from North America fishing for Cod on the Coast of Labradore, while he suffers Vessels from England to exercise this Right without Molestation. Moreover it appears by Depositions transmitted you, that he has threatned that the North Americans shall not any longer enjoy the Privilege of Whaling in those Parts. Now if he is vested with the Power of making this Discrimination, and continues to exercise it, our Cod and Whale Fishery will be greatly impeded, if not intirely broke up and ruined. This Act was never contrived

Dennys Deberdt, Esqr

to

to the Prejudice of the North Americans by any of his Majesty's
Commanders prior to Mr. Palliser. They have constantly permitted
our Vessels to carry on the Cod and Whale Fishery on the Banks
of Newfoundland, and on the Coast of Labrador even without
the least Interruption of landing their Whales and Fish, and
they have been in the free and uninterrupted Enjoyment of
this Business without being required to conform to the Regu-
lations prescribed by the Act aforesaid, for above a Century past.
This is a very valuable Branch of Business: It is at present in
declining State, and needs all the Support and Encouragement
that can be afforded it — The House therefore desire you would
use your utmost Endeavours that such Instructions and Directions
may be given Governor Palliser relative to this Matter, that
the Restraints he has laid upon this Business may be removed.
It is impossible but the People of this Province should be so forget-
ful of their commercial Interest as ever to encourage a Trade
with the French at the Island of St. Piers and Miquelon:
This Business strikes directly at, and must effectually ruin the
most considerable Branch of their Trade, namely, that of
supplying their Sugar Colonies in Vessels of our own with
our Fish, Lumber &c. Some very few Instances since the Peace,
may have happened, where People have attempted that
pernicious Trade; Exaggerations of which may have given
Occasion for these Instructions from the Commissioners of his
Majesty's Customs relative to our Fishery, mentioned to you
in a Letter of the 19th. of March last, and which you will
attend to according to the great Importance of the Subject.

The House observe with Pleasure the Condescension of Lord
Shelburne in acquainting you of the Intention of the
Government, not to augment the Troops in America, but only
to exchange them. — We are sorry to learn that there are
any People on this Side the Water, that represent the Province
in a bad Light; they cannot be Friends either to Great Bri-
tain or this Province: a strict Union and Harmony between
Great Britain and the Colonies ought at all Times to be
maintained, and the House are desirous every Way in their
Power

Power to cultivate and promote it. They look upon it of the last Importance to the Welfare of the Province, and that it can never be violated but to mutual Disadvantage; and all those who endeavour by false Misrepresentations to interrupt it, so far from being attended to, ought to be discountenanced and frowned upon. In short, it is with great Concern observed that there are some People on both Sides the Water that are on the one Hand representing the Colonies as setting up for Independency, as turbulent, factious and disloyal; and on the other are insinuating to the People here, as if the Government at Home were disposed to treat the Colonies with Severity, and to deprive them of their most invaluable Privileges: The Dangers of such People must be very pernicious, and have a fatal Tendency, and it is difficult to name a Punishment adequate to the Offence — However the House pay no Regard to any Account of the Intentions of Government with respect to the Colonies, but what come immediately from the Ministry, or from your self; and we trust the Government at Home will not attend to any Representations that may be made relative to this Province, or take any Resolutions in Consequence of them, 'till they have an Opportunity to answer for themselves. With respect to the Report of a new Congress being formed, or forming, it is altogether false, and without the least foundation, and you were perfectly right in the Assurance you gave Lord Shelburne, that this Report was raised by the Enemies of America.

We observe by your Letter of the 10th of April; that Exception had been taken to an Act passed by this Government for granting Compensation to the Sufferers, and of free and general Pardon, Indemnification and Oblivion to the Offenders in the late Times: We presume that the House who passed that Act had not the least Apprehension that they thereby made any Infraction of the Prerogative of

of his Majesty; and we think that the House if they had made any Mistake in that Matter, and did really invade the just Prerogative of his Majesty, ought notwithstanding to stand in a favorable Light with his Majesty, and may well be supposed to have done it through Inadvertence, and not from any assuming Disposition: As his Excellency our Governor gave his Assent to the said Bill, and never hinted to the House that he had any Suspicion that his Majesty would be displeased thereat, which it must be presumed he would have done, had he had the least apprehension of it: We apprehend that the Majority of that House believed that the Clause of Indemnification in said Act was in Conformity to the Sentiments both of his Majesty and Parliament, as one of his principal Secretary's had expressly signified in one of his Letters to Governor Bernard, that the Sentiments both of his Majesty and Parliament were so full of true Magnanimity, and so free from the smallest Colour of Passion or Prejudice, that they seemed not only disposed to forgive but to forget the Excesses which he was pleased to call most unjustifiable Marks of an undutiful Disposition, so frequent in the then late Transactions of the Colonies.

We understand by the public Prints, that the Southern Governments are making Application for Leave to make Paper Money. This Government, we are persuaded have no Disposition at present to go into a Paper Currency; and therefore the House desire you would be particularly cautious that no Regulations are made upon this Head relative to this Province upon your Application, or even with your Consent.

When the Line was settled between this Province and Connecticut in the Year 1713, four Towns planted by Massachusetts People fell within Connecticut, but by Agreement were to remain under the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts, and for the Property an Equivalent was given to Connecticut in Lands, which that Government received and took,

an

and put the Money into their Treasury. Notwithstanding this, in the Year 1748, when the Taxes of this Province were much higher than those of Connecticut the Inhabitants of those four Towns revolted and applied to Connecticut to receive them, which they accordingly did in Violation of a solemn Agreement to the contrary: Instead of compulsory Measures, which might have been attended with ill Consequences, it was thought adviseable to make humble Application to his Majesty, for his royal Order to that Government to forbear any further Exercise of Jurisdiction over those Towns— And we have ever since been encouraged that so reasonable a Request would not fail of being granted: It is not as we can learn yet determined, We desire therefore you would make fresh Application, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to approve and confirm this Settlement of the Line between the two Governments; Connecticut ought certainly to be held to their Agreement— There have been frequent Instances of Royal Recommendations to Colonies contending about their Lines to settle these Disputes among themselves— The Controversy between Maryland and Pennsylvania is a Case very much in Point, and the contending Party which would have departed from the Agreement, was finally held to the Performance thereof. If there are any Obstacles in the Way of such a Confirmation, we should be glad to be informed what they are— The Line with Connecticut as settled between the two Governments having been perambulated by Commissioners in 1734 a Copy of this Perambulation was sent to Jasper Mauduit, Esq. in the Year 1764, when he was Agent for the Province: It will undoubtedly be of Use, if the Colony of Connecticut should persist in their Claim to Jurisdiction; you

may

may apply to him for it, as also for a Copy of any Instructions that may have been heretofore sent to him or his Predecessor Mr. Bollan upon this Subject. The Papers relative to this Controversy either lay with Mr. Mauduit or Mr. Bollan.

In the name & behalf of the House of Representatives
I am Your most humble Servt
Thomas Cushing Spkr

(N°1) Junii 1767

Clarissimo Celeberrimoque Viro

D. Arthur Lee

Doctore Medico Virginiensi expertiss.

S. P. D.

David van Royen

Botanices professor in Academia Batavâ, quae Leidae est.

Equidem saepissime magnâ cum animi voluptate recordor, neque Te plane omnem memoriam abjecisse confido, Vir Clariss.! paucarum horularum quas mense Maio anni praeteriapsi LXV^i unâ hîc in Horto Lugdensi transegimus: praeterquam enim, quod illa me, Virum multifariâ doctrinâ, adamatae imprimis Rei Herbariae peritiâ clarum, notum fecerint, latam gregem et certam reliquerunt spem, fore, ut eas junctis piscer amicitiis haud parum commodi (et emolumenti in me, et Hortum Lugdensem aliquando redundaret: Habeo quippe et praesentem veneror, eo tempore datam de me epistolam, luculentissim

Tuae erga me benevolentiae testimoniam accipimus hisce verbis: „Mihi olim, scilicet in patria mea reduci, et in honoribus, et in voluptate erit, „Cel. Vrs, tibi de rebus, quae in Hyssopo naturali „mihi rarae occurrant, mittere, quod si tibi aeque „gratum foret, methodum, qua optime Tibi literae „meas mandare possem, mihi describes„

Hac expectatus Te conveni, ac oblatam amabiliter ulnis amplexus sum condictionem

Quem itaque non ita pridem, Salvum Te et incolumem patriis revisse lares Eum ergo perscriptum accepi, (quem quidem prosperum rerum tuarum eventum vehementer gaudeo, utinam nostrum ex animo gratulor) Jamque in felicissima illa Aonis, aut regionis versaris, unde bona quaevis ac commoda in nos plenis alveis profluere valeant, Videor mihimet ingratus esse, si differam Te, Vir Clariss. literis adire, ad oblatum acceptumque commercium humanissime invitare, ac quam amicissime exstimulare.

Quod vero cum maxime a Te petimus, duplex est, idque facile concedendum, primum, ut vernalem Hyssopum semina matura ac recenta in usum Horti celebrandi, mea cura commissi, mittere velis: alterum, quum semen extra natale solum tarde spei subrasci, persgrate nobis forent florentium pro hac vice, quem in hortis felicis habes, imo deperdite

amo, herbarum et arborum siccata exempla:
Vides, mi Lee, nihil desiderari quicquam, quin
illius communicandi facultate potiar amplissima,
nonnullas species, simul obiter inspicienti Cl. Lin.
nei librum, cui titulus Species plantarum, occurrunt,
ad calcem cuius epistolae enumeratas habebis:
Sunt autem, quibus tuto mittas, quae mihi destina,
veris, Socii, DD. Theodore Jacobsen & Hane
negotiatores Londinenses, qui gentis seu familiae
nostrae res summarias ubi loci procurant.
Quidam, si cognovero, et Hortum sibi esse, et accep,
ta pro eo flore semina, vel et exigenarum et
exoticarum plantarum siccata exempla, lubenti
animo par pari referam: perscribam quoque,
si placuerit, nova literaria rei Herbariae, quam
potissimum eacolo) Historiae naturalis, artisque
Medicae: Tu, quid vos in iisdem prostatis?
Constatne jam tot, de qua dudum audivimus, Aca,
demia Virginiensis? Licuitne Tibi & Claytono
Exoticas meutis et pentrae Vestrae in Re Her,
bariâ, Blandio in Chemicis dignitatis profes
sionis gratulari? et qua praeterea nostrâ in,
teresse putaveris, edocear, etiam atque etiam
rogo.
Vale, Vir Clarissime et quantum te amo, tantum
fac ut me abste ta diligas intelligam
iterum Vale.
Dab: Ups. Kal. Junias A.D. MDCCLXVII. Leidae

Remulum Lectum mitto plantae Virginicae, à decennio in Horto Leyd. vegetantis, mihi et aliis botanicis, quos consului, incognitae, quum hic loci nunquam florescit. Hanc magnae Sr. nobis florentem siccatamque misisse posses, perpetuum facerem, objecti ejus fructibus, et characterem marcgravianae videatur adfinis, an recte con, jecerim, Tu videas.

Arborum & Herbarum in Virginia Plantarum Catalogus

quarum Semina, ex Pensylvania & Virginia

Veronica maritandica Sem
Lycopus virginicus.
Hydrangea Canopoea.
Canthera americana.
Melothria pendula.
Tyria fol. glabris Gronov.
Convolvulus paniculata
sepium
Eriocaulon decangulare,
Prosepinaca palustris.
Quercus Catesbaei fol.
Fraxinus Sambucifolia.
Ptelea trifoliata.
Houstonia coerulea & purpurea.
Mitchella repens. Sem antt radic.
Callicarpa americana
Polygonum procumbens
Helmanthus virginianus Sem.
Pulmonaria virginica Sem.
Ophiorrhiza Mitreola.
Azalea nudiflora, viscosa.
Phlox maculata, pilosa, carolina, ovata
Sabulata, setacea,
Crotalaria angustifolium
Chrysanthemum segetum, XII andria.
Leucanthemum tris ram. secca. Vvam habeby.
Galax aphylla.
Linum virginianum.
Smyrnium integerrimum
Saxifraga pensylvanica
Aralia nudicaulis
Pontederia cordata.
Orontium aquaticum
Burmannia biflora.
Pinus strobus. rubra. flabelliformis. Sem.
Medeola virginica
Trillium erectum, sessile.
Helonias bullata.
Rhexia virginica, mariana.
Laurus Benzoin.
Verbena prismatica.
Polygonum sagittatum.
Cactus Opuntia fructus Sem.

Linnæus &
Andromeda polifolia
Kalmia latifolia
Rhododendron maximum
Andromeda Mariana
Epigaea repens
Vaccinium Arboreum
Vaccinium Stamineum
Agueleg canadensis.
Magnolia glauca
Azedarach
Stewartia Malacodendron
Cornus florida
Rhus Toxicodendron
Ilex aquifolium
Ilex Cassine
Ilex Vomitoria
Ilex Prinoides
Ilex Coriacea
Ilex Glabra
Myrica cerifera
Myrica Gale
Betula nana
Betula Alnus
Betula Lenta
Betula Papyracea
Betula Nigra
Betula Populifolia
Fagus Castanea
Fagus Pumila
Quercus Prinus discolor
Quercus Prinus acuminata
Quercus Prinus palustris
Quercus Prinus Chinquapin
Quercus Rubra
Quercus Coccinea
Quercus Phellos
Quercus Nigra
Quercus Aquatica
Quercus Virens
Quercus Alba
Quercus Prinus monticola
Quercus Prinus obtusata
Quercus Prinus Castanea
Quercus Prinus Castanea
Quercus Prinus Castanea

Sir

Charlestown July 1st 1767

You may perhaps be surprised to be Town with a letter from One, with whome you have never had any correspondance, except the Honr. of Joyning in a letter with Wm. Otis & Others Members for the Town of Boston on the then State of the Times ——

But altho' you are not personally known to me, yet your name is, and I Doubt not will be remembered, with real respect, & Gratitude by the [illegible] of these Colonies, especially of this Province, Of which I [illegible] believe, and as such I have Taken the liberty to express my Hearty thanks to you, for the Very Laborious part you have Taken in behalf of one of the most Dutifull, & Loyal People in the Kings Dominions. And give me to say Sir. your doing it be you either Solicited, or appointed in a publick & Solemn manner to undertake that arduous Task, by the representatives of the People, it is an Evidence beyond all Doubt, of the great regard you have for the Colonies in Connection with their Mother Country, for in their Happiness is Ours. Nor can the Colonies be Happy One Hour, when that Connection is Broke, or the Mutual Confidence between Each Other is in any Measure interrupted,

Denis DeBerdt Esqr

it

It is the Interest of the Nation to do every thing for
Prosperity of the Colonies, and to Encourage their Trade,
their Profitt of all must, & will Center with them; And
it is the duty of the Colonies to own Due Subjection to the
another State; which I apprehend this Province has
has done, and will Pride themselves to Continue to
Act on those Principals. For altho we may appear to
some, by the representations of the Late Commissioners
as Sent Home, by those who were unfriendly to the Province
in an unfavourable Light; Yet when the Real State of
Facts were fully [illegible] in what a different Light they
they appear as you are a Judge

Therefore Trouble you any further
on this Head I will proceed to give you what Principall
Designd by this Letter, Viz. a Short of the Present State of

I was really in Hopes that every thing disagreeable
Subsided before now, I mean as far as Could Expected
, where it Seems as if the Mutual confidence
ary for a Happy Government is in a Great measure
ost, Between the G——r, and the House representatives
Nay I had almost said, Intirly Destroyd. But to Lay the
Blame all On One Side might Seem to Partial, to the
House; And no Doubt there is fault On both Sides. But
realy Sir the Negativing Six Councillors Last Year, Gent

men as unexceptionable (for any thing I know) as some of those the Govt. accepted; and for no other apparent reason than their being pretty strenuous in the late times, or that the Crown officers, with the Judges of Superiour Court were Left out, to make roome for them, that the House apprehended they had a Constitutional right to make Choice of such a Board as this might Justly be said over Last Year in the Heat of the times altho in my humble Opinion not a very Prudent step. for altho I am willing to make allowance for the Govern.rs Situation; yet I am sure a Conduct Calculated to promote Peace & Concord in the Govern.t would please his royal Master much Better than a wanton use of his Sole Power, which we Know we can't dispute——

But how to account for the same Conduct this Year is Beyond my Skill, especially if it be considered that Endeavours have been used for many Years before the late unhappy Times, to have each of the Councils very Gentlemen; Not out of any Personall Dislike but purely On Acct of its being very inconvenient to have a Legislature, & Executor of the Laws in one & the same Person. these were the principal the Gen.l Court chiefly upon in their Choice the two last Years, as far as I have Able to Judge——

this

this Conduct of the Govr has so disgusted the Friends of
some in the House, that every Message from the Chair
which perhaps, at an other time and under different
circumstances might be unexceptionable are now
found fault with, by which means every thing
Labours, which perhaps were it otherways, they
might not, And really it appears to me that there is
no great prospect of it's being otherways, as there
seems to be no disposition in the G——r to abate any
of his pretentions. — I could therefore wish the People
were as fearfull of a Scrap's being laid to take them
in (as Jam). and would act accordingly. Sure Jam
the way we are in will end well. And I am sometimes
apt to think whether there may'nt be a scheme in some Persons
to drive this People into some Extraordinary measures
in order to furnish a Pretence for Sending Home to the
Province than the Present with the Intent to deprive
them of their invaluable Liberty, & privileges, both
Civil & Religious. both Precious things to our
Fathers, which Cost them much Blood and
Treasure to purchase, & keep for us their Children,
and who I believe would hold them in the same Estimation
and will strive, in every Legal, & Constitutional way
neither than Part with them ——

I hear from your side the water, that our Sacrifices this
indemnity with y^d Compensation has made great Noise and
has been Construed as if we had attacked the Kings Prerogative
Sure

sure I am, I believe it never entered into the Head of any One Member of this Gr. Court, that his most Sacred Majesty would have been offended, by passing that Bill, Nay, I can judge by the arguments made use of by Mr. in Favour of the Bill, if it passed it would gratify Otherways for they founded their arguments for this part of the Bill On Mr. Secretary Conways Letter, wherein he is pleased to intimate, that it was the Kings Pleasure, that a Vail should be Drawn Over the Late Disagreeable Transactions, and if Through a Zeal to please the Government are so unfortunate as to fall under the Kings Displeasure the more unhappy are we — For next to the judgment of Heaven, what can be more Terrible, than the Frown of their King, for whom the People of this Province to a man would Venture their Lives & Fortunes, in Defence of his Royal Person, Family & Government, — & under God they Depend upon him for the Continuance of their Constitutional Rights & Liberties notwithstanding the Endeavours of those who a
ly to deprive us of them —

And therefore as the Passing the aforesaid
at most be only an Error in Judgment, an Error wh
G—r. fell into as well as others, I Humbly Hope a fav
Construction will be put upon it; And that the Fears and appre
hension of this People arising from this Mistake will soon
be removed, by hearing that the Endeavours of the Enimies
of the Nation & her Colonies are Disappointed

Yr

It has ever been my Opinion, that the Britich Constitution is the best in the World; And the People happiest when the Prince enjoys his Just Prerogative and the Subject their Just Degree of Liberty — upon these principles I have Always Acted to the best of my Judgment, Capacity and ever Intend so to Act —

There is some on your Side the water who are continually sending most Direct Accts of what is to be done to us, among Other things it is said, That a Court of Commiss[ion] of the Customs and Court of Exchequer are to be Erected to Sit in the Colonies, and that the Gov[r]. & Other Officers, Now paid by the People, are for the future to be paid Out of a Revenue to be raised Out of a Duty to be Laid, on Paper, Glass, Painters Colours & Tea. I am truly sorry the Nation is Not fully Acquainted with our State, That some persons from Interested Views have so much Influence to deceive those, who I am persuaded wish well to the Colonies, and put them upon Measures of Event which will prove to be more for the Sake of a Few Men, for themselves, than for any Advantage Either to the Nation or her Colonies — One would think that y[e] Nation ought to be content with all the Profits of the Trade of this Colony, and when they to Carefully Consult their Real Interest, Notwithstanding all that has been said to the Contrary, they Encourage the Trade of these Colonies the more Enriched the Nation would be, and the Ballance in their favour by the Consumption of their Manufactures in Ten years would be more than what could be Collected by any Duty whatsoever in Twenty, besides the preventing the Jealousy and Heart burnings which the Imposition of Any Tax upon a Free People naturly Creates.

But

but as so much has been said on this subject already I will not spend any more of your time on this Things, but only Obser That the paying the Crown Officers, and Others, that are now pa by the People, out of the Revenue or in any Other manner than they are now paid, will be very Prejudicial to this Province; for as the Case now stands, the Officers Depend upon the Crown for their Commiss, and upon the People for their pay, by which means the Scale is in some measure even. — But in the way now Proposed y weight will be all in One Scale, and will have a Tendency to alienate the Affections and Destroy that mutual Confidence necessary for the good of the whole, but [illegible] these Dark & Melancholy Apprehensions I have this to Comfort me viz That Jehovah rules in the Hearts of Kings, & great men, Into whose Hands I commit the Cause of this Province — I am sensible that I am carried Out much to far for a first Letter, & depend upon Candure to Excuse the Blunders and mistakes, at least I may have Committed — I Heartily wish & the clearest Direction, & Enable you to go through weighty affairs Committed to you, and when very late you have finished your Course, may you be received into the Mansions of the Blessed and be for ever with the Lord. — I am Sir your Most Ob't & Most Humble Serv't

Ed Newcastle

(Turn over)

D.S. When you were pitt Chose I ventur'd my Vote
& declar'd upon the recommendation of your Very
good Friend & Neighb. Cary a near Neighbour

A grant pass'd both Houses Last Session for £300
Sterl. for Services done by you for this Province between Nov.
1765 & Nov. 1766. but stopd at the Chair, I have not had the
particular reasons, but in Gen. that your not being Agent for
the whole Province; down it is an Objection, & I would have
willingly have had the House Joyn'd with y. Board in the
Choice of One Especially as I had assurance that the Board
& many would have Voted for you and your Friends were very
Strong in the House and I hear y. Gov. would have Join'd
the Vote &. and surely you would have more weight, were
you Agent for the whole, than you now have — and no
Body about y. Bay — I am therefore sorry that
merely by Message mov'd for such a Choice some
new House who I am Confident are your real Friends & Opposers
, perhaps for fear that y. Gov. might have Laid a Veto me to
get some other Person chose so y. Vote was Lost although with
Others Endeavours to Carry it, I hope your Friends will
think better of this Affair next Session

I am Sir
Your &c.

Must be supposed if you hear that there is Letter from
Gen. Gage in Person to prevent y. be Appointed Agent for
the whole but Others will Let you know more in this Head

Sir

Boston Octr. 15 1767

I wrote you the beginning of May last, & was in hopes ere this to have been favoured with an answer, The People here are universally alarmed at the several Acts lately passed by the House of Commons relative to the Legislative Power of New York & the Imposing certain Duties upon Paper, Glass Painters Colours Tea &c with a View of raising a Revenue out of America to be applied in part in making Provision for the Charge of the administration of Justice & the Support of the civil Government here, by which means, as it is said, The Governor, The Lieut Governor, Secretary & Judges of the Superior & Inferior Courts are to have fixed Salaries; you will excuse me therefore, if I furnish you, as well as I am able, within the Compass of a Letter, with the Objections Startled to these duties upon Trade & their Appropriation.

The Colonies claim the Rights & Privileges of British Subjects, as such they cannot Constitutionally be Taxed without their Consent, they derive the right of exemption from all such Taxes from the common Law, which their Charters have confirmed & them Taken deprived of this right apprehend they have nothing to distinguish them from Slaves, at the same time they acknowledge themselves to be Subordinate to the Mother Country and that the Authority vested in the British Parliament may be justly exercised to support this Subordination and as the Welfare of the mother Country as a maritime Power depends upon her Trade and Navigation & those in a great measure upon her

Intercourse with the Colonies, they further acknowledge the Right of the British Parliament to regulate their Trade & that an Imposition of Duties upon Imports & Exports in some Instances may be a proper Regulation, but they humbly conceive there is an Evident distinction between an Act Imposing a Tax for the Single Purpose of a Revenue & an Act made for ye Regulation of Trade — The Acts passed the last Session of Parliament were made with a professed design of raising a Revenue & are therefore held to be Subversive of our Constitution & destructive to those Rights & Privileges we Enjoy as British Subjects, It has been the undoubted Privilege from Henry the Third & confirmed by Edward the first & in all Reigns to this Day granted & allowed to be the just & unquestionable Right of the Subject by their Representatives to raise when & dispose of in what manner they see proper any Sum or Sums of Money and this Right has been confirmed to his Majestys Subjects here by the Royal Charter granted by King William & Queen Mary of glorious Memory, that Charter has vested in the General Court a Power to Impose & levy Taxes & apply & dispose of the Same for the necessary Support & defence of Government, pursuant to the Rights & Privileges inherent in us in common with other his Majestys free born natural Subjects, which We are in said Royal charter particularly declared & asserted to be, from hence it is Evident the General Court here has a Right to determine when Taxes may be levied & in what manner disposed of for ye Defence & Support of ye Government here & ye Protection & Preservation of ye Inhabitants thereof the two great Ends proposed in ye Power granted by ye General Court for raising ye Taxes aforesaid — But if the Parliament can levy Taxes upon the People here, without their Consent, by Imposing Duties upon Trade & apply the Money as they think proper, what becomes of our Rights,

(so ye People)

3) as British Subjects, what Property have we that we can properly call our own? & wherein are we distinguished from Slaves who have no property? To what purpose was a General Court Constituted & Vested with the Power of Legislation and Taxation, does it not renders them in Effect useless, a mere Shadow, a Nullity! Does not the Salleries for the officers of Government destroy that due Ballance between the distinct Branches of the Legislature, which is the Excellency of the British Constitution?

It has been objected that the Support we have given to our Governors is precarious as it is annual and is made in this manner with a View to keep them dependant on the People, but what weight there is in this objection will appear if our Conduct relative to this matter for a great number of years past is considered. — By Virtue of the Power granted us by Charter we have honourably supported the Civil Government & amply provided for the administration of Justice, the Governor has had a Salery (we presume) he has been entirely satisfied with, as he has never complained that it was insufficient, the manner in which the Grant has been made has been honourable & has implied a confidence in the Governor, It is always the very first act that passes in the beginning of the Year & looks forward & is given to Enable him to go on with & manage the Publick affairs, It ought to be considered that as the other Parts of the General Court have a very great dependance on the Governors discretionary Power, The Council for their very being, and the Representatives for every Law & proper Act of Government, for every Sum of money put in or ordered out of the Treasury, for

their whole Defence & Security in every case of Danger, as he is Captain General, besides many things else too numerous to mention, it seems but Reasonable, that the Governor should be dependent upon them in this Single Instance, besides it must be granted that the Representatives of the People here are the best Judges of the ability of ye Province & of ye Exigency of affairs & consequently are best able to determine what support they can from time to time afford to grant to a Governor — The Parliament we acknowledge makes a grant to his majesty of ye Civil List for life, & good reason for it, he is the Common Father of all his Subjects, who delights in nothing so much as ye happiness & whose Interest & Glory, & that of his Royal Progeny are Inseperable from ye Prosperity of his People, least can it be justly Inferred from hence that we ought to place the same Confidence in a Governor of a Province, whose connection with us is so very uncertain & precarious & of whom it is generally to be remarked that neither the Prosperity nor adversity of ye People affect his Interest at all after he has once left them, In short, It is apprehended that the Passing a Salary on the Governor for Some time being, is a Measure evidently against the design of ye Power vested in the General Court by Charter, it has a direct Tendency to weaken if not totally destroy our happy Constitution, by taking away the great & almost only Priviledge that gives weight to ye House of Representatives, which is the making grants of Moneys as ye Exigency of affairs requires & which once being taken from us, the Governor will be absolute & Independent, which according to ye British Constitution which we resemble no part of ye Legislature ought to be, It is ye peculiar distinction & Glory of ye British Constitution, that every part of it has a mutual Relation to & dependency on the others, according to ye different powers & Priviledges respectively belonging to each, herein it excells & differs from Unlimited Monarchy —

5)

As to fixing Salleries for the Judges, It is apprehended by the People here that there was not yet as to occasion for it, The Government here have allowed them from time to time a quantum Meruit for their Services, This may fairly be concluded from so many People being fond of the Berth, for no sooner has a Vacancy happened but there has appeare a number of Candidates for the Place & the applications for it have been so Vigerous that the Governors has had no hesitation till the Vacancy has been filled; The Reason given for fixing these Salleries, is, that the Judges may be rendered Independant, This would be right were our Constitution & Circumstances Admit of it, but then they ought to be so on all sides, Independant of the crown as well as of the People but as the matter is now conducted, they are to be altogather Independant of the People but will depend upon his Majesty or his Representative for their Places & Salleries both, they do not hold their Places, as the Judges in England do, Quam diu se bene gesserint, but during the Governors Pleasure who, if he can obtain the advice of his Council, may dismiss them when he think fit, so far are our Judges therefore be from being Independant by this Measure that they will be more dependant upon the Governor than ever —

Moreover according to the apprehensions of People here, these Regulations appear to be as void of true Policy as of Justice Equity or Lenity — Great Britain has had

(6) All before from America & therefore can have no m
All ye Produce of our Labor, all the Profits of our Indust
& Trade center in Great Britain & have serve to Suppo
the Artificers & Manufacturers there. What ye apparent
design of ye Present Regulations? Why it seems to be this
To receive in America a part of what was paid before
in Great Britain, but, say the People, what if the
execution of this Plan, instead of Improving the advan
Great Britain has Enjoyed from America, should distress
Trade & drain us of Cash as to disenable the Colonists from
purchasing & consuming their Manufactures, Lead them to
Live within themselves & to manufacture those things they
will be unable to purchase? would not this distress the
Trade & navigation of Great Britain, Impoverish their Ma
-facturers & drive them into America where they would f
Employ, and is it not highly probable that this will be y
Consequence of these Regulations, especially when the People
apprehend y Restraining from your Manufactures will be a
measure Productive of ye best Security Against Oppression
That they view it in this light is certain & accordingly on
all seem to be determined to lessen their Consumption
of British Manufactures & Consequently the Importation
must be greatly Lessened - but suppose they should not
be Influenced to this Procedure hereby by a Regard to y

7) Reservation of their Priviledges; and as they can at present Employ themselves in the Culture of their Lands & in the pursuit of their Trade, would not of choice go into manufactures, yet Choice must yeild to Necessity, By these duties we shall be so drained of our Cash that our Trade will be Ruined & necessity will Infallably driue the People into these Resolutions & consequently our Trade with Great Britain must soon do.

This being the Case what will the People on yonder side the Water say, Who will they have to Reflect upon but themselves, will it not create great uneasiness among the Trading Interest & manufacturers there especially when they learn that instead of the whole of this Revenue's being applied to Lessen the Publick Debt it is in part applied to pay a number of Officers in America for whose support ample Provision has always been made by the Government here.

Thus Sir as a private Friend, and not in my Publick Character, I have given you some of the many objections that are made against these new Regulations & if you should favor me with any Reply please to direct to me in my private Character. If you can make any use or Improvement of what I have now Suggested to you, for the benefit of my Country, my End in writing will be answered - these are objections are

8/ not thrown out by warm & hot People, but are the sentiments of all the Sober moderate thinking men among us, who wish well to Great Britain & her Colonies & are very solicitous for the welfare of both Countries. & Before I conclude, I beg leave to recommend to your Perusal, Two Preliminary discourses to the Universall Dictionary of Trade & Commerce the 3d Edition in 1766. wrote by Malachy Postlethwayt Esqr, wherein is sett forth a Plan for cementing a more interesting Commercial Union between G. Brittain & her American Colonies; I am well satisfied that if those who have the direction of affairs at home had read those discourses & the Principles from which he forms his Plan were attended to, the late measures would never have been adopted

I conclude with great Respect

Your most humble Servt

Thomas Cushing

P.S. pray give my best Respects to Mr Sears

Boston 1 Cushing 1765
Recd ——— Decr 8
Ans. 21. ditto

Weleh near Bath, Octob. 31. 1767.

My dear Sir,

I should be very happy indeed to be intrusted with the welfare of Virginia & I am sure should pass my time most Agreeably among you but I am afraid I love you all too well to have that charge committed to me at present after what has passed, not that I think any plan is likely to be adopted of a disagreeable tendency but that any Alarmed sentiments with respect to my Countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic might be thought too strongly favourable to certain demands which may be made. There remains another Obstacle & that is as my Father is I am sorry to say in a very precarious State of health it would seem odd for an Earl according to the ideas of this country to be deputy to Sr. Jeffery Amherst. ——

you that I had my Eye on Turin, but I had
rather be with you I assure you & if
Opening should happen by the death or
ration of Ferguson I dont know but I
make an essay to your Satisfaction.
meantime I think myself very happy in
one then so partial to me as you are.
he will never mention my name without
y that I am a Friend to Liberty & to the
Help. I rest am my Dear Sir

with great Esteem
Yr most Obliged
& Obed. Servt

Drummiddie asks after
with regard. he is not
ur present.

---

remember the Museum at Edinburgh which I
e at present & send us some of yr country

Prodromus.

94

1767 OA

L. Dundrospinon

L. Buchan

N.B. to

Doctor Arthur Lee

at Williamsburgh

in Virginia

Lord Buchan who presented G. Washington with a Small Box made of the wood of the tree which sheltered Wallace the Scotch Hero —

Fragment (No 1) of a
Speech prepared by R H. Lee
to be delivered in the H. of Burgesses
of Va. Sessn of 1766-7.
On the Separation of the Offices
of Speaker & Treasurer.

(Apparently a first draft.)

We learn from Antiquity, that Solon, the great Athenian
legislator declared those infamous by law, who remained neuter
in public differences and dissentions. Those it was their timid caution
directed them to expect the issue of affairs, before they ventured
to make known their sentiments to. The reason assigned for this
institution deserves to be remarked. "Because the rich, the power-
"ful, and even the wise and virtuous are not usually the most forward
"in exposing themselves to the inconveniences, which public dissen-
"sions and troubles produce in society: But are animated with more
"zeal for the community, as to render their vigilance and activity
"in defence of it proper correspondent to the endowments with which
"the partizans of factious and designing men frequently [illegible]
"to gratify their ambition and avarice at the expence of public
"quiet." The spirit of this excellent ordinance, extending to the
exercise as well to the exercise of the mental as those of the
corporeal faculties equally deserving aid from the weapons and
from reason;

[illegible] those reasons, which [illegible] to have
[illegible] to labor the point
[illegible] Leads to a [illegible] the [illegible] of the
and Treasurer. It is obvious to all those who have reflected on the
end and design of government that
subsist that Government was originally instituted for the greater
happiness and benefit of mankind; that those Governments have indeed
adhered to first principles, and the constitution & nature who have
been wisely tempered with liberty with restraint as to leave
men in full possession of their every power to do good, while the
privilege of doing wrong only taken from them. This is that
glorious liberty, by which the human mind is so exalted; this is
that liberty, which nature in all agendas so warmly contends
for and which the wisest heads, and the best hearts, have ever
studied to secure on the surest and surest foundations.
How necessary with attention, the wisest adoption of the wisdom of ancient
as well as modern times, to give permanency to liberty is
shall find it an invariable rule, to treat with ill to the integrity of
human nature, as the conduct of government will permit; because
experience has ever convinced that those who possessed the power,
seldom wanted inclination, to destroy the liberties of mankind,
to erect their own greatness upon the ruins

[illegible] with this idea, we see the Athenian [illegible] of Government [illegible] which laid the foundation of future agrandizement, and which so long secured to Greece and Rome the possession of their liberties, and [illegible] hundred Romans formidable to the greatest of Monarchies) carefully dividing among many, those seeds of power and profit, which the administration of Government rendered necessary [illegible] those of these have been more justly celebrated than [illegible] Sparta, [illegible] from the time of the Lycurgic constitution until they were injudiciously relaxed and in some instances departed from; because of all, it was the most stable, the happiness of the people never interrupted by civil discord, nor did the fame of any Nation reach higher [illegible], for true magnanimity valour and justice — In this famous Aristocracy, we find the strength of two powers, [illegible] the former [illegible] possessing the Legislative and Executive Laws in the people, and a Senate of 28 to guard equally against popular encroachments and precipitate resolutions —

At Athens the Archontes 9 in number, and annually chosen, possessed one of them the right of calling together the other powers of government 2 of them superintended the administration of Justice — three of their number regulated the affairs of War, the remaining 3 [illegible] Tribunes

[illegible] to guard against hasty [illegible] increased the power of the Exchequer, to secure the state from the dangerous attempts of [illegible] and wealthy [illegible] Roman [illegible] Tribes founded also on the principles of Liberty and aiming at the most effectual security of their inestimable blessings, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The powers of Government were placed in two Councils, a Senate, and in the assembly of the people. As contingencies rendered the appointment of other Officers necessary among the Roman people, we find the institution of Dictators, Tribunes, Popular, [illegible] Questors, Censors, Lictors, Ædiles, The Questors (or treasurers) were [illegible] elected by several tribes and among those frequently of the commonwealth [illegible] were annually chosen. They were originally 2, afterwards 4, and lastly 20 in number. They were called by the people to preserve their privileges against the encroachments of the Nobles, were at their first establishment 2 but their number was afterwards increased. The Censors or superintendents of the high ways & manners were 2 in number. They numbered or estimated the Roman Empire, and their number — The Prætor was both a military and a civil officer, sometimes commanding armies but generally presiding in Courts of Justice, his office was annual, and the number of them increased latterly in Rome to 15. The Ædiles were

[illegible] of ancient Policy, that the [illegible] who had liberty in view, was to divide

with great care, offices of power and by which
find this maxim departed from without injury
instances not without producing the ruin of
the Republic
[illegible] Dictator
(who never appointed but in cases of the greatest emergency
and his office expiring in 6 months by law
is a remarkable instance of their watchfulness in granting
all power within the time limited. Sylla and Caesar with
the means of getting themselves declared perpetual Dictators
to that under the title of these offices the Republic
of Rome was totally annihilated, and the free
land of Despotism usurped fair freedom's earth
from Antient, as never to modern times, we shall find in
the States of Holland, and of England; the same
prudent policy prevailing. In England more especially to
our purpose, as being our parent country, our great
best example, do we not see the powers of Government
the places of honor and power most carefully
and minutely divided — There the different forms
of Monarchy, Aristocracy & Democracy are wisely
blended, that neither despotism, the pride of Nobles, nor
the People's licentiousness
destroy the public
happiness, but each and power
union: In England where a
[illegible] perfected
Office of L.d high Constable, L.d high
Admiral, L.d high treasurer also Lord
the first of these only arrived for a moment on horse-
back, and the two last
ular occasions. [illegible] * [illegible]
en to conjunction. How are told in history that Rome came
pointed for the abolition of the two first places
was, because they carried with their power so great
to render them dangerous. and although
properly said) for the same reason occasioned
treasury and the Admiralty to be commissioned,
it is fairly to be [illegible] so, from the same principle
first put an end to the high Steward's and Constable's office
[illegible] Other wise and good men in all ages have
deemed it for the security of liberty to divide places of power
and profit, [illegible] this maxim has not been
departed from without either injury or
destroying freedom; as happened to Rome with her Decemvirs
and her Dictator, why should Virginia [illegible] early [illegible]
[illegible] the path of wisdom, and seal her own [illegible] for
ever? she can do it, by uniting in conjunction
so she can do it, by uniting the only two

Fragment (No 1) of a
Speech prepared by R.H. Lee
to be delivered in the Ho. of Burgesses
of Va. Sessn of 1766-7.
On the Separation of the Offices
of Speaker & Treasurer.
(Apparently a first draft.)

Fragment No 2. of a
Speech delivered by R. H. Lee
in the House of Burgesses
of Va on the Separation
of the Offices of Speaker
& Treasurer.
(Session of 1766-7).

Very insensible indeed should I be, did I not fully feel how rash it may seem in a (No 31) young Man to find fault with any part of the Constitution of his Country; more especially a material part of it, and one which a course of many years may probably have rendered venerable. But I hope Sir that the sentiments which I shall deliver on this occasion, will not be measured by the age of him who gives them, but that they will be determined by Reason, and Experience, those two Sovereign Directors, to which the old, as well as young should pay obedience. And further Sir I hope, that whatever contrariety of opinion may prevail on the motion I shall make, our disputes may be conducted, with that calmness, and moderation, so essential to national debates, and without which we must inevitably fall into contempt without doors, into confusion and obscurity within. It is obvious Sir to all those who have reflected on this Subject, that Government was originally instituted for the greater happiness and benefit of Mankind, that those Lawgivers have

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most adhered to first principles, and the Constitution of Nature, who have so wisely tempered Restraint with Liberty, as to leave Mankind in full possession of every power to do good, while the privilege of doing wrong was only taken from them. This Sir is that glorious Liberty, by which the human Mind was so exalted. This is that Liberty which Nations in all ages have so warmly contended for, and which the wisest heads, and the best hearts, have ever studied to secure on the most sure, and lasting foundations. This Object so worthy the attention of the Wise and Good, has from experience been found to be benefitted by nothing more than a strict attention to this maxim. That the powers of Government, and those Posts or Places by which these powers are executed, should be so divided among different Individuals, as to prevent the acquisition of too great influence, too much power, in the hands of one Man. For such Sir is the corruption of human Nature, that those who

have possessed the power, have seldom wanted the incli-
-nation to destroy the Liberties of Mankind, and to
erect their own greatness upon the Ruins of their fellow
Creatures. That the wisest Men of Antiquity have thought
and acted in conformity with this Rule, may be proved
from those excellent Systems of Government and Law,
which have been the admiration of future Ages, and
which so long secured to Greece and Rome, the possession
of their Liberties. That I may not be thought Sir to assert
too generally, I shall instance some particulars, out
of the many Proofs I am able to produce in support of
this argument. Among the several States of Greece,
so happy in their Liberty, and thereby so formidable
to the greatest Monarchies, were Athens & Lacedemon
both famous for excelling in the Arts of civil Govern-
-ment, and in both of which it will be remembered,
that all their great places from whence power & profit
were derived, were not only divided among many,
but were also limited to a very short duration, in the
the great Officers

Fragment No 2. of a Speech delivered by R. H. Lee in the House of Burgesses of Va. on the Separation of the Officers of Revenue & Treasurer. (Session 1776.)

1765

The Members of this Congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and Duty to His Majesty's Person and Government, inviolably attached to the present happy Establishment of the Protestant Succession, and with minds deeply impressed by a Sense of the present, and impending Misfortunes of the British Colonies on this Continent, having considered as maturely as Time will permit, the Circumstances of the said Colonies, esteem it our indispensable Duty to make the following Declaration of our humble opinion, respecting the most essential Rights and Liberties of the Colonists, and of the Grievances under which they labour, by reason of several late Acts of Parliament.

1st. That his Majesty's Subjects in these Colonies, owe the same Allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain that is owing from his Subjects born within the Realm, and all due Subordination to that august Body the Parliament of Great Britain.

2nd. That his Majesty's liege Subjects in these Colonies, are intitled to all the inherent Rights and Liberties of his natural born Subjects, within the Kingdom of Great Britain.

3d. That it is inseperably essential to the Freedom of a People, and the undoubted Right of Englishmen, that no Taxes be imposed on them, but with their own Consent given Personally, or by their Representatives.

4th. That the People of these Colonies are not, and from their

their local circumstances, cannot be represented in the House of Commons in Great Britain.

5th That the only Representatives of the People of these Colonies are Persons chosen therein by themselves, and that no Taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective Legislatures.

6th That all Supplies to the Crown, being free Gifts of the People, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the Principles and Spirit of the British Constitution, for the People of Great Britain to grant to his Majesty the Property of the Colonists.

7th That Trial of Jury is the inherent and invaluable Right of every British Subject in these Colonies.

8th That the late Act of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties in the British Colonies, and Plantations in America &c, by imposing Taxes on the Inhabitants of these Colonies, and the said Act, and several other Acts, by extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, beyond its ancient Limits, have a manifest Tendency to subvert the Rights and Liberties of the Colonists.

9th That the Duties imposed by several Acts of Parliament, from the peculiar circumstances of these Colonies, will be extremely burthensome and grievous, and from the Scarcity of Specie, the Payment of them absolutely impracticable.

10th That as the Profits of the Trade of these Colonies,

ultimately

ultimately center in Great Britain, to pay for the Manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all Supplies granted there to the Crown.

11th That the Restrictions imposed by several late Acts of Parliament on the Trade of these Colonies, will render them unable to purchase the Manufactures of Great Britain.

12th That the Increase, Prosperity and Happiness of these Colonies depend on the full and free enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, and an Intercourse with Great-Britain, mutually affectionate and advantageous.

13th That it is the Right of the British Subjects in these Colonies, to petition the King, or either House of Parliament.

Lastly; That it is the indispensable Duty of these Colonies to the best of Sovereign, to the Mother Country; and to themselves, to endeavour by a loyal and dutiful Address to his Majesty, and humble Applications to both Houses of Parliament, to procure the Repeal of ~~the Act for granting~~ and applying certain Stamp Duties; of all Clauses of any other Act of Parliament whereby the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty is extended as aforesaid; and of the other late Acts for the Restriction of American Commerce.

1765

Resolves 1766

of
Congress
Concerning the Rights of the Colonies
&
The Repeal of the
Stamp Acts

=

(1728) No date – (probably to Edenborough) 1765

My dear Br.

I congratulate you with much joy on the birth & welfare of your little one and of her most valuable Mother. But while I sincerely participate in the joy of the occasion I must offer to your consideration the following sentiment of Cicero. In ipsa autem communitate sunt gradus officiorum, ex quibus quid cuique praestat intelligi potest, ut prima deb. minoribus, secunda Patriae, tertia parentibus &c. Such in my opinion ought to be the sentiments of every patriot and to this should be sacrificed, if it be requisite, not only temporary engagements but real interests. The patriotic worthy Mr. Hall will illuminate the following sentence from the same divine author must render the quotation agreeable to you. Omnium societatum nulla est gravior, nulla carior quam ea quae cum re publica est unicuique nostrum; cari

sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares
sed omnes omnium caritates patria una com-
plexa est; pro qua quis bonus dubitet, mortem
oppetere, si ei sit profuturus? It is true my
dear Sr that whoever acts upon this plan will
frequently fall a sacrifice to the malignity of
that very public which it has been his
constant endeavor to preserve. Such has
been, in some measure, your fate and such
was the fate of Aristides, Themistocles
Agis, Cleomenes, Coriolanus, Hannibal
and innumerable others of the most disin-
guished Patriots of antiquity. The prevalence
of faction and corrupting influence will often
defeat many patriot purpose. But this so far
from determining us in the pursuit of what is
for the public good should rather animate our
endeavours from this consideration that the
more they prevail the more cement to the
danger which threatens the community and
the more necessary is the opposition which pa-
triotism will always excite. Sit tamen, ut go
Tullius ait, ut Cicero, si haberem quam de re publica, sive
de operam, ea para, meditare, cogita, quo ope in eo
cive ac viro debeam, qui sit rem publicam af-
=flictam

et oppressam miseris temporibus ac perditis moribus in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem vindicaverunt." Such considerations are sufficient to arouse patriotism even from its most desponding condition, more especially when it is considered what genuine glory results to the person engaged in a cause so generous & noble. For to what higher station (to speak in the words of my Lord Bolingbroke) "to what greater glory can any mortal aspire, than to be devoting the whole course of his life the support of good, the controul of bad government & the guardian of public liberty."

When you write concerning politics you must omit to take notice of the writer the author of which is Jack. R. for tho there is really very little solid argument in it yet it is artfully interlarded with sowing maxims plausible dogmas and insinuations of apprehension and is therefore well calculated to deceive the unthinking many. To deny that honourary places without profit are [illegible] distinction is to talk absurdly. They have an imaginary and a real value they give the possessor a dignity in the opinion of mankind which operates

both to the extension of his influence and the protection of his person. An imaginary value then derives from the vanity of those who hope for or solicit for the preferment. And to imagine that no one would desire them if unattended with pecuniary advantages is a most barefaced common sense. Lord Chesterfield (I think) replyd to another Lord who was bantering him on his acceptance of the garter & observing that it was a trifle not worth the acceptance of a man of sense, Yes it is true my Lord it is not, but however yet true as it is had sense enough to refuse it.

Nor is it less absurd in this author to suppose the members of the house are not to be influenced by the efficacy of money. Could he shew me one instance in any body of people ancient or modern where money has had no influence I should be content to this strange opinion. But it is really laughable to hear him gravely assert that it is highly reproachful upon the house to suppose them capable of being unduely influenced. I should be glad to know whether the House of Commons in England are free from this imputation or whether even in their presence they are

not often charged with it. Does not Mr Pitt in his speech tell the ministry he suspects em of being under undue influence, does he not tell the house that it has been too modest to contradict a minister. Every body present knew perfectly well what he meant by the modesty of the house. "A salary, says he, and a handsome one, must, at all events, be given" but why because "dignity is to be supported in every office but particularly in one which constitutes the first among the people." Here he confesses the Speaker is from his office the first among the people, & money is in his opinion absolutely requisite to support this pre-eminence; how so, the members are not to be influenced by money, we are not to suspect them of any such meanness and much less are we to suppose that one or two good dinners during the session given by the Speaker out of his handsome salary will give him a pre-eminence in the opinion

of this body unerring in discernment, undaunted in resolution and uncorruptible in principle. But faith it was no bad stroke in Mr Wilkes to hint that a Salary and a handsome one too, would not be amiss. Well we are all mortal, tho we are not corruptible, a merry life and a long one is his motto. A handsome Salary may at a little contribute to that.

Why is the refusal of Fabricius to take a bribe so highly extolled but because it is an instance of integrity which rarely occurs. Why does our constitution restrain and set a constant watch over the king but because it is suspected that he may be wicked enough thro the love of money or of power to injure us. And can it, often this avowed suspicion against the head of the government & the fountain of all honour, be deemed rash or calumnious to suspect any other part of the Legislature. Self-guided as you are both of you better acquainted with the subject and with the general bias of mankind than I am, I suppose that you should counteract these evil machinations yet will operate to this end if you expose the sophistry of these Sons of Mammon and remove that delusion with which they

are endeavouring to fascinate the people. I must
trouble you with one observation relative to their so
much extolled incorruptibility of human nature. Never
was there any body of men of more dignity and illus-
trious merit than the roman senate, yet history
informs us that even this august body was not proof
against the power of money, so as to violate from that
influence every motive of justice, honour, & humanity.
The words of the historian, Sallust, are these
Ipse Jugurtha, postquam omnia Numidia potiebatur, ubi sese
sensit, timore populum Romanum adversus injurias suas
nisi in avaritia nobilitatis, et pecunia sua spem habere
Itaque paucis diebus cum argento et auro multos legatos
Romam mittit, quibus praecipit ut primum veteres amici
eos magnis muneribus capiant; deinde novos acquirant,
rant, postremo quoscunque possint largiendo parare
ne cunctentur. Sed ubi Romam legati venere, et ea tem-
praecepta regis hospitibus, aliisque, quorum ea tem-
potate in senatu auctoritas polleba, magna munera
missa, tanta commutatio facta est, ubi ex magna
invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit
vel. Quorum pars spe, alii praemio inducti, singulos
ex senatu antiquo nitebantur ne gravius in eum
consuleretur. If the roman senate could be bribed

surely the same may be supposed incident to a virginia Assembly, nor do conceive the members of it are either of more dignity or property than those of the english H. of C. wherein the influence of money never yet found even a supposed insufficiency.

In short to trust in the uprightness & integrity of ruling powers is a chimera that will infallably lead us into ruin & slavery. Such is the insatiable thirst of men after dominion uncontrouled that it has in every age overleapt every bar which the wisest and honest friends to liberty could raise against it and thus by the baneful influence of money. For instances of this I appeal to the athenian state overthrown by the money of Philip, the spartan republic by the money introduced by Lysander, the roman people subjugated by the largesses of their own generals for his Army conquered a few personal enemies only and the determined freedom of freedom, and lastly the british constitution totally violated by the corrupt measures and influence of money commenced by King W. and brought to a diabolical perfection by K. G. W. & Mr P. Thank

I much alarmed here about my horses, a disease prevailing that is fatal in a few days & for which no remedy is yet found. Give my love to

In testimony of our entire approbation of the virtuous and manly spirit with which Mr. John Sears of Essex County resented the contumacious and vicious behavior of Mr. Caul in refusing to join the general joy of Virginia on the repeal of that most arbitrary, unjust, and tyrannic Act for imposing Stamp duties in America, and utterly abhorring all principles by which he may be injured for having so acted; Agree most willingly to pay the sum of money by each of us subscribed, to Mr. Sears or his order on demand, thereby to prevent the bad consequences of a late judgement obtained against him, and also to evince our Attachment to the cause of Liberty, by supporting its generous [?]

Richard Henry Lee	Twenty Lbs
James Davenport	ten shill^{gs}
John Lee paid five Shillings	
Jn Martin	Five Shill^{gs}
Francis Lightfoot Lee	5/ p^{d} if necessary
Richd Parker	Paid 5/ my intention is to indemnify------ if necessary I will give more.

W, Booth 5/.

Thos. Lud. Lee Paid 5/ more if necessary

William Lee p^{d}. 5/. Paid

Arthur Lee 10/ p^{d} more if necessary

Copy

Boston Feby 2d 1768

(21)

My Lord

I have just now receiv'd a packet from y^r Lordship's Office (13 Days after it arriv'd at New York) containing among other papers your Lordships Letters N° 9 & 10 and the duplicate of y^r Ld Ship's Letter N° 8 (the original having not as yet come to hand. I am much oblig'd to your Lordship for representing my conduct to his Majesty so as to obtain for me his gracious approbation. I shall make such a prudent & proper use of this Letter as I hope will perfectly restore the peace & Tranquility of this Province, for which purpose considerable steps have already been made by the House of Representatives.

I am &c

Fra: Bernard.

a true Copy { In the absence of the Clerk of the Papers
Jno Spies

Earl of Shelburne.

No. 19.

(Copy)
Gov. Bernard
to
Ld Shelburne
Feb. 2^d 1768

(No 19)

Copy of a Letter from Govr
Bernard to the Earl of Shelburne
dated 2^d Feby 1768.

Rec^d 7 March

No 3.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay Feb.y 1768

Sir,

The House have taken into Consideration your Services as their Agent, which they highly approve of: As a Testimony of which, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Report of a Committee excepted the first Instant. I have the Pleasure further to inform you that they made you a Grant of the Sum of Six Hundred Pounds Sterling, as a Compensation, for those Services, as will appear by the enclosed Resolve of the first Instant, which I am directed likewise to send you.

Duplicate

You have also, Sir, herewith enclosed a Letter to General Conway, and a Letter to the Lords of the Treasury, which you will please to deliver.

Inclosed likewise you have a Letter wrote by the House to the several Governments on this Continent, which the House have ordered to be transmitted you, to prevent any Misrepresentations that might otherwise be made to the Ministry of our Conduct respecting this affair; by this you will be enabled to inform the Ministry of the View the House had in sending to the neighbouring Governments, which was only, that there might be a friendly Intercourse between them upon a Subject in which all were equally concerned. I am

Sir,

Your very humble Servant

Thomas Cushing Spk.r

Dennys Deberdt, Esq.r

Thomas Cushing Speaker
to
Dennis DeBerdt
Feb. 1768

Agency Boston Letters
1768.

(1731)

March 31 - 1768

Sir,

The protested bill of exchange you mention, drawn by mr Wm Thornton for 2£-5-0 sterling, and endorsed by mr Galloway, is in my possession. The same day that I received it suit was commenced for mr Smith, who accepted the bill for the honour of the drawer. But, partly by means of the Stamp act, and partly by the want of a sheriff in Brunswick for some time, and the negligence of one who acted afterwards, it was so long before the process was returned executed that I cannot give you the satisfaction even of a conjecture when a judgment is to be expected. Mr Robb did speak to me on this subject, and desire me to prosecute the matter with expedition, and to acquaint him with the determination of it. I troubled you, sir, with a letter concerning mr Kennon's deed of trust, because mr Lee of Maryland was at so great a distance from me, and because I thought he would be most pleased with your opinion of the creditors motives for signing the letter of licence. That gentleman's answer, which you obliged me with, I have communicated to the trustees. I am, with unfeigned respect, sir, your most obedient servant

G Wythe

Mar 31.
1768.

(1639)

George Wythe

No. 4 5-1

Boston May. 14. 1768. (25)

Sir

By Mr Edward Church a Passenger in Capt Willson who vaild the 24th ult. I sent you the Journals of the House of Representatives for the year past. — There cannot be a better Evidence of the Moderation & good temper, with which the Affairs of the last Session, for the greater part of it, were conducted, than the Governors Speech to the two Houses, when it ended. The House of Representatives were constantly attentive to the late Acts of Parliament, & almost their whole time was employd in preparing a Petition to his Majesty & Letters to his Ministers &c. Nothing extraordinary passd between the Governor & the House, who seemd determind to carry on Business without giving his Excellency the least uneasiness that could possibly be avoided. As an Instance, they readily complyd with his Request for a further Establishment for Fort Sownal at the Eastward; which I am satisfied was done rather to gratify the Governor at this Juncture, than from an Apprehension of the real Necessity of it. His Excellency in the Speech above referrd to, complains, that the Lovers of Contention have sought an Occasion of raising it. It is not difficult to find by the Journals, what gave Occasion of Uneasiness in the latter part of the Session. Had the Governor unveild from the House, the Letter he had received from Lord Shelburne, which it does not appear he was under any sort of Necessity of disclosing to them, all things would have gone on quietly; But when they found that his Lordship had passd a Censure upon their Conduct, grounded upon Information he had received, & probably as they thought, by his Excellencys own Letters, it is not to be wonderd at, that they judgd it necessary to take Measures to set their Conduct right in the Mind of a Nobleman of his Lordships Dignity Character and Rank in his Majesty Service; especially as it appeard by the Letter that his Majesty himself had approved of the Governor negativing some of the Gentlemen they had elected as Councellors, as being done with due Deliberation & Judgment. The Steps which the House took were no other than common Sense as I apprehend would dictate to any private Gentleman in a similar Case. They are published for the World to judge, if there was any Contention in the Matter, to whom the Blame ought to be imputed. It is observeable that

where

where there is a total Want of Confidence between a Governor & the People, which appears to me to be the Case in this Province at present. Suspicions of each other will often take place & operate to disturb the publick Tranquility, and hinder the Affairs of his Majesty's Government in the Province from being carried on so prosperously as all good Men would wish for. How far the Jealousys of the House in the present Case of his Excellency's having misrepresented them to his Majesty, or having acting from unworthy Views & motives in their Elections is to be justifyd by his Lordships Letter, dispassionate Persons will judge. Such kind of Jealousy has long been in the minds of very many, if not the greater part of the People; and I am perswaded that nothing will remove it from the minds of by far the greater part of those persons who constituted that House, but a Sight of his Excellency's Letters, or a Declaration from his Lordship, if he will condescend to give it, to the contrary. — That House has since been dissolved, accord.g to Custom, & a new one will be returnd this month: I have no Reason to think that a Cordiality will ever subsist between the present Governor & the Representatives of the people: Harmony upon the Principles of Liberty & Virtue is much to be desired; but Prejudices have taken so deep Root that it is not to be expected: Which side soever is in fault, if the Prejudice be invincible, his Majesty's Government must be impeded, & both the Governor & the People must be unhappy. I now speak my mind with an unreserved freedom, & I hope with Candor & Impartiality, & not indecently; for tho I can by no means say that I am captivated with his Excellency's Administration, I should always rejoyce in his Prosperity; & were he my Patron or Father, my Regards for his Ease & Comfort as well as for the People would induce me to wish for his Removal to another Government —).

The Board of Commissioners of the Custom house is extremely disagreeable to the people: they are neglected by men of Fortune and Character & are viewd in general in no better a Light than the late Commissioners of the Stamps: They appear to be a useless & very expensive set of Officers, & the Arrival of their Dependants from time to time with a large Salary, together with the many Officers of inferior Class, which they have recalld, since they came here, alarm the People with disagreable Apprehensions. The Ideas of their being design'd to facilitate trade are now allayd; & they are consider'd as the Regulators of a Revenue laid out & the People without their Consent & therefore unconstitutional, & oppressive: Besides it is apprehended that in a very little time they will have an Influence that will be justly formidable. By appointing as many Officers under them as they please, for whom (suppose it is said) they may sink the whole Revenue, they may have it in their power

to

to form such a Connection as to make themselves sensible to the Liberties of the People. There is an anxious Expectation of the Event of the Petition & Letter sent home; It is hoped by the more thinking & judicious here that the Revenue Acts will be repeald & the Commissioners recalled; If this should not take place, it is hard to say what may be the Consequence: While America enjoyd her Liberties, Great Britain reapd the Profits of her Trade & had her warmest Affection: But if her Liberties are violated by the mother Country, & her Trade circumscribed, where is the Band of mutual Affection!

The Resolution of the Americans, which had its Rise in this Town, not to make use of foreign superfluitys, I perceive by the London Prints, is disregarded there as a mere Puff, because upon Enquiry it was found, that the Merchants had not stopd their Orders for such kind of Articles, & there have been the usual Exportations to America this Spring. But I wish that this Matter was considerd with a little more Attention; for altho it is very probable that many Persons may break through their Agreement, yet there is no Doubt in my mind but such Numbers will adhere to it, as must affect the British Manufacturers There is certainly such a Disposition among the People to furnish themselves with the American Manufactures as never was known before; & there have been late Instances of the manufacture of a Variety of Articles much beyond Expectation It is well known what large Quantitys of the British manufactures are annually consumd in America. Could Great Britain endure a total Stop to this Consumption! or what part of it would she be willing should be saved! Will not the making of one Suit of Woolen Cloth encourage the making of Another: And if this Spirit of manufacturing is excited by Resentment as some of your Writers alledge, is it natural to suppose it will stop short of the utmost Possibility? Can any Man in England or America ascertain the Bounds? Will it not affect the Mother Country in proportion to the Extent of it? — But there is another Consideration of great Weight; Let the Importations from Britain be ever so large, the Trade of America is so embarrassd & burthend, that it will not afford the People the Ability of wearing fine Cloaths, and paying for them, were it that in the Course of things the Importations must cease thro Necessity.

I pray God, that those who conduct the Affairs of the Nation may be endowd with true Wisdom - that all Measures destructive to the common Interest may be reverd, that Fomenters of Division on both sides the Atlantick may be detected & punishd. That Great Britain

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Britain & the Colonys may thoroughly unperstand their mutual Interest & Dependence, that Harmony may be cultivated between them, & that they may long flourish in one undivided Empire -

I am with great Regard

Sir

Your most humble Servant

Samuel Adam

Sir

June 6 1768

The Bearer of this Letter, Mr John Jeffries is a young Gentleman of a liberal Education, & of a good family here. he is the Son of Mr David Jeffries, a Gentleman highly esteemd by good men, whose Anxiety for his only Son leads him to seek the Paternal advice of men of Religion Age & Experience in London, where he will be a Stranger. To qualify the Father's Request I mention him to you in particular. As I am influenced by motives of friendship to one, solicitous for his Sons Spiritual as well as temporal Interest, I hope you will excuse the freedom taken by

Your humble Serv

Sam Adams

Duncan De Berdt Esq

The person who accompanied Blanchard in a balloon from Dover Castle to the French Coast -

Sam Adams

Province of the Massachusetts Bay June 30. 1768.

(20)

Sir,

The House of Representatives on the 21st of last June, received a Message from his Excellency Governor Bernard, wherein a Requisition was made, by his Majesty's Order, That we should immediately rescind the Resolution of the last House to transmit circular Letters to the other British Colonies on the Continent of North America, barely intimating a Desire that they would join in similar dutiful and loyal Petitions to our most Gracious Sovereign for the Redress of the Grievances occasioned by many Acts of Parliament, calculated for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue in America; The House have maturely considered this Message, & I now inclose you by their Order Copies of their Proceedings thereupon, as also a Letter I have wrote to Lord Hillsborough upon this Subject, which the House desire you would deliver to that noble Personage.— By Order of the House, I also inclose you a Copy of their Letter to Lord Hillsborough, which you may make such Improvement of as you may think will be for the advantage of the Province.—

In the name & behalf of
the House of Representatives
I am with respect
your most humble Servt
Thomas Cushing Spkr

Gennys. De Berdt Esqr

Thomas Cushing Speaker
to
Dennis DeBerdt
June 30th 1768.

Rec'd from Thomas Boston
Received Aug.t 24
Answered Augt 26

1768

(Copy)

Treasury Chamber 21st July 1768.

Present,

Lord North. Mr Campbell.

Mr Jenkinson.

Mr Hollowell attends, and is call'd in; he acquaints my Lords that he left Boston 20th June that he landed at Weymouth the 17th Instant and came to Town y 18th at night; that when he came away the Commissioners were removing from on Board the Romney Man of War into Castle William, that the Town of Boston was pretty quiet, but that it was not safe for the Commrs to return there, That papers were stuck up in different parts of the Town, declaring that they should not return and Centinels were posted to prevent the said papers from being taken down; neither Mr Temple who remaind in Boston after the other Commissioners nor Mr Venner Secretary of the Board, were insulted — he does not think, that the Determination to resist the revenue Laws is general, and is of opinion that the better sort of people would be for Government, if they could be protected — That the Commissioners could not safely return to Boston till some measures were taken for their protection — He says that the numbers

(1)

number of Inhabitants in Boston is computed to be from 16 to 18,000 —— That the Mob, which assembled at the time of the Town meeting, was not above 2 or 3000. and there was no people of Consequence among them except their Leaders —— He thinks the present spirit does not extend beyond Boston —— The People of Salem and Marblehead have made no opposition to the payment of Duties —— he does not think that the People of Boston would be joined by any of the Lower Sort of People in the Country, if actual resistance was to be made to Government. With respect to the Seizure of Mr Hancocks Vessel the Liberty, he informs my Lords, that on the 9th May last the said Vessel arrivd from Madeira with Wines, and two Officers were put on board her —— On the 10th he made an Entry of 25 Casks of Wine only; It was commonly reported that he had a much larger quantity on Board, and he heard Mr Hancock himself declare, that before the arrival of the Ship he would run his Cargoe of Wines on Shore. The Officers on Board gave no Information; they were examined, and said there has been no Wine run out of the Ship, but on the 10th June Tho. Kirk one of the

said

said Officers gave an Information upon Oath, that on the Evening of the 9th May Capt. Marshall came on Board the Liberty, and made proposals to him to consent to the hoisting out several Casks of Wine that night before the Vessel was entered; that he peremptorily refused; upon which Capt. Marshall took hold of him and with the assistance of 5 or 6 other persons unknown, forced him into the Cabbin, and nailed the Cover down That he was confin'd about 3 Hours during which time he heard a noise of many people upon Deck at work hoisting out Goods; and that he distinctly heard the noise of the Tackles; that when that noise ceased, Capt. Marshall came down to him in the Cabbin, and threatned, that if he discovered what had happened that Night, his life would be in danger, and his property destroyed; Capt. Marshall then went away, and set the said Kirk at Liberty but he was so much intimidated by the aforesaid threatnings, that he was deterred from making an immediate discovery of this Matter, The other Officer, who was on board the Liberty with Kirk, said × × he was asleep but Kirk

declared

declard that he was Drunk and had gone home to Bed. —— Hicks Information was laid before the Board of Customs the 10th June by Mr Harrison the Collector of Boston and the Board directed him to take Mr Lisle their Solicitors opinion thereupon who advised the Seizing of the Vessell —— The Chairman of the Board of Customs advis'd Mr Harrison for Security, that the Vessell when Seized should be delivered in Charge to the Captain of the Romney Man of War ——

Many persons and particularly Dr Warren had told Mr Hollowell that if a Seizure was made there would be a great uproar, and Dr Warren added that he could not be answerable for the Consequences ——

The Captain of the Romney was applied to in the Name of the Collector and Comptroller to send a Boat to Assist in making Seizure of the Vessell —— The Mast of the Vessell was thrown off by the Romney's people; and when they were hawling it, the Mob laid hold of the Ropes, and pelted the Officers & Seamen with Stones, so that they were obliged to tow the Vessel under the Stern of the Romney, and the Collector

Collector and Comptroller desired the Officer of the Romney to take possession of the Vessell for her Security about 200 yards from the Wharfe the Collector and Comptroller were surrounded by a Mob of 4 or 500 people who beat and Wounded them and it was with difficulty they escaped with Life —— On Saturday the 11th June a proposal was made to Mr Harrison the Collector by Mr Powell from Mr Hancock that if the Vessel was brought back to the Shore, he would see her forthcoming upon the Trial —— This proposal was made by word of mouth —— The same proposal was made to Mr Hollowell by Dr Warren in the name of Mr Hancock and Dr Warren told Mr Hollowell that Mr Hancock would give his own Bond as a Security — Mr Hollowell told him, he had no objection if Mr Harrison approved of it —— Mr Harrison, as Mr Hollowell was informed and believes, wrote to Mr Hancock that if he would even give his word that the Vessel should be forthcoming, she should be brought again to the Shore.

Mr Hancock went to Dr Warren's House on Sunday the 12th June with the said Note, as Dr Warren informs

informs Mr Hollowell; the Doctor was not at home
The Doctor came afterwards to Mr Hollowell, and
told him that all matters were settled between Mr
Harrison and Mr Hancock and that the Vessel would
be restored on Monday morning the 13th June, but at
12 o'Clock on Sunday night Dr Warren came to Mr
Hollowell, at told him that he had been to Mr Hancocks
and was extreamly sorry that matters could not be
settled as he told him in the morning for that Mr
Hancock had taken the advice of his Counsel and
friends and would have nothing to do with the busines
but would let it take its course and would give
nothing under his hand. Dr Warren said Mr Otis,
and Mr Adams and a great many others were with
Mr Hancock and that his House was full. Mr
Hollowell understands that Mr Harrison inform'd
the Commissioners on Sunday of the steps that had
been taken, they were then on board the Romney
He does not know what answer they gave Mr
Harrison but one of the Commissioners said afterwards
to Mr Hollowell that they would have had no
objection

to taking Mr Hancocks Security and making the affair easy to him

The Master of the Romney who made the Seizure, was a discreet man, and told Mr Hollowell that he had his Deputation with him.

a true Copy { In the Absence of the Clerk of the Papers Jn.o Speed

Copy of Examination
of Mr Hallowell at the
Treasury Board.
July 21st 1768.

In Mr Bradshaw's to
Mr Pownall of 22d July 1768.

By the same Day.

In 26.

24

generous, & Measures more honest. We have not yet any certain accounts from Britain concerning the opinions entertained there of our conduct. Some indistinct intelligence we have receiv'd that we shall be well supported, and that the Act imposing duties, is regarded as nearly akin to the Stamp Act. Permit me to beg, Sir, that you will be so good as to present my compliments, with respect, to your brothers. I am, with the sincerest esteem, Sir your most obedient & most humble Servant

John Dickinson

Philadelphia Augt. 10. 1768

To Richd. Henry Lee Esqr. at Chantilly in Westmd. County Virginia

Oct. 18th 1768.

As to Politics — you will have heard of Governor Bernards Message to the Assembly of the Massachusetts telling them that if they did not rescind the Resolutions of the former Assembly he had orders to dissolve them, they almost unanimously refused and were dissolved — Every Assembly on the Continent has since been kept under successive Prorogations & Adjournments — Gov.r Bernard gave some Intimation that he was ordered not to call another Assembly and that he expected some Regiments — Hereupon the Town of Boston have elected four persons to appear for them and to join Committees from all the other Towns in the Province to whom they recommended the same Measures — their recommendation has been almost generally followed — Every Town having chosen their Committees to take care "Ne quid detrimenti capiat Respublica" — They have met in Convention Day at Boston — Governor Bernard has ordered them to disperse as Rioters — They have disregarded this order — but have however conducted themselves with more caution decency & Order than could have been reasonably expected considering in what an extraordinary manner this famous Committee of Safety was called together — happily

happily some of the best men in the provin-
-ce are among them, so that at least I hope
they will be kept from any Extravagan-
-cies — the Regiments (to the Amount
of 1100 Men as is said) are arrived, Accomoda-
-tions barracks &c were prepared for them
at the castle within the Limits of the Town
of Boston — but instead of using these Ac-
-commodations five hundred have been ordered on
the Body of the Town which obstinately refuses to
to provide them; as the act of Parliament
requiring accommodations has been punc-
-tually complied with — Indeed I do not know
how any civil Officer can quarter Soldiers
in private houses while an act of Parlia-
-ment forbids it expressly where Barracks
are provided and not filled as is the case
at Boston — the Soldiers threaten to take
other measures than representations — per-
-haps free quarter — if the Town does not
comply I am very much afraid of some terrible
commotions — the Council of that Province
has been applied to to provide Quarters —
you will see their Answer in the enclosed
paper — also a very curious Song made at
the Castle & attributed to some one of the
Commissioners & very childishly calculated
to irritate & incense at a time when every
good man must wish to quiet & pacify —
Surely water not a bellows is wanted — what
all these things will end in is not very easy to

Say

say — but I am apt to think that if the Soldiers quarter themselves in defiance of the act of Parliament the Town of Boston will be deserted — The Committee of Safety will adjourn to the interiour parts of the Province every thing will fall into confusion & a total disregard of all Rule or law will ensue — God of his infinite Mercy forbid it! Our Province has hitherto been as quiet and are truly as well disposed as any of the Kings Subjects how they will hold out on this dragooning their Neighbours we shall see, but I am perswaded the same Spirit prevails throughout the whole Continent whose Numbers I believe are much greater than they are commonly supposed to be — Our Province in the general Estimates I have seen are rated at about 35000 — by the late Returns they caried 60000 — & yet there is good reason to think that a considerable Number have been with-held, if there is the same Miscalculation Elsewhere, the Difference must be prodigious, in Short it seems to me we are at the Eve of a most cruel Civil war unless great coolness & circumspection scarcely to be expected takes place at home — only consider with yourself what would be the case in England if a Number of Troops in defiance of an act of Parliament should by force Break quarter themselves in private Houses in any Borough when Barracks were provided for them. The Officers it is said talk

talk of making their Soldiers grasure their
Arms and attacking the People with Cudgels,
& that will be Sufficient, I believe however
they will be deceived — I am no New-England man
but if they were a Race of base & effeminate men
they would certainly long ago have been swept
of the face of this Country — but they are of a good
Stock & it Seems to me the Climate they are
transplanted into must help to make them
hardy & it is very true that a discontented
People at first have great
disadvantages against the settled govern=
=ment — but if the due Obedience to that
Government be once openly denied tho but
by a few, who is there in the present disposi=
=tion of the Colonies can pretend to see
where the mischief will end: I do truly
Believe we have at least as many well
disposed Persons in proportion to our
Numbers as any other Province & yet
which way the popular Current would flow
is very plain: especially if a beginning was
made — I heartily wish this was considered
at home, for let the Matter end as it will
the Conquest of this Country will probably
cost much more than the Settlement and
Defence of it has done & yet when Conquered
will be an incumbrance and not a benefit
to the mother country when once the
commercial spirit of their Establishment
shall be put out, what use can they be to
her? I can conceive that however great
the Desire at home may be to restore

Base

peace & Quiet — There are many Obstacles
hard to reconcile — and the Honour of
Parliament to be preserved so that an Act
of Grace may not appear to be an act
of fear or apprehension & the Reverence due
to the supreme authority of the Empire be
thereby lessened — I imagine this last obs=
tacle might be overlap — The Duties
lately laid and which have occasioned
this Disturbance were intended, as
support of the Civil Establishment par=
=ticularly the Administration of Justice
if the Judges in the respective Provinces
were to possess their Places during their
good behaviour in the same gracious
manner that the Judges Commissions
in Ireland have been lately Established
I am very much disposed to think it would
make people in General easy, especially
if they were Relieved from the fear of any
more such Taxes which apprehension
has been made great use of by our public
disturbers — Mr. Otis indeed may be very
much tormented to find that his End=
=eavours to perplex & Lawer so good a man
as Lt Gov. Hutchinson should end in his
Exaltation & independency — the Rage
and Envy hereupon would be sufficient
to kill him he might perhaps burst
like a Toad with his own Venom — but
I am persuaded it would tend very
much to conciliate the minds of all

Sober

Sabre good Men if such a Measure
was to be adopted.

Suffolk ss (191) Boston Nov^{br} 7th 1768.

The Declaration of Benjamin Cudworth^{e} deputy sherriff for the County of Suffolk, This Day Received a Warrant from Richard Dana & John Ruddock Esq^{rs} two of his majest^{ys} Justices of the peace &c of the Quorum for the S^{d} County, to Apprehend John Willson Esqr a Captain of his Majestys fifty Ninth Regement of Foot Accordingly after I had Received the said Warrant, I proceeded in Quest of ye S^{d} Willson. I found him in the field Exercezing his men, I tending him on Duty I waited about the Space of an hour. in Open sight of the S^{d} Willson after that waiting the said Willson Ordered his Company out of the field, he then leading the Company down to the Barracks. where they were Quartred, he himself walked up into the Barracks Chamber & I saw the Window Shut into S^{d} Chamber. the then Commanding Officer having the Command of the S^{d} Comp^{y} After the S^{d} Willson went in his Barrack Chamber, Ordered them to Lay down their arms. when they were so down I supposed they where dismissed. Then Applyed to ye S^{d} Comanding Officer telling him know that I wanted to Speak with Capt Willson, I have been waiting for him to be off Duty— I Desired him to Let me know where he was, he ye S^{d} Officer told me he was almost off. off Duty I told him when he was I could Speak with him at the foot of the Stairs, where I was a waiting, the said Officer then went up Stairs. I supposed to Let Capt Willson know I was then waiting for to Speak with him, Robert Hollowell Esqr Deputy Com^{y} for the Port was in Company with me all this time & told me Capt Willson knowed there was a Warrant out for him he hav^{g} heard of it in ye Morning I Observed ye said Hollowell was on the field a half an hour before the Com^{y} Marched off to their Quarters and in Company with the S^{d} Willson, the S^{d} Command Officer after he had been up Stairs about five or six minutes there was Orders sent down to the said Hollowell to Come up Stairs & the S^{d} Hollowell left me and went up Stairs as I supposed to ye S^{d} Willson I then waited ye Space of five or six minutes longer. when there was Orders for a Guard of about seven or Eight men with their Bayonets fixed on their Guns—

with Orders as they Sd to clear the Inhabitants off y Ground before
the S. Barracks, where the S. Willson was, upon this the Inha-
bitants moved off very peaceably. I then stand on my Ground being
then possess'd of y S. Warrant to Apprehend the Body of the S.
Willson with a large number of Kings peace ^ then in my pos-
, the Guards then apply'd to me to move off also. I told them I should not
for I was a Kings officer on my Duty as well as they and therefore they
must excuse me from moving. they said they had Orders to make
me move off the Ground also, I told them it was very Hard if they
Obstructed or Opposed me I should take notice of them, at the
same time there being four or five Bayonets presented at me
one of the said Guards said to me it is our Orders y you must move
off. putting his hand against my breast saying you must and
shall move off, or word to the same Effect & pushing me at the same
time. I then told him if I was push'd I should inquire who it was
that gave such Orders, he then Reply'd that we must do our
Duty. I then desired him to take Notice I was forced off my duty
by Bayonets, he answeard Sir, God Sir we cant help it. I then
with drew backwards they following me with their Guns &
Bayonetts Presented as I walked. I said I should apply to the General
or some other Authority, to see me Right. I then with drew
I walked down in Town I there met with the High Sherriff
for S. County under whom I have been an officer upwards of Ten
years I apply'd to him I told him I had been abused & Obstructed
in the discharge of my Office. I told him what had happened I
desired he would take the warrant I would go with him in
Order to take y said Willson: he then said he would go to the
General and I should go with him, we Immediately walked off
to go to his Excellency General Gage: who was then in y Town
of Boston, we had not walked above twenty Rods before an
Officer from Capt Willson Seemingly in a great hurry overtook
us & said Gent, if you will go with me Capt Willson will deliver
himself up Immediately we then Returned with the S. Officer
to y S. Barracks, the S. Officer said he would leave us & tell him that
Willson we were coming notwithstanding when y High Sherriff

& Scame to ye S^d Barracks, there was a Guard Stopt us & presented their Bayonets at us. I then applyd to them not to Stop us for this was the High Sheriff of the S^d County in a short space after we was Admitted & ye Wilson delivered him self up to the S^d Sheriff we then brought him before the said Justices where he was Laid under Bonds to answer to his offence at the Court of Generall Assize for the said County

Benj.^a Cudworth

Suffolk ss Novr 11th 1768 Then appeared Benj Cudworth Subscribed to the above written Deposition & having been Carefully examined & cautioned made Oath to the Truth of the same

Coram John Ruddock Just Peace

a true Copy from the Original attest, John Ruddock Just: Pacis

~~Marshal Mans Affidavit~~

taking Capt. Wilson

=

affidavit

of

Benj.a Cudworth D.y Sh.ff

touching

the Arrest of

Capt.n Wilson

of

His Majestys Sq.n Reg.t

=

in 1768

Suffolk ss (18) Boston Nov.r 10: 1768.

We the Subscribers belonging to the South Watch in the Town of Boston do Testify and declare on the second Day of November Inst.r between the Hours of Eleven & Twelve of the Clock at Night that an Officer of the Regulars came along by the Watch-House, on being hailed by the Centry at the Door the said Officer drew his Sword upon the Centry swearing & damning asked by what Authority we challenged him going along the Street, he was told he had Orders so to do, and we shew him our Staffs, but that we stop'd no Body who gave a civil Answer and desired him to put up his Sword again. whilst we were talking with him an other Officer came by and asked what was the Matter the Officer who drew his Sword said he was Stopped in the Street we answered we had stopped no Body but had hailed him for we were the Town's Watchmen he then asked for the Constable and demanded our Orders but we shew him none & they went about their Business & as they went off swore if we hailed or challenged them in the Street they would run us through or be the Death of us.

John Marston Constable
Thomas Bradford
Josiah Carter Junr.
Ebenezer Crosby

Suffolk ss Nov.r 10: 1768 then appeared John Marston Thomas Broadford Josiah Caster Junr. & Ebenr. Crosby Subscribers to the above written Deposition & after being carefully examined and cautioned made Oath to the Truth of the same.

Coram John Ruddock Just. Pacis

A true Copy from the Orignall

Attes.d John Ruddock Just. Pacis

Copy'd

Watch Mans Affidavit

1768

Affidavit of
Watch-Men of
Boston
touching the hailing
of an
Officer of the Regulars
Novr 1768

Suffolk ss

(17) Boston Novem.r 14.th 1768.

We the Subscribers belonging to the Town House Watch in the Town of Boston testify and declare, that on the Night of the 12.th Inst.: about half past twelve o'Clock, Two persons who were passing were challenged by one of us; when they came to the Watch House & demanded what Authority we had for challenging the King's Soldiers, they then turned from us, walking down Thing, but returned soon after, & then asked us Why we did not challenge them again, we answered because we believed they were the same that had just passed us, whom we took to be Officers with their Swords under their Arms; they then forbid us to give the time of Night saying if we did they would put us all in Irons, for we had no Orders so to do, only what the Selectmen gave us, which they had no Power to do; & also forbid our giving the time of Night any more or keeping any more in the Watch House They called us damnd Scoundrels, threatning that they would bring four Regiments, & blow us all to Hell, and likewise threatned to give us a drubbing; they also said they were Kings Soldiers, & Gentlemen, that they had Orders from his Majesty, and they were above the Selectmen.

Benj.a Burdick Constable
Edward Langford
John M.c Farland

Suffolk ss. Boston Nov.r 15.th 1768.

The abovenamed Benjamin Burdick Edward Langford & John M.c Farland personally appearing, severally made Oath to the Truth of the foregoing Deposition by them subscribed

Before me Edm.d Quincy Just. Peace

The above is a true Copy of the original, exam.d

Attest, Edm.d Quincy. Just. Peace

copied

Dennis Deberdt Esq
Watch Man Affidavits
touching
Sailing Office of King
1768

Sir

Chantilly in Virginia Nov.r 26th 1768

That I might not be troublesome in the only manner that have hitherto invented me from answering your agreeable favour of the 10th of August. It is greatly to be lamented that any consideration should prevail with so potent and flourishing a province as those of Pennsylvania to be silent, when the Liberty of America is thus dangerously invaded, when her inveterate foes are generously contending against oppression, and when a Union of the whole must infallibly establish the public freedom and security. To what purpose to her merchants will her loss of taxation for wealth, if Arbitrary Will unrestrained by Heaven, and urged by interest, shall reap the Harvest of their diligence and industry. — I wish those Provinces may not discover when too late, that the blessings of Liberty are not secured and rendered permanent by — do not

38/ observed that you [illegible] have ever approved the last
duty laid to the late duty Act. Should England now agree to
[illegible] its intention to be the establishment of a Precedent for
American Taxation by the British Parliament. Our
long expected Governor at length arrived, his Excellency's
good sense & affability, and politeness gave general pleasure;
but how far his political opinions may agree with those
of Virginia remains yet to be known. The late Assembly is
dissolved, and will have ceased for the choice of a new one
to meet, he said, in May next — At which meeting; he
reported we are to be informed that his Majesty having given
disapproves our objections to the duty Act, is determined to
support the authority of the British Parliament & directs
the Act of the 6th of this reign, commonly called the Bill (Right)
to be laid before the Assembly. It was supposed that Governor
[illegible] of the Crown would on this occasion be highly
acceptable to Government, but the impropriety of being so,
a question much agitated here. Say the Timeserving Men
in the Assembly have silenced, and the King's Prerogative
these rights, the matter ought to lie without their taking the
least notice of it — And this in a supposition that the
Principle admitted will never again be carried into execu-
tion — On the other hand it is contended, that silence in this case,
must by all the world be deemed a tacit giving up our Rights, and
an acknowledgement that the British Parliament may at pleasure
tax the unrepresented Americans. That every friend of Reason
must see, probable destructive execution will soon follow so
dangerous an admission. The facts it seems are these. On the
late Stamp Act being known here; the Assembly elected their

right to exemption from British Taxes. Since that, the Parliament by an Act declare the binding force of their Legislature over America in every instance. what But this Act having never been laid before the Assembly by Authority, and the Stamp Act being repealed, the Bill of Right slipped of unnoticed. However the world soon saw an intention to avail themselves of this declared right by the passage of the ill judged duty bill

to shew Act the Assembly again object, and by petition entreat his Majesties interposition for the security of their Rights against the Encroachments of that Act— should a Assembly be told that these objections are always proved, that the authority of Parliament must be unsupported, and the Bill of Right be laid before them by the highest authority— How sir must silence in this case be construed— The reception of the Act will be negotiated, but no objection will ensue— the decision unattended by its antidote, may be used for the destruction of the Body Politick— I confess I can not readily go along with those who would derive conviction only from our submission— Is it reasonable to suppose that so sensible a people as the English, would disturb the peace of all North America, and endanger their most valuable trade here, for the poor purpose of establishing a thing they never meant to execute! there seems to me would be wilfulness not wisdom— When opportunity permits I should be extremely glad to know your sentiments on this important point for indeed I am never so wedded to any opinion but that I can readily yield to clear and unprejudiced reason. I am with very particular esteem Sir &c &c

Sir John Dalrymple &c

Philadelphia } Richard Henry Lee

(No 45) bis

Philadelphia 7th Dec. 1768

Dear Brother

I received your kind favor & your order for a ream of american paper, which I shall forward to you by a Fuller who goes to our brother Frank; you mistook the sum sent me & call it £10 instead of £8. — I am much pleased that a channel of communication is opend between us as every arrival from you is very acceptable.

Mr. Griffin only gives me time to say how do you do & assure you that I am D. Bro. Your affectionate humble Serv.t

W.m Shippen junr

Fanny & Tom send their love & duty & desire to know how Sr Dr daughter & Tom accept of your blessings.

W.m Shippen continues indisposed but flatter myself will soon be delivered of the cause of her illness.

Cream Tartar — 1 ounce

Senna ——— 1 dram

Rhubarb —— 1 do

Manna ——

Wm Shippen Jr
Dec 7th 1768
Not worth copying

(No 40)

1768

Wm Shippen

Richard Henry Lee

Westmoreland

3 — 20 — 128

20 — 3 — 128

20 — 4 — 128

No 1. 104
2. 110
3. 113
4. 118

Dec 23d 68

Gentlemen

Very soon after I had the honor of writing to you last, I was introduc'd to my Lord Hillsborough, & presented him the Memorial. His Lordship informd me, that no Lands would be granted to the west-ward of the line, order'd to be run from Chiswells Mines to the head of the Kenhaway; & that after locating the petition within that limit, I must present it to the King in Council. I have accordingly form'd the Memorial into a Petition, & located the grant between the 38th & 42d degrees N. Lett: the Alligane to the East & the Line to the west.

The present Ministry, is truly antiamerican, & very averse to making Grants, except to individuals, & in small portions. But I have the happiness of assuring you it is in a tottering condition, & in all probability will not subsist 'till the close of this Session. Should my Lord Shelburne come in, as seems very probable, our prospect of success will be great. His Lordship has favor'd me with a view of the system, which he form'd during his Administration; in which he proposes establishing two new Governments one at the Illenois, the other at the Natchez. This he would have put into execution had not L. Cha[illegible] intervention left him single among the Ben[illegible] whose superior credit & [illegible] yield'd to his sign.

My chief view at present is, to put the affair in the proper situation for embracing the first favorable opportunity for its prosecution; which is the utmost, that appears to me attainable at this juncture.

Mr Pownall, Secretary to the board of

hade & Mr Blair clerk of the Council, promise all the assistance in their power; but they have declined accepting places in the Company, which I thought it politic to offer them, lest they should appear to act from selfish motives.

During the holidays I am to go with Lord Shelburne to his country seat, where I will not fail endeavoring to improve the favorable opinion he entertains of our scheme. From thence I purpose going to spend some time at Bath, Mr Pownall leaving promised to give me the earliest notice, when any business is likely to be done. The small & sociable circle of Bath, furnishes many more opportunities of forming useful acquaintances & promoting schemes like ours, than the extended, busy & crowded stage of London.

In the mean time I shall always be in readiness to obey any further commands which you shall please to favour me with from the Company, or to enter into any other views, they shall think proper to direct.

I have the Honor to be

Gentlemen

Your most Obed. & very humb: Servt.

Arthur Lee

London
Dec.r 23.1768.

(No 41)

~~No 35~~

No 145

Mississippi Company

23d Dec. 1768

To

Richard Parker &

Richd Henry Lee Esqrs

Very melancholy, my dear Brother, is the prospect of our affairs here, a little apparent hope, that any attention will be paid to the just rights of America. The present Ministry arbitrary and anti american as they are, have for their arrangements more to plead for the most part, & still more despotic in their views & the sound their opposition chiefly upon the unfortunate & unpopular measures of the present proceedings against the Colonies. The views of the Court are unquestionably arbitrary in the american question, it is sure that those who talk the most absolute style are the most agreable. There is probable, more than probable, that this Administration will be urged because they are unable to [illegible] in any manner, what for others, who promised largely they will find it difficult or impossible to perform. Two people & Grenville are the ones I mean, with my L[illegible] Egmont, those principles are entirely at variance with freedom & spirit with which the present administration is universally because they have called out upon them here; but should this new set come in, being regarded as partizans, they will have the stronger support in subverting the constitution of America.

So circumstanced here, the cause of american liberty will be a desperate undertaking, if it find not support in the spirited & determined resolution of the people & as this is our last, our surest hope, this our best support to encourage & invigorate this spirit, must be the constant

endeavour of every patriot - Mean faction & private interest ought
to be Sir Patrick Columns, & noble views case.

The Rockinghams party have agreed to take the lead
in obtaining the repeal of the duty Acts, the Merchants
are very impatient to present a petition to Parliament
for the same purpose; because it is disagreeable to
the Ministry. Positively they may be stirred up before
the holidays are over; they do not yet feel enough.
My Lord Shelburne & his adherents are the truest
& soundest Advocates for America, but I doubt, they
too will be averse to taking the lead. In a few days
I go to Ld Shelburne's country house near Bath, by
express invitation, to spend some days; when I hope
to animate him to a more spirited & decided
conduct.

The House of Lords have printed seven
volumes of the Journals of the House of
Burgesses, & voted an Address to the King
enquiring into the unconstitutional practices of
these, stiling the authors of them traitors
by Law. The printing of this they found on the Act of
Hen: VIII, which by a Resolve of that house, is extended
to America. — I will not anticipate your Reflections
on this proceeding — They were sent down to the
Commons & their concurrence desired, but they have
deferred the consideration of them 'till after the holli-
days. — To prove the way for these measures a very
partial presentment of Papers from Boston, was
made to the house, by the Ministry; all the inconsidera-
ble [illegible] of Blood, with the most trifling circum-
stances, that Scenes of Liberty must be drenched in
the blood of Patriots & Citizens. But the strongest
of impudence was the following Letter from Gov.

found prisoners at Boston falsely misrepresentation universal
Nothing was read on the other side but the Boston Petition;
Hence will be forever the treatment of the Americans here, from
whence they are therefore to expect neither justice nor favor.

The public liberty have her friend a signal victory
over court despotism in the election of Sergeant Glynn,
Mr Wilkes's friend & advocate, for the County, against
all the efforts of Mr Beauchamp Proctor, with an high mob
bribery & undue influence. The party of Mr Wilkes is
strong in the house of commons, his character established &
Letter you will receive with this, prefaced by some dancing
encomiums on the detestable villainous of the author, by
exasperated the hatred of the Ministry towards him to absolute
rage, in consequence of which they obtained a vote in the
house of Lords, branding [illegible] with a
mark of infamy
with a conference to invite the concurrence of the
many but this could not be obtained. All is therefore
still after the holidays, when it will probably be
their task & determination to have prosecuted, purging to the
to prove publick a contrived Mob guilty of enduring
to perjury & the public money to have the Lords
which Mr Wilkes expressed something that matter, is ordered
to be [illegible] sent a message to the Lords desiring
those Peers might attend in their house, which the upper
house treated a breach of privilege a conference was held, but
[illegible] no more was [illegible] the two Lords are permitted to appear
House did with Mr Wilkes in the Kings bench, he obtained very
[illegible] in favor of America & highly applauded their proceedings.

The Letters & Letters are much read here, but to little
purpose, the ministry are determined to persevere attempted. They
are of the vague opinion, without a single reason to support it, of
continuing in observing what they began in ignorance. My Lord
Shelburne, told me, he was both grieved & astonished at
their; but he said Mr Dickenson had accommodated his reasoning
to the new scheme of supreme power. I observed that Mr Locke
had asserted that with great perspicuity. Then I was told and
he could, by a train of argument, which he used, bring on
to all reasoning, without giving time for an answer, that the op-
pressions we are exhorted to shall be detected in Ireland for
on the same principles.

I send you with this a number of the North Briton, a Journal, Wilkes's Letter, the public Advertiser & two pamphlets concerning America.

I have written only two pieces published in the Gazetteer, giving an Account of the proceedings at Boston with some remarks upon them. One of them is reprinted in the Gentleman's Magazine for November. I am now meditating two Pamphlets, under the titles of an Address to the Merchants & a Summary of the Argument on both sides the American question. Whether I shall finish these I cannot determine, the load of prejudice seems almost insurmountable & your despair with me of any attempt to bring this Country to reason. Brother Williams's Indian Affair goes on prosperously & he is in a fair way of getting to India after the holidays in a good birth.

I should be obliged to you for keeping your Eye on the Agencies of the Colony; either of them would be an opportune provision for me. That of the Province I think I deserve, & I am confident with upon sounding Col. Corbin & Col. Phile, you will find it worth pursuing. Inform me & I will inclose you a Letter to my friend Nicholas, who will influence the Lords in my favor.

My best love attends you all, my cordial good wishes embrace the friends of Liberty & their Benefactors. Once more let me remind you that no confidence is to be reposed in the justice or mercy of Britain; What American Liberty must be entirely of American fabric.

London. Dec. 27th. 1768. Adieu D. L

P.S. When you see the Col. Thornton, Taylor & Corbin please to remember me to them, may Mr Parker's fortune prosper. You will see by the inclosed that this Country is obliged to America for a Liberty Song.

Memorial of Merchants of Philad.a to the Kings

(11)

To the Kings most excellent Majesty in Council.

The memorial of David Franks, William Logan, Jeremiah Warder, Sam.l Neave, Jo.s Shippen, Wm West, Sam.l Burge, Alex.r Lunan, Mat.w Bush, Jno Cox, Buckridge Sims, Benj.a Kendall, Wallace & Bryan, Abraham Mitchell, all of the City of Philadelphia Merchants

Humbly Sheweth

That from about the year 1750 to the time of Col. Washingtons defeat by the French near Fort duquesne on the Ohio, in 1754 the French and Indians repeatedly fell upon the English traders, robbing them of their property and committing every kind of depredation wherever they found any of their effects: In consequence whereof several of your Memorialists sustained very heavy losses in the Indian Country by the ruin of the Traders, who were indebted to them in very great sums of money, which by the depredations committed on their goods and their being drove out of the Indian Country, they were rendered totally incapable to pay — They your Memorialists who had thus suffered by the consent of the said Traders, and as the only means then most likely to obtain a compensation for their

losses, did by their agent Mr. Moses Franks of London humbly apply by their petition to your Majesty for redress praying that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to order satisfaction to be made them out of the money arising from the sale of the prizes taken from y. French on the high Seas before the declaration of war. The Petitioners had their expectations flatter'd, but y. general rupture between the crowns of G. B. & France, which soon followed, occasioned every lesser consideration to be postponed.

That at the peace in 1762 which confirmed to your Majesty the conquests in North America, your Commander in Chief here judging it the proper time to impress on the minds of the Indians a high notion of the good will and ability of their new allies, to promote their trade and supply their wants, did encourage several Merchants to furnish them with such necessaries as they then stood in need of — In consequence of which large supplies of goods were immediately sent among them, when unexpectedly, and in the moment of supposed security the Traders found themselves all at once attacked by the savages, and their effects again plunder'd to a very considerable amount. —

That upon this, several of your Memorialists, together with Sam. Wharton, William Trent and others who

had suffered new losses by the depredations in 1763 did associate together and agree jointly to apply to your Majesty praying a compensation might be made them for the losses which they or the traders who had dealt with them, had suffered by the hostilities of the French and Indians, as well in the former as latter Indian war; at the same time requesting and expecting that, in case your Majesty should be induced to grant them redress, Commissioners would be appointed to examine and liquidate their respective accounts. And in order the more effectually to solicit and carry on their joint application, it was thought necessary that a public stock should be immediately raised, which was accordingly furnished by your Memorialists Baynton and Wharton, William Trent and other sufferers, and remitted to their joint agents Messrs Franks and Croghan, who were empowered to solicit the said joint application and appropriate the Company's money in such manner as they should judge most conducive to the general concern: and in order to give weight to said application Mr Sam. Wharton undertook for himself and company to correspond with Sir

Sir William Johnson Superintendant of Indian affairs and to request his kind friendly interposition on their behalf.

That your memorialists being informed that the greatest part of the prize money arising from the French ships taken before the declaration of war, from which fund they conceived they had a right to solicit and expect a compensation for their losses aforesaid had been appropriated to other purposes, did together with Messrs. Baynton & Wharton William Trent and others by their joint agent pray your Majesty that some valuable tract of land might be granted them as a recompence to the suffering and distressed petitioners.

That your Memorialists further shew that the petition aforesaid preferred to your Majesty in Council praying a compensation in lands hath not yet received any determination, tho they have been informed by their agent Mr Franks, that it was favorably received: from which and y. tenor of their requisition they have the greatest reason to hope that whenever the grand boundary between your Majestys subjects in america and the Indian Nations should be established, their application will deservedly meet with the desired success.

That in the year 1764, the Comm^d. in Chief detached Col. Bouquet, with a sufficient force to chastise the Savages who had so tragically murdered or expiliated such of our Traders as had ventured themselves & Property in their Country as aforesaid. That he not only conquered, but likewise obtained from them a promise to send Deputies to S^r. W. Johnston to accede to & receive such terms of peace as he should be pleased to grant them.

Your Memorialists further shew, that without their priority or consent, an application was made to S^r. W. J. on Feby. 1765. in the name of Robert Callender & sufferers in 1763, requesting he would at the time of a general pacification with the Indian Nations explain & delineate to them the barbarous murder of the Traders & the unjust confiscation of their effects, What his Honor would be pleased to demand of them, at the then ensuing conference a grant of part of their Country as a compensation for the Losses (what for ever) laid by the depredations of the Savages in 1763.

That in consequence of the aforesaid private and exclusive application to S^r. William, made at the very time that our joint agent W^m. Moses Franks of London was industriously soliciting a compensation as well for the losses of Messrs. Baynton & Wharton W^m. Trent and others as of your

Memorialists their associates; a demand was made and promise obtained by Sir William Johnston from the Indians then met; that they would comply with the requisition of the Traders, who had applied through his honor in the name of Robt. Callender &c. by granting them a tract of their Country as a satisfaction for the loses they had sustained by the depredations of the Indians in 1763.

That your Memorialists under these circumstances, being unacquainted with, nor suspicious of the aforesaid ungenerous & clandestine application to Sir Wm Johnston in the name of Robt. Callender & in Feby 1765 as well as of the solemn engagements entered into by the Indians the May following with said company at a conference held by Sir William Johnston to make them an exclusive compensation; and imagining themselves equally interested in & entitled to any restitution for loses sustained by the depredation of the Savages on the effects of the suffering Traders severally indebted to them, and being also fully persuaded that whenever any

compensation should be made to any suffering Merchants or Traders, or in whatever manner, it would be as in justice it ought, for the use and common benefit of all the sufferers in proportion to their losses, were not a little surprized, when they were very lately informed of the aforesaid clandestine & ungenerous application to Sir William Johnson and the promises obtained in consequence thereof from the Indian Nations, and of Wm. Trent to having been engaged in purchasing at the enormous discount of from 70 to 80 per Cent the claims and demands of those insolvent Traders who are largely indebted to your Memorialists, and even that to be paid them on condition only a compensation was obtained.

That your Memorialists have undoubted authority for apprehending that Messrs. Sam'l Wharton & Wm. Trent & their associates now attending at the Treaty held by Sir. William Johnston with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, are about to solicit an exclusive or separate grant of lands from the Indian Nations, which if obtained, we conceive, will be an ample compensation for

all the losses sustained as aforesaid from 1750 to the present time, and that by way of satisfaction for their losses only in their own right, or in right of such Traders indebted to your Memorialists, whose claims they or either of them may have purchased.

Your Memorialists humbly apprehend that this kind of proceeding is not only a violation of that trust, faith and confidence which have subsisted between the said Jesse Wharton &c and your Memorialists, but they conceive must, if carried into execution, be attended with the most flagrant injustice to your Memorialists, whereby the clandestine purchases then made of the Traders indebted to them, would not only be most wrongfully shut out from all share in the lands now expected to be made over by the Indians in satisfaction of the injuries done by them to the traders, but also forever debarred of all chance of obtaining the relief expected from your Majesty, as by application on the name of Hon.t Callender & his associates, we are informed is expected to comprehend the chief part of the crown Lands to be granted by the Indians to your Majesty at the present Treaty.

Sir

No date nor direction

The Enclos'd in great hurry

I send you, & pray you will use it as
you Judge best

I am
Your most Obed.t
John Hancock

John Hancock
Boston —
Recievd — Novr 4
Answerd — Novr 15

Postage 3/7

1765

D

Capt Scott

(No 2) Jany 12 - 1769

Sir

It is true that the boundary Line with the Indians so far as regards the Six nations & their Allies is concluded: but I much doubt whether any plan of Settlement will be resolved upon untill the negotiation with the Southern Indians is also finished & I am sorry to say that I have some apprehensions that the manner in which the northern Line has been determined, not corresponding with the directions formerly will create both delay and difficulty in their business:

— Whatever has been done however gives a very proper opening to the prosecution of your Memorial

I am with great truth,

Sir

Your most obed. humble Servant.

J Pownall

Secry State Office.
Jany. 12. 1769.

J. Pownall
to a Lady
Jan.y 12.th 1765

(N.2)

(~~No. 345.~~)

Pownal

No 345

Sir

I have the Pleasure of sinsing my senti-
-ments agreeenterely with those expresten your favor of the
26th of November. Claims so unreasonable in their Nature may
be made on private persons, as to deserve to be past over
in silence and contempt. But in affairs of higher Dignity,
transacted between different States, or different Orders
in the same State, the Preservation of mutual Respect
and the fatal tendency of precedents seem indispensably to
require Objections at once firm and respectful to be made
where the parties suppose they have a right and cause to
object. I presume no "timeserving" Gentleman would chuse
in case the declatatory Act is laid before the House by
Government, that their silence should be construed into
condemnation of the claim. As little, I imagine, would any
good Colonist devise to have it attributed to fear — the Validity
of the declaratory act — or the Want of Virtue in the Assembly.
Yet to one of these causes, will the People of England, and to
another of them will the People of America, probably
attribute it. Any thing done by the Assembly before
the parliamentary Declaration of the Right to bind us
in all Cases whatever was formally notified to them, will
be regarded by Administration as waived if that Declaration
be submissively received. I am credibly informed, Lord Chat-
-ham has said, that in the Time of the Stamp Act, he
could well say, Great Britain could not constitutionally
tax America, but that he would not say this, since the
declaratory Act." This said to be another Expression
of that great Man! That administration should on

the present occasion pursued vigorous Measures with Moderation." I apprehend, that by preserving his Lordships maxim, we shall take the true Course for promoting our own Interests that is, "by pursuing moderate measures with Vigour." we are pursuing a Defensive against a strong Adversary, Power hardly shall with unforbidden hurt us; and on the other Hand, if we indecently intermit our Efforts for a moment, we shall be hurried down the Current. Virginia, Sir, has maintained the common cause with such attention, spirit, and temper, as has gained her the highest degree of reputation among the other Colonies. It is in her power to dishearten them, as much as to encourage them. I suppose all that can be apprehended, from the resentment of Government, is a dissolution. A Measure! that if Ministers would but consider the reigns of the Stuarts, they might be sure, would only strengthen the opposition to their designs. Weak Men! to imagine, that Mandates dictated by their passions can awe the brave, or enjoin the cause of freedom, among those who value that blessing as they ought. The King's speech is thought new, a very extraordinary one. We perceive with grief, but without dismay, that the behaviour of his Majesty's most faithful Subjects, has been grossly misrepresented to our excellent Sovereign. The Ministry are desirous no doubt, that the Parliament should be as angry and imprudent as they have been. Our Assembly has sent some petitions, similar to those of the other Colonies. I am, Sir, with very great esteem

To Col°. Richard Henry Lee
at Chantilly Virginia

John Dickinson

Boston

At a Meeting of the Selectmen February 16. 1769

Present

Joshua Henshaw
Joseph Jackson
John Pudduck
John Rowe
Samuel Pemberton Esqr
Mr Henderson Inches

Voted, unanimously, That the following Address be presented his Excellency Francis Bernard Esq

May it please your Excellency

At a Time when artful & mischievous Men have so far prevailed as to foment and spread Division in the British Empire: When mutual Confidence which had so long subsisted, with mutual Advantage between the Subjects in Britain & America, is in a great measure broken: When Means are at length found, even to excite the Resentment of the Mother State against her Colonies; and they are publickly charged with being in a State of Disobedience to Laws, and ready to resist the constitutional Authority of the Nation; The Selectmen of this Metropolis can not be the unconcerned or silent Spectators of the Calamities which in con-

Consequence thereof have already fallen upon its Inhabitants. To behold this Town surrounded with Ships of War, and military Troops were in a Time of peace, quartered in its very Bowels; Exercising a Discipline with all the Severity which is used in a Garrison, and in a State of actual War, is truly alarming to a free People. — And what still heightens the Misfortune is, that our Gracious Sovereign and his Ministers have formed such an Idea of the present State of the Town as to induce a Necessity of this Naval & Military Force, for the Aid of the Civil Magistrate in the preservation of its peace & good order. Your Excellency can witness for the Town, that no such Aid is necessary: Loyalty to the Sovereign and an inflexible Zeale for the support of his Majestys Authority, and the happy Constitution, is its first Character: And we may appeal to the impartial World that Peace and Order, were better maintained in the Town, before it was even rumoured that his Majestys Troops were to be quartered among us, than they have been since. — Such a Measure then were we persuaded would never have been ordered by the Wisdom of the British Administration, had not the Necessity of it been drawn from the Representation of some of his Majestys Servants in this Province —

Your Excellency will allow us to express our Opinion that the publick Transactions of the Town, and the Behavior of some of its individual Inhabitants have been greatly misapprehended by his Majestys Ministers. Wherefore in Duty to this Town we have the Honor to Inve

ex

Respectfully wait on your Excellency; and pray that you would be pleased to communicate to us such Representation of Facts only as you have Judged proper to make since the Commencement of the last Year. And as there is a prevailing Report that Depositions are & have been taken exparte, to the Prejudice of the Town and particular Persons, may we not assure ourselves that your Excellency will in Justice cause to be laid before us, such other Representations as may have come to your Knowledge, that the Town knowing clearly and precisely what has been alledged against it, may have an opportunity of vindicating itself.

The foregoing Address was accordingly presented his Excellency by the Selectmen of the Town last Friday Morning, and on Saturday Afternoon his Excellency was pleased to send the following Answer —

Gentlemen

The propriety of your Addressing me upon publick Business I shall not now dispute; but in my answer I shall confine myself to such Parts of your Address as relate to you as the Selectmen or to the Town as a Body. I have no Reason to think that the publick Transactions of this Town have been misrepresented by his Majesty or his Ministers, or that their Opinions thereon are founded upon any other Accounts, than those published by the Town itself. — If therefore you

can

Can vindicate yourselves from such Charges as may arise from your own publications, you will in my Opinion have nothing further to Apprehend —

Francis Bernard

Province House
Feby 16. 1769 —

Chantilly 18th Feb.y 1769

I wish my dear Friend that the voice of Liberty may as shortly assail Coll.o Scott in all his travel thro America as when he was in your company.

I endeavored to amuse him a little when he was at Stratford, and then I formed the same opinion of him that you have done — He appeared to me arbitrary, opinionated, and not very sensible — Altho he had many common place arguments, that flow perpetually from the mouths of American Enemies.

I should now trouble you with a long letter, if I were not determined to wait on you Tuesday or Wednesday next.

I am with perfect esteem dear Sir Your affectionate friend

Richard Henry Lee

Col. R. H. Lee of
Chantilly
July 18. 1769.

Mr Landon Carter Esq.
by
Colchester Post

Boston — At a Meeting of the Selectmen Feb.y 23.d 1769

Present

Cornelius Cornbeare —
Joseph Parkman
John Ruddock
John Pemberton
Samuel Pemberton Esq.r
Wm. Vinderman Jackson —

Voted, unanimously, That the following Address be presented to his Excellency Francis Bernard Esq.r

May it please your Excellency

The Selectmen of the Town of Boston beg leave once more to wait on your Excellency, hoping you will excuse this further trouble, as it is upon a Matter of the greatest importance to the Town — In your Answer to our late humble request your Excellency was pleased to say that "you have no reason to think that the publick Transactions of this Town have been misrepresented by his Majesty or his Ministers; or that their Opinion thereon was founded upon any accounts than those published by the Town itself" And that if we can vindicate our selves from such Charges as may arise from our

Our own publications" we shall in your Opinion have nothing further to apprehend — As this Town has published nothing but its own Transactions, in Town Meetings legally Assembled, it gives us the greatest pleasure to find your Excellency in your Reply to us thus vindicating it from any just cause of Apprehension from the general Character of its Inhabitants, considered as Individuals. If therefore the Town has suffered on account of the Disorders which happened on the 10th March or the 10th of June last by Persons unknown / the only Disorders that have taken place in this Town within the Year past / we take your Excellencys Declaration to us to be a full Testimony that in your Opinion it must be in consequence of some partial or false Representation of those Disorders to his Majesty Ministers. And we rejoice to find your Excellencies Sentiments so expressed in your Reply, so far harmonizing with those of his Majesty Council, not long ago published. We have in this Case the most authentick Evidence that can possibly be had, the Joint Testimony of the Governor & Council of the Province, that the Town has not been in a State of Opposition to all Order and Government, and such as require a Military Force to support civil Authority —

With regard to the publick Transactions of the Town, when legally Assembled from which alone in your Excellencys declared Opinion the Town could have any thing to apprehend we beg leave to say; that after the most careful retrospect, and the last inquiry we could make into the

conduct

Nature and import of those Transactions, we are utterly at a loss in what view they can appear to have militated with any Law, or the British Constitution and Government. And we intreat your Excellency would condescend to point out to us in what particular or Respect, that either the Town may be made sensible of the illegality of its proceedings, or that upon the most critical Examination its Innocence may appear in a full clearer Light —

As your Excellencys high Station in the Province, & the Regard you have professed for the Interest of the Town, we humbly apprehend must give propriety to this as well as our former Address —

The foregoing Address was accordingly presented his Excellency by the Selectmen last Fryday, when his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer —

Gentlemen

— As in my answer to your former Address I confined my self to you as Selectmen and the Town as a Body; I did not mean to refer to the Disorders on 18th. of March or of the 10th. of June, but to the transactions in the Town Meetings and the proceedings of the Select Men in consequence thereof —

Feb. 24. 1769 —

Sign'd Francis Bernard

Sir

Boston February 25. 1769

It is with great reluctance that the
Selectmen of the town of Boston give you the further trouble of a letter
specting its public concerns. but as the enemies of the town and public
re still incessantly making use of every art to represent it to the nation
to the world in a false and odious view, we cannot discharge that duty
hich we owe to the town without endeavouring by all means in our power
prevent those impressions which is to be feared will be made on your side
e water to its disadvantage ——

It is at this time perhaps peculiarly incumbent on persons intrusted
the public, to be vigilant for it. when those who are seeking its ruin are
markably attentive to their design; when far from that openess & candor
hich mark the generous adversary, there are good grounds of suspicion
that they are in the dayly practice of secret art & machination, & especially
when

when it is to be apprehended, with regard to some of them at least, that their stations and conections give them great weight and influence. —

When the inhabitants of a free city find themselves suddenly surrounded with ships of war, and in a manner under the government of military troops it is natural for them to enquire with some degree of astonishment, what can all this mean! and when they are told that a military power is set up in consequence of their total disregard to civil authority, their general disposition to tumults and riots, and the inability of civil government to suppress them, and can at the same time appeal to their neighbours, to the world, and to their own consciences to testify for them against the justice of such an imputation, you will readily, Sir, that the hardships of their case must excite grief, resentment & indignation. —

This is the present situation of this unfortunate town; and as we have the best grounds to believe that the administration at home has been induced to order such measure, in consequence of a partial if not a false account of facts sent from hence, we humbly conceive that the town has a natural & equitable right to know clearly & precisely what has been alledged against it; without which it is impracticable for it to make such defence as it otherwise might & consequently unjust that it should be made to suffer. And further it is to be presumed, that those who from principles of integrity, and with due candor have represented the transactions of the town, can have no stronger motive than, their

their own principles freely to incline them when requested by the town, to communicate to it such representations as they have made. —

Under these apprehensions, and knowing that it is expected of the Governor that he should transmit to the ministry, the State and circumstances of the province of which this town is the metropolis, we respectfully waited on his Excellency, & humbly expressed to him our opinion that his Majestys ministers have greatly misapprehended the public transactions of the town & the behavior of some of its inhabitants, & prayed that he would be pleased to communicate to us the state of facts only which he had made since the commencement of the last year; and also such representations of other persons as might have come to his knowledge. A copy of which address and his Excellencys answer we take the liberty to inclose. —

As the Governor has not thought proper to gratify our reasonable request, but has only referred us to what he is pleased to call our own publications we must understand his Excellency to mean the publications which were made of the votes & resolutions of the town; particularly at its meetings in June and September last — the former of which, together with some necessary affidavits, we have already transmitted to you, & the other is herewith inclosed.

It is to be observed that the proceedings of this last meeting could not have occasioned the ordering the troops here, for the meeting its self was occasioned by a report that the troops were immediately expected — the General discontend

by

By reason of the parliamentary revenue acts, which indeed is spread through every colony on the continent: the sudden expectations of the troops, then said to be intended to enforce the execution of those acts, which tho' to the greatest degree obnoxious to the people, had never been opposed: The dread of the troops being quartered upon the inhabitants, which many were led to expect: The naval power which had for some months before appeared in the harbour, & in one instance was unduly exerted as mentioned in our former letter: The certainty that the petition of the peoples representatives, upon which their hopes were mainly grounded, had not been suffered to reach the Royal hand: And add to all this the unseasonable desolution of the general assembly, at such a juncture of circumstances, and the governors declaration that it was out of his power to call another. — These things were justly alarming to the people, and tho' the minds of many were greatly irritated, peace and order were preserved —

At such a time it was thought expedient that a meeting of the town should be called, which was accordingly held at Faneuil Hall on the 12th of September — At such a time no one should think it strange that a people who knew they had rights, should assert those rights, and resolve that they would defend their Sovereign & their rights, with their fortune & lives: Nor should any one think it a step altogether imprudent or unnecessary, that a people who knew they had a right by the constitution; and by nature to keep arms for their own de-

defence should call upon one another to provide themselves at any time and
especially when they had reason to expect, that they would soon be brought
to dangerous circumstances, by the arrival of a body of troops, who under the
influence, and countenance of ill affected persons among us, might be spirited
to insult the inhabitants; of which we have had almost dayly instances: but the
prudence of the people has hitherto led them to seek redress in the course of the
law. Or That a people who were obliged by laws of the government under which
they lived to be equipped with arms, should take occasion to observe that law,
when they had accounts from what they took to be good authority that a War
with France was hourly expected. Our Emenies we know have made an
improvement of this measure against us, tho' without reason, as it was the
secret intentions of the town to oppose the landing of the Kings Troops. A
step indeed which a multitude might perhaps have successfully taken against a
mere handfull: but the sound policy, the morals & loyalty of the town, did
not admit of such a sentiment. At such a time without a constitutional
Assembly of the province or even the hopes of one, the Governor having in
answer to their petition, declared it was not in his power to call one. Let the
impartial world Judge, whether a proposal to the other towns in the province to send
their committees in association to consult & advise the best means in their power
to promote peace & order, was not barely justifiable but of salutary tendency;
and in this light above one hundred towns & districts viewed it and sent their

rep-

Respectable committees who met, and their decisions had the salutary effect. —

These Sir, are the publications to which we suppose the governour refers: we have taken occasion to inform you of the circumstances which took place previous to them: And we are persuaded that had not these circumstances taken place, and other means been used to irritate a people who thought themselves agrieved and oppressed before, there would have been no necessity for town meetings or conventions; for there was a general disposition orderly & dutifully to wait for that relief which we still hope for, from the wise determination of the british parliament. —

As we are left wholly in the dark, with respect to the special matters which have induced the marks of national Jealousy & resentment so particularly upon this town, we can only say in general: that we have already appealed to the governor of the province, who being a resident in the town must be well acquainted with the sentiments and behavior of the people, that no such aid as the military is or has been necessary to preserve peace and order: His Excellency indeed has not been pleased in his answer to our petition to favor us with such a testimony: But as he has not condescended to communicate to us his Representations of facts in which the reputation and interest of the town is so intimately concerned, we cannot but with great deference to a gentleman of his rank & trust, express our minds that no

Ricounts

Accounts attended with such a circumstance, can in equity be deemed valid to operate againtt any party, let them come from any man whatever: His Excellency has been pleased to tell us, that he has no reason to think his Majesty or his ministers, have misapprehended the public transactions of the town or that their opinions thereon are founded upon any other accounts then those published by the town its self — as then the town seems unfortunately to have fallen under the displeasure of his Majesty and the censure of his Ministers, it must in the opinion of his Excellency be wholly on account of their transactions when in town meeting assembled — it would therefore have been very obliging to the town, and perhaps it may be thought it would have been rendering substantial service to his Majesty, if his Excellency, upon our humble request, had pointed out to us in what respect he apprehended those transactions appeared, to be illegal, or irregular, that so the town if it was in an error, might have been convinced of it & returned to a right disposition and conduct: But as his Excellency did not think proper even to offer the means of conviction to the town, and the town its self cannot upon the most impartial retrospect and the best enquiry into the nature & tendency of those transactions see reasons to alter their opinions must if the town shall appear to have been in an error, be looked upon by all candid men as an error in Judgement only — It seems to be the hard lot of

the

"The town to have its public conduct unfairly represented to the great officers at home, as springing from undutifulness, disaffection and a disposition to throw off its dependences upon Great Britain, and those representations attended with every unhappy consequence to the town, without its having the least intimation that they had even been made— — Such conduct in any of the servants of the crown on this side the water if not discountenanced, we humbly conceive may not only give the people here just occasion to complain of grievances, but may be prejudicial in its effect to the nation its self. We must therefore intreat you Sir, as a Friend to the common cause to make known to the ministry the peculiar hardships of our case, and prevent if possible any charge against the town taking effect, untill it can obtain the precise knowledge of what is alledged against it, which is kept a secret here; & an opportunity of vindicating its self. —

With respect to Depositions taken ex parte to the prejudice of the town which we apprehend has been a practice here, his Excellency has not thought proper to be explicit in his reply to our address upon that head. It is a proceeding so contrary to the plain rules of law, & the principles of natural Justice, that it must be held in the utmost detestation & contempt; and we are persuaded that your regard to equity will induce you to imploy

your

your influence to prevent any ill consequences that may arise to the town from so illegal & dangerous a practice. — This Town sir professes to be firmly attach'd to his Majestys person, family & government: a Character which we think cannot fairly be impeached: and they have not been inferior to any of their fellow subjects, in a regard to peace and good order; of all which, were they called we trust they could give satisfactory evidence to the world: But they think they have the right of all other subjects to complain & petition when they are aggrieved. — Like all true British subjects they have an invincible attachment to constitutional liberty, & they will always with decency assert it: their attachment to liberty is construed by those who would build their fortune upon its ruin, a spirit of rebellion — their complaints under grievances and oppression, a contempt of lawful authority — such colourings have our Enemies given to transactions, which if impartially and clearly viewed, would appear to be not only innocent but laudable. Hence appears the necessity the town is under of friends on your side of the water, to discover the secret machinations of interested and designing men. We desire no friends, but such as are freinds of

Truth. —

Truth and liberty: and as we esteem you as such we beg your attention to our interest and remain

Sirs

Your most Obedient

humble Servants

Joshua Henshaw

Joseph Jackson

John Ruddock

John Hancock

Sam. Pemberton

Henderson Inches

Selectmen of Boston

Dennis Deberdt Esq

P.S. We have wrote to Mr. Thomas Lawrence, Esq.r Franklin, Hutchinson Bollan & Barlow Trecothick Esq.r to the same purport, & we desire you would be kind enough upon their Application to you, to communicate to them such Papers & Evidences, as we have before transmitted to you, respecting the Affair of the Town — The Journal of Proceedings which we mentioned in our last, is still carried on — the facts contained in it, we have reason to think are truly stated especially as nothing material in it has been ever contradicted.

(Ex 42)

My Friend & Cousin

March 2 — 1769

Understanding that Colonel Fairfax was to have gone to Westmorland Court, I solicited him by a Letter to tender a very disagreeable excuse to you and me by this; but I do suppose he was so much engaged with two persons in Yorick's stile of Travellers, the simple, and the inquisitive, that he left not Mount Airy: Therefore I have endeavoured to catch Mr. Parker before he leaves the York fair, where he has been to sell his Ladies.

In order to accommodate the updated great wedding, as well as the expected visit of my Newfangled Nephew, I put off my weeks trip to Stratford and Charlotte till next week; but unfortunately my Lord woman Nephew came up to Salvington Hall, and like a person avidus fui, he would not rest without breaking in upon the weeks visit of my Newfangled relations; and obliged them to go to Corotoman this day: From whence they are not to return till about Wednesday next; and as they informed me they intended to finish their visit the remainder of that week, I could not be so uncomplaisant to tell them, I was engaged abroad; and therefore now plead your hard until they have returned home; whereas I have said before, nothing but sickness or something as bad, shall deprive me of my long intended pleasure. I am persuaded, if the two little Girls up stairs should not grow worse with their quartan; and no other accident intervenes, Mrs. Strafford will like it the better, be assured Mrs. Carter if she can get Becky of the Mount to accompany her, will come with me.

I cannot drop these Clothes; A Captain Gordon and a most simple Swain indeed as ever, though a kind of Super-intendant to an inquisitive as well as flutting Mrs. Tyrrel, displayed abundance of his stupid ignorance in talking of frigates and what not, to destroy the trade of all our Rivers. Frank Lunsford grew warm, rejoiced in such a scheme, but told the fool to take care how he landed. Had I been there, I should have complimented the Gunship which could not intercept our Trade above or below her, without dividing her company, and if she did perhaps a Prame or two, might silence such division; and a fire stage from every Quarter, just as wind and tide would suit, might be contrived to give them a warm jacket. But why do we reason with such Beasts

(No 62)

a most mercenary brute, that seemd to acknowledge the oppressiveness of the exci-
se measure; but yet because he was a hireling, he must [Letters to R. H. Lee] Batcher against nature
and Conscience. They bought horses, and I think had better [Miscellanea] empty their load jackets
in carrying their strings about; because from all accounts they are much fitter for
the Yorkshire Jockey, than they are for the Politicians.

London Castle
March 2d 69

I heard Jennings her just sent you a letter, big with his own ap-
prehensions, "that all Epistolary correspondence will be searchd and stopd; but I
hope unless they stop the mouths of the Captains, some of these hot days we
give us intelligence what mighty things are to be attempted; and perhaps it
will be a pretty scheme to send the clown back, by a well seasond letter to the
Banbury blade the Lord North, a superficious mouthpiece who wants
America to be laid at his feet: To the hellion Grenville, who wants a few
heads to chop off; and to the other Demochs, who know not what they want,
but as they were under the protection of Parliament, could wield the tongue
of a champion, at the same time without spirit to resist the kick of a Don-
key. Now I laugh at the same time I cannot help cursing them: Dolby
I hear is arrived; but as yet no news of her lingering [illegible] I
fetch inclines me to wish for the best; though I shall feel a more vi-
brating with the least apprehension of the worst Town

Dear Sir

March 2nd 1769.

Your affectionate Servant

London Castle

[illegible]
London Castle
Mar. March
2nd 1769

My dear Brother.

I hardly thought the distance of the Ocean between us was so immense, that not a line from you or any one else in Virginia could have reached me. Yet so I have hitherto unhappily experienced.

May I give you joy, as I do our Brother William who has changd his voyage to the India in the Princess of Wales, into one to the land of matrimony in the Miss Ludwell. As a warm climate suits not with him, I hope he will find a temperate one in the place of his destination.

The Esquire writes him of your having no longer a remember of the Assembly. How immoderately lazy you are!

I have sent all the political Pamphlets worth reading to Richard Henry, which I suppose you will read. We are here in very great confusion, parties run so extremely high. Mr Wilkes is expelld a third time, and will be rechosen. The two irish Chairmen condemnd to death for a murder at the Brentford election have been pardond, upon a groundless frivolous opinion of ten Surgeons, five of whom were placemen, that the blow did not appear to them the cause of the death. So that not one person has sufferd for that unparallelld outrage.

Several Addresses have been obtaind, condemning the opposition & flattering the Ministry; but they are the fruit of force & fraud, & serve rather to manifest a contrary sense in the people to that which they convey to the Throne. The Addresses of the Mere-

chants of London, was presented yesterday. The mob rose against it, shut the city gates & put the whole cavalcade to flight. The Sheriff remains cooped up at St James's accompanyd by a hearse on which the murder of Allen was represented. The Bells were muffled & tolled as the addressers passd along Fleet street, which leads to the City gate. The propriety, nor the form of the Addresses were never submitted to the Merchants but these were determined by Mr Boehem, Mr Dingley & Mr Meilmon, the former a man of reputation & credit as a merchant, the two others of bad characters, the first & last dutchmen. The Merchants had it only in their option to sign or not to sign it; the placemen, tools & freebooters chose the former & their set hopes for that of all the Merchants. There never was a more infamous transaction. Mr Mollison, Mr Guest & Mr Buchanan are among the signers.

The affairs of America received their finel discussion last week, in the rejection of the new York petition. The Ministry carry every thing with an absolute majority; a set of men could hardly be chosen more hated & despised here as well as in America; but they coincide with the views of Lord & while such principles remain there, 'tis of little moment who are in Administration. We have little to hope from any change, & seem so little faithful to our own cause, that it is with great confidence reported more goods than ever, have been shipped for America this year. If it be thus we infamously lay down the only weapons we have, slavery is our due & will be inflicted on our portion. The worthy Lord Barrington moved the other day, for empowering the Officers in America, to quarter the Soldiers on such

houses. But the Ministry were divided upon it, and therefore a negative was its fate.

A number of gentlemen have formed an Association under the title of Supporters of the Bill of Rights, which gives no small offence to Administration, & to the north Britons, because they patronize subscriptions for Mr Wilkes & are determined to pay his debts and render him independent. The chief of them are Sr John Lubin, Sr John Molesworth, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Mr Sawbridge, Mr Turner, Mr Townsend, Mr Maclean, Mr Glyn, Members of Parliament, Sir Cecil Wray also a member, Lord Viscount Montmorres, Sir Francis Delaval, Sir John Bernard; all of them independent except Mr Maclean & Townsend, of very considerable family & fortune. Mr Sawbridge is brother to the celebrated Mrs Macaulay. The Addresses are levelled chiefly against this Association. I have been at one of their meetings; but my purse does not equal my inclination to support the Bill of Rights.

Your Governor's Speech was drawn up here & debated in Council, before he went out; Ld Shelburne obtained the expunging an express acquiescence to your Assembly for acknowledging the declaratory Bill; if therefore any evil ensues, it is on the sole authority of Ld Hillsborough.

My Love to all with you; particularly Mrs Lee, if yet so constituted.

Adieu

London
March 23^d 1769.

Sir (No 3) Virginia March 31st 1769.

I feel myself much obliged for your Favour of the 8th of Jany from Bath, inclosing the Resolves & Address of the H. of Lords, in which they have animadverted upon the late Conduct of the Bostonians with much Severity. Upon the Whole I look upon them as a Rod held out & shook over our Heads tho' I look upon them as a Rod held out & shook over our Heads in Terrorem, and they are to have laid hold of the only condemnable Part of America, as a Pretence to delay giving her that Justice, which I still hope & think they will at long with-held from her. In a Petition the Assembly have given them Reasons why they would this Session have given Way to the general Opinion of their Merits for Redress, but from pretty good Authority that had the Petition so far Northward as to have dealt the same Degree of Mortification & Decency, as they have appeared in the Conduct of the more Southern Provinces, this Session would have put an End to all our Fears & Uneasinesses. We shall, I trust, continue in the same Tract & with all the Firmness & Perseverance you so strongly recommend.

Our new Gov. arrived here with all imaginable Advantages, just after We had heard of his good Disposition

towards the Colonies: And he seems to be pleased with every Body & every Body with him. The Assembly is to meet the 8th of May, & the Weekly Meetings during this Interval is to last: hardly think it will be prorogued. If his Lordship had no Orders from home to interrupt it; for he seems to be perfectly of my Lord Bath's Opinion recommended him to the good Opinion & Respect of the People, not sufficient to prevent their Remonstrances & Petitions for Redress.

I suppose Mr Thomlinson has wrote for me till he is weary, that must be excused to him; in which I pray for all the Success of your Merit & Abilities like to be, & think they will not fail one Day or other to procure for you.

We have hardly any private News to tell you but that of the Happiness of your Bro. Jos. with Miss Becky. The Captain (Thompson) of his Majty's Ship Rose, who brought the Gov.r to Virginia, has married the Eldest of the President's Daughters Miss Betsy, a charming Virgin, the Wife to Honour to our Country, if you believe my Lord Bolingbroke & the Scriptures say; But this I dare say, your Heart has told you before now. Sir

Your most obed.t Nephew

W.m Nelson

Feb.y 5.th

Recd Wm. Nelson
March 31st 69.

(No 3)

To Gilbert Lee.

(Copy Letter)
(Norfolk)

Hon. Wm. Nelson
Virginia March 1769.

No 291.

Wm. Nelson

7

(1)

Dear Sir,

I am greatly obliged to you for your favor of the 31st of December; and am extremely glad to receive such a proof of your remembering Me with Esteem, at so great a Distance.

Notwithstanding all the unfavorable Circumstances operating against their Colonies, yet I hope, that a few Months will demonstrate the Policy of your Observation — that nothing will more effectually frustrate the pernicious Purposes of Ministers against them, than an inviolable Union.

This Union seems to be now formed, as I believe, every Colony has now joined in the common Cause — Some indeed — but let it be spoken in Whispers — very lowly — very guardedly — However, at length,

Spirit, Salutation, Shame, and Fear, all speak the same Language.

Can You believe it, my dear Sir, that there are Americans, who discouraged to the utmost of their Power, the first Struggles against the present Oppression of their Country — yet afterwards being forced from their hitherfuges, protect and act the Part of Cæsars?

A just Resentment against these Men, makes me almost pardon the Crimes of Ministers, as being of an inferior Degree, and in some Measure produced by the Folly or Wickedness of my Countrymen. I think with You, that the Appointment of such Agents, as many of the Colonies chuse, plainly bias their Dependency. Men! who are either totally unconnected with the Colonies; or whose Connections are rendered hurtful in their own Sight, by Dependence on Ministerial Power.

I must confess, that the Choice of such Trustees of their Rights & Interests, appears to

me, one of the most extraordinary things in the
conduct of my countrymen — Yet I am not surprised
at it — For nothing is more true, than that a people
void of liberty, contending for it, will in the midst of their
efforts, do things inconsistent with common sense,
& exceedingly injurious to the cause they are asserting.
So much am I persuaded of this — that I am positive,
that I could mention a colony, that would receive
pleasure from their agent becoming more depen-
dent than he is, upon administration

I have often thought, and I still think,
that so great was the veneration of these colonies
for Great Britain, such affection was implanted
in their Bosoms towards the people of that Kingdom
from our Infancy, and so unsuspecting were
we of any oppressive Designs on her part, that
if the least Policy had been used in executing the
schemes of those Men who were desirous of innovating,
they might have fixed indissoluble Shackles upon
us, before we were warned of their Intentions —
But by the Blessing of Providence, so imprudently
steps

& as their overweening conceit made them, that they could not be satisfied, without insulting us by shewing us the Chains & rattling them, before they attempted to put them on.

I do not believe that an arbitrary Spirit engaged in such great Projects, ever committed so many rash, ridiculous Actions.

What Temper, what Prudence can we expect in administration, when they find the House of Lords desiring his Majesty, that Offences committed in America, may be tried "within the ..." under the Statute in Henry the 8th Time, which was evidently intended for the Trial of Offences, where the King had no Courts open — and where the King could not be supposed to have any Subject settled —

What American could vindicate his Innocence, when torn from his Home — from all his Acquaintance with his Character — unable to compel the attendance of Witnesses on the other side of the Atlantic — & the Weight of Government thrown into the Prosecution

May You be blest with Health to assert on the Spot against the weak & the wicked, the Cause of your Country & of that Liberty which I know You so dearly love, and are so capable of defending — That every Happiness may attend You, is the earnest Wish of dearest Sir, your most affectionate Friend & humble Servant

John Dickinson

Philadelphia April 20th 1769

Robert Carter Nicholas Esq.r ——

Sir,

London May 22. 1769

Having wrote you twice lately yeunt two Copies of a Power of Attorney which I wish safe to hand & to which I must beg leave to refer you, I have little more to say than to acknowledge that Mrs. Lee has recd. yr. favor of Feb. 6th last. inclosing yr. draft for £100 on Mr. Norton which is duely honord & for which we both return you our thanks. I hope Mr. Wilkinson will be more successful in his collection this spring so that we may receive a good remittance by the next ships, & if it is not attended with too much trouble, it will be much more easy & advantageous to us to have the bills drawn on March.y residing in London, for those drawn on March.y in the Outports, bills payable in London are attended with expence & are besides generally from ten to twenty days longer than a London bill at the same sight before they are paid, added to this, no Banker in London will discount them, & they must be negotiated without a considerable loss. Besides the occupations of all the Negroes allotted to me, I shall be glad to know all their ages as near as can be judged. I have wrote to Mr. Wilkinson to let me know what his Salary is, to let his Acct. be as full & particular as in Col. Ludwells life & to send me a rent roll for the last year; I shall take it very kind of you to mention them to him likewise & also to let me have a list of debts, with the debtors names & the time they have been due; if they won't pay, they surely cant object to giving their bonds. ——

Every one here waits with impatience to hear what yr. Assembly will do, all well wishers to America hope you will act like yourselves, rescind nothing, adhere to yr. former resolutions & proceedings & leave the rest to time & the present Ministry are most invariably & firmly yr. Enemies, but you have a sufficient security in yr. own hands, if you expect any favor from hence you will most surely be deceived.

I have taken the Liberty to direct a few letters by Capt. Nicholas to yr. care & hope you will be so obliging as to forward them safely. Mrs. Lee joins me in most respectfull Compts. to Mrs. Nicholas & yr. Family, & with much esteem I am Dr. Sir, yr. m.o obt. & obt. Servt. William Lee

Wm Lee Esqr
1769

To

Robert Carter Nicholas Esqr
Treasurer of Virginia
at

By favor of
Capt. Nicks

Williamsburg

Dear Sir.

Williamsburg in Virg.a 31st May 1769.

(N.4)

I have been too long indebted to you for the very obliging letter you did me the favour to write soon after your Arrival in London, for the more particular account of it from the kind & gentle Reproof given me in your last, by letting me know, before you, how backward I was in my Duty to you, as well as to all my other Friends, but really I had nothing to say worth his reading, & add to this the great Load of Public Business as well as that of my former Clients, which the Resignation of the late Treasurer threw upon me, & the Disorder you left me in Family Affairs to go thro', & flatter myself that any further Apology will be unnecessary with a Gentleman of

After the Death of our late Governor you know we were extremely anxious about his Successor; the Appointment of Lord Bot. from the universal Satisfaction it gave, & the Character he had given him from personal Knowledge of him, with the highest Expectations of his Conduct & it is with Pleasure I say it, I think his Lordship's Conduct has fully justified the very high Encomiums given of him by his Friends. We were kept in Suspence till the Meeting of the late Assembly, as to what Part his Lordship would be obliged to act, with respect to an unhappy

political Contest, for Space, which you no doubt will have seen before this gets to Hand, was conci-
liatory & agreeable; we gave him, in our Address,
such an Answer as Mr Pitt approved to Peace
& Britain, meaning at the same time, such a
Latitude as that we might not be precluded
from receiving any Proposition upon any Subject
that might come under Consideration. I cannot
fully acquainted with my Sentiments upon the present
Affair. I still retain them in their utmost Vigour; I
have always professed myself a friend to Reconciliation
& Peace, but at the same time am a strenuous
Advocate for the Rights of America, & am so
attached to the Principles of the Revolution, that I
am determined to support them to the last Extremity
in the World in the different Application given to
Government from our former Dispatches, & am so
little inclined to depart from one Iota of that Creed
of which I have avowed myself a Professor. I
have never respected that Parliament
since they have declared
but that my Paper but the Dispute would have
ended on this Side
a Time
immediately
of the Revolution
by the only Commanding Hope, which then remained
over the Head
would not seem in the Address, but this Expectation,
if it was seriously entertained by any one, soon

appeared fruitless & vain; this, it is astonishing, that there
should appear such Harmony in the Sentiments of the
two Houses, when we have it from good authority, that
that there were not above five Members in the H
of C — s, who approved of this Measure; indeed I can
imagine that any Man of Sense could either justify
or second such an Attempt; the Absurdity of it, without
multiplying Arguments, appears from hence, that Amer-
ica should be subject to every Act of P — t, as being
part of the British Dominions, & that her Inhabitants
should be punish'd under a Stat. R — d. Unless
made to punish Offences committed before the Date
of the Law made too, when America had not been discover'd.
After the Address had been presented to the Throne
over, came to Hand a Letter from Mr Pitt to the Gen-
the joint Address of the L — ds & C — s. The Sense of
Parliament, entirely upon the Consideration of the State
of the Colony & came to several Resolutions, which
were concluded by an Address to His Majesty: This
Proceedings, as was expected, drew on a
Prorogation of Parliament. Thus ended the
Proceedings, but it is to be hoped
of all
done by some of your other
pure Measures may
Water in the Womb of Time, as without
one with Patience
same Temper may
that has hitherto appeared in Virginia

(No 4) K.C. Proclan to Archer Esq. May 31st 1765

1765

that is likely to happen
greatest Enemies to accuse us even of the least
of Indecency not the most silent Whisper of Disloyalty
your Disaffection is to be heard throughout the whole
Colony: we have ever detested
Representation of our gracious Sovereign, & hope
he shall ever think so. for his own good subjects;
he does what he thinks his Duty, & is not to
answer: we still have a respect & Regard to Decency
for the Q. Character, as supreme Head of the
Empire we retain a sincere Es-
teem for the Mother Country, as subjects in Great Brit
ain, & gratefully remember that we should be averse to the
last extremity, by doing any thing that may have the most
distant appearance of disrespect them; However
we are the easier under this Reflection, when
we consider that it is in their Power, by a single act
of Justice, to make every thing return to
their old Channel, & all will be well: we shall be
more happy Hereafter.

I shall on the Occasion lately
adopted, my Language & Intentions. We
equal'd by Contempt & Indignation. We
have but Reason to suppose the most distant sighted
amongst Creatures upon Earth, if it was
we would be silent & patient under the greatest
Injuries; what significd American protestations &
all poetry Harangues or Remonstrances, poetry I mean in
Comparison, if they could have
brought with Mischiefs a thousand Times more alarming
than the Stamp Act? who had not rather submit his Property
to be arbitrarily will of another?

Williamsburg in Virga. 31st. May 1769

Dear Sir.

I have been too long indebted to you for the very obliging Letter you did one the Favour to write soon after your Arrival in London & am the more sensible of it from the kind & gentle Reproof given me in your last. My defering to write, I assure you, Sir, was not owing to the smallest Inclination to neglect an old Friend but I really have had nothing to say worth his reading; add to this the great load of public Business, as well as that of my former Clients, which the Remains of the violent disorder you left me in hardly suffered me to go thro', & I flatter myself that any further Apology will be unnecessary with my Friend.

After the Death of our late Governor, you Know we were extremely anxious about his Successor; the appointment of Lord Bote; hasnt, from the exceedingly amicable character given him from every Quarter, fill'd us with the highest Expectations of Happiness, & it is with pleasure I say it, I think his Lordship's conduct has fully justified the very high Encomiums given of him by his Friends. We were kept in Suspence till the Meeting of the late Assembly, as to what Part his Lordship would be obliged to act, with respect to our unhappy political contest: his Speech, which you no doubt will have seen before this gets to Hand, was conciliating & agreeable; we gave him, in our address, such an Answer, as showed our disposition to Peace & Quietness, reserving, at the same Time, such a Latitude, as that we might not be precluded from exercising our Discretion upon any Subject that might come under Consideration. You were fully acquainted with my Sentiments upon the grand affair: I still retain them in their utmost Vigour; I have always professed myself a friend to Decency & Moderation, but at the same Time am as firmly attach'd & rivited to the main Principle as any Man alive; my political Creed was published to the World in the different Applications to Government from our former Assembly, & I am so little inclined to depart from one Jot or Tittle of it, that I would avow it with my latest Breath. I own I never expected that the Parliament would explicitly acknowledge themselves in the wrong but I had my Hopes that the Dispute would have rested upon our reciprocal Protestations & after a Time been buried in Oblivion; but this flat-

tering dream immediately vanish'd upon the first Light of the Lords Resolutions & address to his Majesty; the only glimmering Hope, which then remained was the bare possibility that the H--- of C---s would not jam in the Address but this Expectation, if it was ever seriously entertained by any one, soon appeared futile & vain; tho, it is astonishing, that there should appear such Harmony in the Sentiments of the two Houses; when we have it, from private Anecdote that there were not above five Members in the H--- of C---s, who approved of this Measure, indeed I am amazed that any Man of Sense could either propose or second such an Attempt; the Absurdity of it, without multiplying Arguments, appears from Hence, that America should be subject to every Act. of P---t, as being part of the British Dominions, & that her Inhabitants should be permitted under a state Act. of Parliament made to punish offences committed out of the Realm & ct. this made too, when America had not been discover'd. After our address had been presented to the Governor, came to hand a letter from Mr. Montaga [?] inclosing the joint address of the L---ds & C--s; the House of Burg---s enter'd upon the Consideration of the State of the Colony & came to several Resolutions, which they seconded by an address to his Majesty: these Proceedings, as was expected, drew on a Dissolution the next day; after this we entered into an association of Frugality & I would send you Copies of all these Proceedins, but Know at least I'm persuaded it has been done by some of your other Friends. What Effect these Measures may have on the other Side of the Water is in the Womb of Time; we will await their Issue with Patience & a decent Firmness. I wish the same Temper may prevail in all the Colonies; for Aught that has hitherto appear'd in Virginia, & for any thing that is likely to happen, I think we may defy our greatest Enemies to accuse us even of the least Act of Indecency; not the most silent Whisper of Disloyality or Disaffection is to be heard thro' out the whole Colony; we honour and esteem our Governour, as the Representative of our gracious Sovereign, & hope we shall continue to do so for his own good Qualities; he does what he thinks his Duty, & we what is ours; we still have a respectful Regard & Deference for the Parliament, as such; we retain a sincere Esteem

for our deluded Fellow Subjects in Great Britain & greatly lament that we should be drawn to the Extremity of doing any Thing that may have the most distant Appearance of distressing them; However we are the easier under this Reflections, when we consider that it is in their power, by a single Act of Justice, to make us easy. Let but Things return to their old channel, & all will be well; we shall once more be a happy People.

When I reflect on the Measures lately adopted my Suprize & Astonishment can only be equal'd by Contempt & Indignation. We surely must have been thought the most short sighted weak, Creatures upon Earth, if it was imagin'd thought that we would be silent & patient under the greatest Injuries; what signified America's protesting ag't a paltry Stamp or Revenue Act, paltry I mean in Comparison, if they could timely submit to Measures, fraught with chiefs a thousand Times more alarming & destructive? who had not rather not submit his Property than his life to his, arbitrary will of another?

[R.C. Nicholas to Arthur Lee. May 31st. 69]

I am very much obliged to you for the
Papers sent by Mr Wormley, and sincerely congratulate
you on the noble Conduct of your Colony. Administration
and the august Tools are certainly prompted by an implacable
Spirit, and directed by an despicable Policy, as ever ruin-
-ated the British Empire. If they have the least Virtue
or wisdom remaining in them, I should not be mouved
on reading your Resolves and address— But in Acts from
them we are to look for no Justice, our own Integrity and
Prudence must be our Guardians— and if the other
Colonies serve me as they would do in imitating the
generous Example given them in Virginia, Tyranny
and Folly will unquestionably have Cause to be plane
their enhanced and contemptible Efforts to be calm with amer-
rican Freedom. I make no Doubt, but it will give you
particular Pleasure, where as you could scarcely expect
it, that your ardor has even warmed this moderate Province. It was once
the Sentiment of particular
men, that this Colony should make a great Bustle a
bout small matters— It then raged with Patriotism.
It is now the Interest of the fairest men that it
should promote a submission to administration.
Therefore sleepy, lulled by Loyalty. The troublesom
Vigilance & vigor of our Neighbours have, tho, lately
made us yawn & give a forced, feeble assent to what
they were doing. If you proceed dont know but
we shall get quite awake, notwithstanding

the large Doses of openness, that have been administered to us. Certain it is that in the late Letters written to England by the Committee of our merchants they approve and your Behavior — and yet from that Committee are many persons, who are very fond of "Public Tranquility." Perhaps these people approve these Letters as believing, they would not be published but I think their joining in them proceeds from their general approbation of your Measures. Our assembly indeed are too humble a subject to give administration any cause to think, that they will encourage any discontentment in their discontentment — and therefore, tho they had an opportunity of taking the Lead, as Virginia has done, in opposition to one of the wickedest Acts of Despotism that ever violated the Rights of America, yet meekly & peaceably the good men, having well provided against the new parliamentary spirit of encroaching tyranny, left the most daring & dangerous outrage against the Liberties of themselves & their Constituents unnoticed. Quite different has been the conduct of the little Assembly of the Lower Counties. In a conversation I had with one of the principal Members of that House, he uttered this opinion, that it would be a proper mark of their disrespect for any assembly to adopt your Resolves verbatim — This had been done, and I hope, every assembly on the Continent will concur with you — We shall remain at this place with our Families, with great Esteem &c

Philadelphia June 22d 1769 To John Dickinson
Esqr. Fair Hill near Germantown

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged to you for your favour of the 26th of February, & hope, the Maxim you say you're, will be universally adopted on this side of the Water, that from the Justice of G.B. nothing is to be expected; from her Fears & Interests every thing!

I think this sentiment is generally taking place; and having informed ourselves, what are the best Measures for promoting our welfare, I hope we shall have Virtue enough to persist in them. Much Reliance I doubt not, is placed in our Vanity & Credulity; that our Enemies flatter themselves, that these will engage us to desist from the general Resolutions, that have been taken, against importing British Manufactures; that when

apeed have departed from their Restitution, others will follow their Example; & these Individuals & Colonies, impatient to be at a Parting with one another, will dissolve their new Alliance & Association.

This kind of Reasoning is specious enough; but our Enemies should at the same time consider, that an oppressed State, may be so violently irritated by the Injustice done to them, that it becomes dangerous for those Members of it, who have not Virtue enough to espouse the true Interests of their Country through Principle, to discover the want of their Virtue. They are bound by their Fears — by their Selfishness, to cooperate with the Society in the Means used for obtaining Relief. Our Enemies should also consider, that

by a Concurrence of Events it happens, that the very Measure pursued by the People of this Continent, to bring G.B. to Reason, is fortunately suited to the present Circumstances of the Colonies, even if the immediate Cause of Dispute was taken away. These Circumstances of this Cause together operate so powerfully among us, that I, in this confess that I have no Idea of our Happiness, unless we are dependant on G.B. am afflicted at the Prospect, which sometimes presents itself to my mind — For very much I fear, that such a Spirit of Manufactory & Oeconomy will irrevocably settle among us, as may affect the Vitals of that Country &c. Never, surely was the Welfare of a Kingdom played with, by such despicable Politicians. They are busying, they are

having the, to injure the State the Governor
If we may consider the connection between G.B. &
this Continent, as a marriage — a Condition, in which
the parties are always happiest, when they never
dispute about their Rights, then those flattering
Statesmen, may justly be called Political
Adulterers, who utterly poison the Peace of Families.
I always hear from You with Pleasure, but I shall
read with inexpressible Satisfaction those Lines which
shall inform Me, that public affairs are put
into the Hands of Men possessed of common Sense
and Honesty.

I congratulate You on the noble Conduct
of Virginia — The particulars You will see in
the Papers —

I am, Dr Sir, with great Sincerity
your very affectionate &
very humble Servant

John Dickinson

Philadelphia
June 26 — 1769

Indulgent You may Thank for
the Pacific You did Me, in figuring the the Origin of your Brothers
correspondence — I cannot tell You how much I esteem it.

Feby 8th 69 (13)

Resolves of the Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay unanimously passed in a full House.

The General Assembly of this his Majesty's Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, convened by his Majesty's Authority, and by Virtue of his Writ, issued by his Excellency the Governor, under the Great Seal of the Province; and this House thinking it their Duty at all Times to testify their Loyalty to his Majesty, as well as their inviolable Regard to their own and their Constituents Rights, Liberties and Privileges, do pass the following Resolutions to be entered on their Journals.

Resolved, That this House do, and ever will bear the firmest Allegiance to our Right ful Sovereign King George the Third, and are ever ready with their Lives and Fortunes to defend his majesty's Person, Family, Crown and Dignity.

Resolved, as the Opinion of this House, That the sole Right of imposing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this his Majesty's Colony of the Massachusetts Bay is now and ever hath been legally and constitutionally vested in the House of Representatives, lawfully convened according to the ancient and established Practice, with the Consent of the Council, and of his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, or his Governor for the Time being.

Resolved, as the Opinion of this House, That it is the indubitable Right of the Subject in general, and consequently of of the Colonists, jointly or severally to petition the King for Redress of Grievances, and that it is lawful, whenever they think it expedient, to confer with each other in order to procure a joint Concurrence in dutiful addresses for Relief from common Burthens.

Resolved, That Governor Bernard by a wanton and precipitate

Dissolution

Dissolution of the last year's Assembly, and refusing to call another, tho' repeatedly requested by the People, acted against the Spirit of a free Constitution; and if such Procedure be lawful, it may be in his Power whenever he pleases to render himself absolute.

Resolved, That a general Discontent, on account of the Revenue Acts, an Expectation of the sudden Arrival of a Military Power to enforce the Execution of those Acts, an apprehension of the Troops being quartered upon the Inhabitants, when our Petitions were not permitted to reach the Royal Ear, the General Court at such a Juncture dissolved, the Governor refusing to call a new one, and the People reduced almost to a State of Despair, rendered it highly expedient and necessary for the People to convene by their Committees, associate, consult and advise the best Means to promote Peace and good Order, to present their united Complaints to the Throne, and jointly to pray for the Royal Interposition in Favor of their violated Rights, nor can this Procedure be possibly illegal, as they expressly disclaimed all Governmental Acts.

Resolved, as the Opinion of this House, That Governor Bernard in his Letters to Lord Hillsborough, his Majesty's Secretary of State, has given a false and highly injurious Representation of the Conduct of his Majesty's truly loyal and faithful Council of this Colony, and of the Magistrates, Overseers of the Poor, and Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, tending to bring on those respectable Bodies of Men, particularly on some Individuals, the unmerited Displeasure of our gracious Sovereign, to introduce a military Government, and to mislead both Houses of Parliament into such severe Resolutions, as a true, just and candid State of Facts must have prevented.

Resolved, That Governor Bernard in the Letters before-mentioned, by falsely representing, that it was become "necessary the "King should have the Council Chamber in his own Hands, and should "be enabled by Parliament, to supercede by Order in his Privy Council, "Commissions granted in his Name and under his Seal throughout the Colonies", has discovered his Enmity to the true Spirit of the British

British Constitution, to the Liberties of the Colonies; and has struck at the Root of some of the most invaluable Constitutional and Charter Rights of this Province: The Perfidy of which, at the very Time he professed himself a warm Friend to the Charter, is altogether unparalelled by any in his Station, and ought never to be forgotten.

Resolved, That the Establishment of a Standing Army in this Colony, in a Time of Peace, without the Consent of the General Assembly of the same, is an Invasion of the natural Rights of the People, as well as of those which they claim as freeborn Englishmen, confirmed by Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, as settled at the Revolution, and by the Charter of this Province.

Resolved, That a Standing Army is not known as a Part of the British Constitution in any of the King's Dominions; and every attempt to establish it has been esteemed a dangerous Innovation, manifestly tending to enslave the People.

Resolved, That the sending an armed Force into this Colony, under a Pretence of aiding and assisting the Civil Authority, is an Attempt to establish a Standing Army here without our Consent, is highly dangerous to this People, is unprecedented and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That whoever has represented to his Majesty's Ministers, that the People of this Colony in general, or the Town of Boston in particular, were in such a State of Disobedience and Disorder, as to require a Fleet and Army to be sent here, to aid the Civil Magistrate, is an avowed Enemy to this Colony, and to the nation in general, and has by such Misrepresentation endeavoured to destroy the Liberty of the Subject here, and that mutual Union between Great Britain and the Colonies, is necessary for the Welfare of both.

Resolved, as the Opinion of this House, That the Misrepresentations of the State of this Colony, transmitted by Governor Bernard, to his Majesty's Ministers, have been the Means of procuring the Military Force now quartered

quartered in the Town of Boston.

Resolved, That whoever gave Order for quartering even common Soldiers and Camp Women in the Court House in Boston, and in the Representatives Chamber, where some of the principal Archives of the Government had been usually deposited, making a Barrack of the same, placing a main Guard with Cannon pointed near the said House, and Centinels at the Door, designed a high Insult, and a triumphant Indication that the military Power was Master of the whole Legislative.

Whereas his Excellency General Gage, in his Letter to Lord Hillsborough dated October 31st among other exceptionable Things expressed himself in the following Words: "From what has been said your Lordship will conclude, That there is no Government in Boston; in Truth there is very little at present, and the Constitution of this Province leans so much to the Side of Democracy, that the Governor has not the Power to remedy the Disorders that happen in it".

Resolved, as the Opinion of this House, That his Excellency General Gage, in this and other Assertions, has rashly and impertinently intermeddled in the Civil Affairs of this Province, which are altogether out of his Department, and of the internal Police of which, by his Letter, if not altogether his own, he has yet betrayed a Degree of Ignorance equal to the Malice of the Author.

With Respect to the Nature of our Government, this House is of Opinion, that the Wisdom of that great Prince William the Third, who gave the Charter, aided by an able Ministry, and Men thoroughly versed in the English Constitution and Law; and the happy Effects derived from it to the Nation, as well as this Colony, should have placed it above the Reprehension of the General, and led him to enquire, whether the Disorders complained of, have not arisen from an arbitrary Disposition in the Governor, rather than from too great a Spirit of Democracy in the Constitution. And this House cannot but express their deep Concern, that too many in Power at Home and abroad, so clearly avow not only in private Conversation, but in their publick Conduct the most rancorous

Enmity

Enmity against the free Part of the British Constitution, and are indefatigable in their Endeavours to render the Monarchy absolute, and the Administration arbitrary, in every Part of the British Empire.

Resolved, That this House after the most careful Inquiry, have not found an Instance of the Course of Justice being interrupted by Violence, except by a Rescue committed by Samuel Fellows, an Officer in the Navy, and by the Appointment of the Commissioners an Officer also in the Customs; nor of a Magistrate's refusing to enquire into, or redress any Injury complained of: While it is notorious to all the World, that even such Acts of Parliament as by the whole Continent are deemed highly oppressive, have never been opposed with Violence, and the Duties imposed and rigorously exacted, have been punctually paid.

Resolved, That the frequent Entries of Nolle Prosequi by the Attorney and Advocate General, in Cases favorable to the Liberty of the Subject; and vigorous Prosecutions by Information and otherwise in those in Favor of Power, are daring Breaches of Trust, and insupportable Grievances of the People.

Resolved, as the Opinion of this House, That the late Extension of the Power of Courts of Admiralty in America, is highly dangerous and alarming; especially as the Judges of the Courts of Common Law, the alone Check upon their inordinate Power, do not hold their Places during good Behaviour: and those who have falsely represented to his Majesty's Ministers, that no Dependence could be had on Juries in America, and that there was a Necessity of extending the Power of the Courts of Admiralty there so far as to deprive the Subject of the inestimable Privilege of a Trial by a Jury, and to render the said Courts of Admiralty uncontroulable by the ancient Common Law of the Land, are avowed Enemies to the Constitution, and manifestly intended to introduce and establish a System of insupportable Tyranny in America.

Resolved, as the Opinion of this House, That the constituting a Board of Commissioners of Customs in America is an unnecessary

Burthen

Burthen upon the Trade of these Colonies, and that the unlimited Power the said Commissioners are invested with of making appointments, and paying the Appointees what Sums they please, unavoidably tend so enormously to increase the Number of Placemen and Pensioners, as to become justly alarming, and formidable to the Liberties of the People.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House, "That all Trials for Treason, Misprision of Treason, or for any Felony or Crime whatsoever, committed or done in this his Majesty's Colony, by any Person or Persons residing therein, ought of Right to be had and conducted in and before his Majesty's Court, held within the said Colony, according to the fixed and known Course of Proceedings; and that the seizing any Person or Persons residing in this Colony, suspected of any Crime whatsoever committed therein, and sending such Person or Persons to Places beyond the Sea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of British Subjects; as thereby the inestimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury, from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of summoning and procuring Witnesses on such Trial, will be taken away from the Party accused.

In the House of Representatives, July 8. 1769.

A true Copy.

Attest. Sam.l Adams Clerk of the House.

Resolves of
8 July, 1769
of
House Repr.s Mass. Bay
touching
the Rights of the
Colonies.
&
Relative to Compl.t
by
Governor Bernard

The Speaker of the House of Representatives presents his Compliments to Col. Dalrymple and informs him that in Pursuance of the Direction of the House he proposes to attend the taking Depositions of sundry Persons relative to the late Rescue of John Ryley a Grenadier of the 14th Regiment before Mr Justice Dana at the Representatives Chamber at nine of the Clock on Monday Morning the twenty fourth Instant. The Speaker gives him this Notice that he may attend at said Time and Place; if he thinks proper, to cross examine the Witnesses.

Saturday July 22nd. 1769

I Peter Barbour One of the Constables of the Towne of Boston, Testify and Say That on the Thirteenth day of July Instant a Warrant was Committed to me the Deponent by Edmund Quincy Esq. One of His Majestys Justices of the Peace for the County of Suffolk, against One John Ryly a Granadier in the 14th Regiment for Assaulting and Beating One Jonathan Winship at Butcher Usually Attending the Publick Market By Vertue of said Warrant I took into my Custody the aforesaid John Ryly, and Carried him before the aforesaid Justice Who upon a full hearing of the Case Ordered the said John Ryly to pay a Fine of Five Shillings Lawful Money and Costs. And to Stand Committed until the said Sentance should be Performed, But the said John Pleading his Inability to pay the Fine & Costs, was indulged until the next day. A Serjeant of the same Company John Phillips by name becoming Responsiable for the Return of the said Ryly into Custody the next day in default of payment, And On the next day the said John Ryly was by the said Serjeant Phillips, brought before said Justice where the said Ryly

Reyly refused to pay his Fine & Costs, whereupon the said Justice said he should be committed to prison, And whilst the said Justice was making out a Mittimus to Commit the said Reyly to Goal, One Lieut Ross of the same Regiment came into the said Justices House, And upon the said Reyly's saying he would neither pay the Fine nor go to Goal the said Lieut Ross, turned himself to the said John Reyly and bid him go, upon which said Reyly Attempted to retire out of the House, And I endeavoured to stop him and seized him by the Collar and held him untill the said Lieut Ross Rushed in upon me and broke my hold whereby the said Ryley Escaped and got out of the doors notwithstanding all I the Deponent with my Assistance could do to prevent it. I immediately Followed the Prisoner to the Door. And as soon as the said Reyly had got out of the door he drew his Cutlass and Struck me upon my head which Blow

Blow brought me down upon my Knees
I then said to the Prisoner for God's sake
dont strike me again but the s.d Reyly
immediately struck me another Blow
upon the Head with his Cutlass which
brought me to the Ground, which was
the last thing I knew for a considerable
Time, And further I say not

Peter Barbour

Suffolk ss Boston July 24. 1769. —
Peter Barbour above named appeared before us two of his
Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said County of Suffolk and
made Solemn Oath to the Truth of the within & above
written Affidavit Taken in Consequence of an Order of
the Hon.ble House of Representatives of the Province of
the Massachusetts Bay to perpetuate the Remembrance
of the Thing. —

Before Rd Dana justice of the peace & of the Quorum
Belcher Boyes Justice of Peace

I Jeremiah Belknap of lawful Age testify and say, That on the fourteenth Day of this Instant July, as I was passing through Dock square, I saw a number of Soldiers (the Names to the Deponent unknown) armed with Broad Swords; some of which Soldiers I then heard say, Damn him we will wait for him; when after being absent about a Quarter of an Hour, and returning the same Way to my House, the Deponent saw a Number of Soldiers standing before the Door of Edmund Quincy, Esq; one of the Justices of Peace for the County of Suffolk, where one John Ryley, as I soon after understood, was then convened for Breach of the Peace; which Soldiers the Deponent apprehends, and verily believes to be the same he had heard say in Dock square aforesaid, Damn them they would wait for him: and as the Deponent passed by the said Soldiers, he heard them say, that the said John Ryley should not be carried to Goal; upon which the Deponent turned to some of the Inhabitants who stood near, and told them there was like to be a Riot; and desired them to endeavour to hinder it by supporting the civil Officers in the Execution of their Office; and then went to the Justice's Window, where he was called upon by the Constable to assist him; the Deponent then went in to the said Justice's House, and told the said Justice that there was like to be a Riot at his Door, for those Soldiers that were standing there had swore (in his Hearing) by God that the said Ryley should not go to Goal; upon which

the

the said Justice turned to Lieutenant Ross, an Officer in the same Company to which the said Ryley belongs, and ordered him to take Care of his Men in Order to prevent a Riot; the said Ross answered he could not; and immediately gave way; upon which the said Ryley made towards the Door; then Peter Barbour the Constable aforesaid declared that the said Ryley should not go, and laid hold of him in Order to prevent his Escape; the Deponent then endeavouring by Order of the said Constable to assist, and prevent the said Ryley from escaping, was with the Constable forced out of the Justice's Door, where the same Soldiers, as he believes, with drawn Sword, rushed upon us, and struck at those who were endeavouring to aid and assist the said Constable in the Execution of his Office; by one of which Strokes the Deponent was much wounded by being cut in his Hand. And the Deponent further Says that the Soldiers around the Justices Door viz was about Twenty with Arms Cutlasses &c.

Jer Belknap

Suffolk ss. Boston July 24. 1769. Jeremiah Belknap above named appear'd before us, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the County of Suffolk, and made oath to the truth of the above written affidavit. Taken in consequence of an order of the honble house of representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing.

Before Rd Dana justice of peace & of the Quorum
Belcher Noyes Justice of Peace

I Samuel Downe of Boston of Lawfull Age, testify & Declare, that being in my shop on Friday the 15th July. I saw a Number of Soldiers belonging to the 14th Regiment, following a Customers Cart, & insulting one Winchip who was Sitting on the fore part of it, upon which I went out, & desired mr Winchip to go along & not take any notice of them, presently after Coll. Dalrumple passed by, & mr Winchip Jumpt from his Cart & went to the Coll. & informed him of the Insults & Abuse he had received from the Soldiers, upon which the Coll. called him a Damn'd Rascall, & S. they have served you right enough, & if they had not done it, he would have done it. upon what the Coll. Said, the Soldiers were very much elevated, & by their behaviour Seem'd as if they intended to raise a Disturbance, I then went to mr Justice Quincy to desire him to disperse them, M. Quincy then Spake to

mr

Ross. a Lt. in said Regiment, who was in mr. Quincys Office to dispose them, & Dr. Loring & myself. Spake to s.d Ross, to send the Soldiers to their Barracks— but he answered, what can I do I cant help it, an d was going away, saying I cant do anything. — A Soldier who was before the Justice, upon hearing mr. Ross say he would go. told mr. Ross if he went, he would go also, but mr. Ross answer'd Dont go — the Soldier then went towards the Door, & mr. Barber the Constable followed him & called for Assistance, Mr. Belknap went to his Assistance, in order to bring the Soldier back, but had not been gone long before they Returned both of them, wounded, & told mr. Quincy what had happened.

Sam.l Downe

Boston July 24.th 1769 —

Suffolk ss Boston July 24. 1769. The above named Samuel Downe appear'd before me, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county of Suffolk & made oath to the truth of the above written affidavit.

Taken in consequence of an order of ye honble house of repre-
-la tives of this province, to perpetuate ye remembrance of
the thing.

Before me DANA justice of ye peace & of ye Quorum

Belcher Noyes Justice of Peace

Joseph Edward of Boston of Lawfull age Testifieth
As I was Standing at my Door, on Friday the fourteenth Instant, I saw a Number of Soldiers come up to Mr. Justice Quincys House; Soon after I saw Coll. Dalrymple come out of the Alley by the Justice's House & one of the Soldiers went up to the Coll. & Spake to Him, Likewise a Man (who was Said to be a Butcher that was Knocked down by a Soldier) Jumped of his Cart & with his Hat in his ~~Hi~~ hand went up to the Coll. to Speak to him. Soon after the Coll. left them I heard Him (the Coll.) say he deserved it & if he — (the Soldier as I understood it) had not done it, he would have done it Himself — afterwards I heard a Noise & Saw the Soldiers with their Cutlasses drawn; I went toward them to know what the Occasion of it was, & was told ~~that~~ that one of the Soldiers had Cut Mr. Barber the Constable's Head & Mr. Belknap's Hand ~~cut it~~; & the Soldiers had rescued a Prisoner out of the Officers Hand

Boston July 24th. 1769 Jos. Edwards

Suffolk ss. Boston July 24. 1769. Joseph Edwards above named appeared before us, Two of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the County of Suffolk, and made oath to the truth of the above written affidavit — Taken in consequence of an order of the Honble house of representatives of this province, to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing.

Before Rd Dana justice of the peace & of the Quorum

Belcher Noyes Justice of Peace

The Waite Foster affidavit

1769. July 24

I Thomas Waite Foster of Boston in the County of Suffolk of Lawfull Age testify and declare that on the 14 of July Instant, as I was walking down Cornhill I saw a number of Soldiers assembled at the Door of Justice Quincy's house; I went towards them, when I came there a Butcher was just moving away with his Cart, I ask'd what was the matter, one of the spectators told me a Soldier had abus'd that Butcher which rode away just now and that he was before Justice Quincy on account of the same, I then went by Justice Quincy's Door, and found the Soldiers very much in a passion, about their fellow Soldier which was then before the Justice under the Constable's Care, and in my hearing the Soldiers Swore by God that no Justice nor Constable nor Town people neither should Commit their fellow Soldier to Goal and that if they offer'd to do it they would rescue him out of their Hands Some of the Inhabitants of the Town made answer and said they suppos'd he was a likely fellow and so were loth to part with him, the Soldiers reply'd it was not for that: for if he was the poorest Soldier in the 14th Regiment they should not Commit him to Goal, Mr Belknap hearing what pass'd, spoke to the Inhabitants of the Town that were present and told 'em he perceiv'd there was like to be a Riot with them Soldiers and said now was the Time to assist the Civil Officer in Carrying that Man to Goal, for said he I will stand by him; meaning the Civil Officer, I told him I was but a poor hand, but as poor as I was, I was willing to do what laid in my power meaning to assist the Civil Officer, Mr Belknap then turn'd about & went into the Office & I follow'd after him when he had got in he spoke to the Justice and told him he believ'd there would be a disturbance with the Soldiers which were about his House as they were determin'd to rescue the Prisoner from him, and beg'd he would tell Lieutenant Ross to order his Men home, the Justice Spoke to Lieutenant Ross and desir'd him to order his Men home, but there was such a Noise by the Door I could not hear what answer the Lieutenant Made; the Next thing I took notice of was the Soldiers, as soon as the Constable desir'd the Town people to come and assist him, Captain Spindley said God Damn ye Blood and drew his sword and I saw also a number of Swords drawn, but there was such a noise with 'em I could not so well hear what

passed; But the next thing I was able to discern was the prisner going down the Hill with about twenty Soldiers attending him with the most of their Cuttashes drawn some of the Town people Cry'd out, Seize the prisner, the reply was from the Soldiers. Seize him if you dare, they swore they would Damage the first person that would offer to touch him; after they had got off with the prisner I saw a few Soldiers about the Door and Lieutenant Rose came out of Mr Quincy's office and order'd the Soldiers that remaind to go home to their Barracks & they went home without the least trouble, this I declare to be the Truth & nothing but Truth as witness my Han

Thomas Waite Foster

Suffolk ss Boston July 21. 1769. The above named Thomas Waite Foster appear'd before us, two of his Majesty's justices of ye peace for ye said county of Suffolk, & made oath to ye truth of ye above written affidavit Taken in consequence of an order of ye Honble house of Representatives of the province of Massachusetts-Bay. to perpetuate ye remembrance of the thing.

Before Ri^d Dana ~ Just^s of ye peace & of ye Quorum

Belcher Noyes Just^ices o. Peace

I Stephen Greenleaf of lawful Age testify and declare, That on the fourteenth Instant, as I was standing by Mr Gardner's Shop between the Hours of two and three of the Clock, I saw a Number of People coming up the Street from Dock Squiare, and I went to see what the Matter was, and I saw one Ryley who had been taken up the Day before for knocking down a Butcher named Jonathan Winslip. going to Mr Justice Quincy's, a Number of other Soldiers accompanying of him: The said Winslip was also with them; and one of the Soldiers was challenging him to fight; the said Winslip replied, that he never struck a Man in his Life, and never intended to; and the said Winslip seeing Colonel Dalrymple passing by, went up to him in a respectful Manner, and acquainted him how he had been abused by one of his Men the Day before; upon which Colonel Dalrymple enquired of one of the Soldiers what was the Occasion of his abusing the Man, the Soldier made some Reply which the Deponent could not hear; upon which the Colonel said to said Winslip, that he was a damned Rascal, that he had not been beaten half enough; and speaking to the Soldier, he said, knock him down again if he (meaning Winslip) abused him; if he did not, he would — Upon which he passed off, and soon ~~returning~~ returning about said — Understand me — Soon after this, I saw the Prisoner, Viz. John Ryley coming out of

Justice

Justice Quincy's with a drawn Sword, and uttering these Expressions, take me, take me now if you dare upon which a Number of other Soldiers drew their Swords, and said also, take him, take him now if you dare — Upon which the Prisoner went off in a triumphant Manner flourishing his Sword — about half an Hour after this as I was passing by Mr Parsons's Shop the Retailer in which were a Number of Soldiers, among whom was John Ryley aforesaid who seeing Mr Barber the Constable passing by, drew his Sword and said this is the Sword that did the Job, damn his Eyes, I wish I had cut his Head wholly off. And the Deponent further declares that he apprehends that there was to the Number of Twenty Soldiers at Mr Justice Quincy's Door all drawn when the said Ryley went off.

Stephen Greenleaf —

Suffolk ss Boston July 24 1769. The above named Stephen Greenleaf appear'd before us, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace for sd county of Suffolk, & made oath to ye truth of ye above written affidavit Taken in consequence of an order of ye honble house of representatives of this province of Massachusetts-Bay, to perpetuate ye remembrance of the thing

Before us Dana just of ye peace & of ye Quorum
Belcher Noyes Justice of Peace

I Edward Jackson of Boston of Lawfull age Testifies & Says
that on the 14th Instant between Two & three a Clock PM
I see about twelve Soldiers to gather on Dock Square & hearing
of Mr Winships being knock'd down the day before by a
Soldier, I went to Mr Winships & told him I believ'd they
were consulting some mischief against him & advis'd
him to go home immediately upon which he goes into
his Cart and as he was Riding along these Soldiers
hallow'd after him and follow'd him, upon which he
Stop't against Justice Quincys & the Soldier who had
assaulted him the day before challeng'd him to Fight,
upon which Mr Winships said he never Struck any body
in his life and never desir'd to Fight with any body, while
he was Speaking Colo Dalrymple Passed by, I advis'd Mr Winships
to Speak to the Colo and acquaint him with the treatment
he had rec'd from his men he accordingly went up to Colo
Dalrymple in a Respectfull manner and acquainted him
how he had been abused, the Colo Reply'd with a Raised
Voice the he was an Impudent Rascall and that he had
not been abus'd half enough and if he did not lick him
he would- upon which one of the Soldiers reply'd that Mr
Colo was a Gentleman, & that they would not take it as
they had done, another Soldier said, they, meaning the
Inhabitants, would not be Easy till they lost a Leg or
an Arm ——

Edward Jackson

Suffolk ss. Boston July 24. 1769. Edward Jackson above named appeared before
me one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the s.d county of Suffolk, & made oath
to the truth of the above written affidavit. Taken in consequence of an order of the
honble house of representatives of this province of Massachusetts-Bay, to perpetuate
the remembrance of the thing. Before Richard Dana just of peace & of the Quorum
Belcher Noyes Justice o Peace

1769

Edmund Quincy of Boston in the County of Suffolk Esqr one of his Majestys Justices of the peace for the said County deposeth & saith that on the 13 day of July current, at Boston aforesaid, Jonathan Winthrop of Cambridge in ye County of Middlesex, Victualler, came into the Office of the Deponent, & complained in his Majestys name, that he had been assaulted and beat the same day, by John Riley, a Granadier of his Majestys 14th Regim^{t} of foot, in said Boston, ye Complainant at the same time producing full evidence of the Assault & Battery; that on the same day by force of a Warrant issued by the Deponent, the said John Riley, was by Peter Barbour one of the Constables of the town of Boston, brought to answer to the said Complaint, and pleading guilty, was by the Deponent fined in the Sum of five shillings to his Majesty, & ordered to pay costs of prosecution; & to stand committed until Sentence be perform'd; that pleading his inability to pay his fine & costs, was indulged till the next day, a Serjeant of the Company one John Phillips becoming responsible for the return of the Offender into custody, in default of payment, — that the said Serjeant did ye next day at the hour appointed, return the said Offender to the Office of the Deponent the above mentioned Constable being there ready to receive him; that the said Offender being ask'd whether he was prepared to pay his fine & costs, return'd for answer, that "he would not pay it", whereupon the Deponent said to the said Offender, that he must then commit him: soon after which, while the Deponent was writing a mittimus, the said

Offender

Offender attempted to wrest himself out of the hands of the said Officer, who having hold of him in the said Office, & in the Attempt very Suddenly forced himself with the Officer into the Street, after which the Deponent going to the Door of his Office, & seeing the hostile approach, of what he apprehended, about twenty grenadiers & other Soldiers, many, if not most of them, armed with [redacted] Cutlasses, Swords, & other Instruments of death & the Same handling in a menacing manner, went to the door of his s.d Office, & commanded the said Soldiers to disperse themselves, but as a Non compliance with the order was soon visible, the Deponent immediately sent to M.r Ross (a Lieutenant of the Company of Grenadiers, of the before mentioned 14.th Regiment) who just before entred the Office, that he desired he would order those men to their Barracks, & after a more vigorous repetition of the request, the Deponent received for answer from y.e said M.r Ross, that he did not know what to do with them or words of a similar import, but [redacted] after hearing that the Constable was wounded, the said Lieut.t Ross went out, & as the Deponent was soon after informed, ordered those Soldiers who still remained before the said Office, to disperse & go to their Barracks. — The Deponent further saith, that the prisoner John Riley through the countenance and aid of the said Grenadiers & other his Majesty's Soldiers, was rescued from the hand of Justice, & has ever since been so concealed, that the Officer has not been able to retake him. as the deponent verily believes

Edm.d Quincy

Suffolk ss. Boston July 24. 1769. Edmund Quincy esq. before named appear'd before us, two of his Majesty's justices of ye peace for ye s^d county of Suffolk, & made oath to ye truth of ye foregoing affidavit. Taken in consequence of an order of the honble house of representatives of this province to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing

Before us Danl Leonard just. peace & of ye Quorum

Belcher Boyes Justice of Peace

John Loring of Boston Physician, of lawful Age,
Testifies & Declares; That being on the 11th day of
July Curt. near his dwelling House in Cornhill
about 8 o'Clock PM, Observed a Number of the
Grenadiers of the 14th Regt. following & insulting
a Country Butcher as he was riding on his
Cart, which stopping a few Rods from the House
the Deponent went near the Cart, & heard the
Butcher talking to the Soldiers desiring them
to let him go about his Business; when Coll.
Dalrymple came by & asked what was the
matter; The Butcher got off his Cart & with
his hatt in his hand, told him he was
insulted by the Soldiers, who hindered him
from going about his Business & that one
of his Regiment, yesterday had knocked him
down. The Colonel said to him "You are a
damned Scoundrell, you was savey. They
served you right, & I dont care if they
knock you down again", & directly walked
away. The Soldiers took off their Hatts &
ironically said "There's a noble Gentleman, do
you hear what the noble Coll. the noble
Gentleman says"? The Deponent then went
into the Justice Quincy's Office & told him he
was apprehensive of a Riot & desired him
to go out & disperse them, He went out
& spoke to them but to no effect — Soon after
Saint Rose of the Grenadier Company of the
14th being sent for by one of the Soldiers
came to the Office. The Deponent standing
near the Office, among the Soldiers & hearing
them very abusive, & swearing that Riley
the Prisoner should not be carried to Gaol

went into the Office & told Lieut Ross what the Soldiers said & threatned. His Answer was "I cant help it". Other Persons, particularly Mr Justice Quincy, spoke to him to the same effect & he gave like Answers. In a few Minutes after, the Prisoner being by the Door of the s^d Office, near s^d Ross & attempting an Escape, was seized by Constable Barber who commanded Assistance, & Number of Swords were immediately drawn by the Soldiers in the Street & Mr Jeremiah Belknap coming into the Office with the Blood running from his Head. The Deponent again spoke to s^d Ross & asked him, how he could stand by & see such outrageous behaviour? & he answered "What would you have me do, I cant help it". The Deponent then left him, somebody telling him the Constable was wounded. The Deponent found s^d Constable with a Cutt on the Forehead & the Blood flowing very freely from the wound, & going to his own house for proper Dressings, saw s^d Ross in the Street, & told him the Constable was for ought he, the Deponent, knew dangerously wounded, & the said Lieut Ross answered him, "I am sorry but cant help it". & further sayeth not.

John Loring

Suffolk ss. Boston July 24 1769. John Loring above named appeared before us Justices of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county of Suffolk, & made oath to the truth of the above written affidavit. Taken in consequence of an order of the Honble House of representatives of this province of Massachusetts Bay, to perpetuate the remembrance of the thing.

Before us Danl Dulany jun^r Justice of peace & of the Quorum
Belcher Noyes. Justice of Peace

My dear Brother's favors all reachd me in due
time at Bristol-Wells, where I was spending
the summer Season, to look about me & form
acquaintances, which may be useful hereafter
the ensuing winter I mean to spend in Bath
where I know am a place to which Dr Jo-
hnargill advisd me & where I expect his
patronage. Your Packet for L. Shelb.
I shall deliver myself in a few days, at
his country seat about 20 Miles off,
where I am to spend a week. I have not
been in London since Johnston's ar-
rival, as Dr Johnargill is probably
in the Country I reserve your Letter
to him also to deliver myself, as I
shall be in town soon.

My last letter from our Br. S. of the
14th of June, made me exceedingly unhap-
py as it brought an account of the
dreadful accident which befel you
about that time. I flatter myself that
long before you receive this, you
will have recievd entire relief from
the effects of that misfortune, & I am
not more luck chiding you for being

to every concern of a life on which the happiness of so many depend. The Horses were notoriously vicious & that, particularly temporary the Negroes you well know. How then could you hurt yourself so absolutely in their power as to injure yourself & afflict us. For heaven sake, remember that you are accountable to your Country & to those who love you, for your personal safety which cannot be injured without very great detriment and desolation to them. Heaven shield you from such disasters for the future & thank you for the great share of misery you have already suffered, on unfortunate [illegible] crisis of prosperity & health. I may now I hope congratulate you, on your marriage with Mrs Pinkney the small acquaintance I had with her gives me great reason to believe she will make you happy, & I most ardently pray that her goodness may prevent both you & the poor little ones who survive from feeling the loss of the tenderest amiable Wife & Mother that is gone.

The Resolution into which you have entered, & which I perceive S. Carolina has adopted, are in the highest degree laudable & you may depend upon it will work your salvation. The Ministry thinking it vain to contend against such virtue as they are now convinced exists in America, are at peace

certainly disposed to conciliatory measures. But they are far from being yet brot to a due sense of what in justice they owe to the constitutional rights of the Colonies. You have commenced those measures which tend to their conviction; & I make no question you will persevere, till that important point is fully accomplished. The intent of the Monitors I sent you being entirely fulfilled, I do not ask what you did with those I sent you, tho I have seen nothing of them in the Papers.

The State of Politics at present is, as it appears to me exceedingly complex. So far as I can venture yet even they consist of the court party, the opposition & the constitutionalists. The Lords Holland & Bute, the Duke of Bedford & Grafton form the court party. Lord Temple Chatham & perhaps Camden with Rockingham compose the opposition, & my Lord Shelburne leads the constitutionalists. The last party are the promoters of Petitions, as the most proper method of informing the People of the constitutional power they possess of recovering themselves from the arbitrary measures of the Court. The opposition decisions of changing men only & not measures are for determining the matters by the representative body by intrigue favourers. The constitutionalists are for appealing to the people at large & effecting

a change of measures as will do of mer. Mr Wilkes all of his party that are honest with Beckford Townsend, Sawbridge Mrs Macaulay &c are what I call constitutionalists. Of the political Writers Jeremiah only deserves reading, & his that my Lord Shelburne abilities & fortune will force him again into power, tho they render him exceedingly unwelcome at court, where such qualities are not in estimation. Happily for the liberties of this country, the court party are at variance among themselves and they agree, I do not see what would prevent them with a corrupt house of [illegible] from absolutely subverting the Constitution. But Bute possesses the Ear, Bedford the parliamentary power. Grafton was the representative of the former, but the latter ever jealous of his brother's has contrived to gain the Duke over by marriage. This, in all human probability, was the cause of Lord Bute's precipitate return, being cleared least in consequence of that connection Grafton should betray him & uniting with Bedford enable him to do, what he has long wished, exclude his Lordship from all influence in administration. When Peachum & Lockit quarrel they bring each other nearly to the Gallows, would to heaven these political villains may be more irreconcilable in their anger.

I am now at my Lord Shelburne's, where I have the pleasure of seeing perfect domestic happiness. Lady Shelburne is a pattern of every thing that is amiable & good: and her Lord seems perfectly worthy of so valuable a wife. Much reading has produced in me the effect of age; in which confidence in political prosperity is slowly granted; & therefore, & therefore highly as I esteem this Lord, I do not implicitly confide in him. Yet if he does not support the genuine cause of Liberty & contribute for in constitutional principles, I do not believe there is a single man of eminence who will vindicate the violated rights of the People. A temporary support many will give, but an opposition grounded on true principle & steadily persued, I expect from him only. God send he may answer my expectations, & not acheve est de libertate. I am not so desperate with regard to America, the spirit of Liberty seems now so truly & universally diffused, that I do not think it possible to suppress it, and therefore I look forward, with unfeigned pleasure, to that period as the surest means of British constitutional Liberty. &

48/ Some time since sent enclosed to Mr Barker
Lynn, the proceedings respecting the Nipisiquit
Company: nothing certain is to be expected
from this Ministry; when it is changed I shall
not fail to resume the solicitation.
I beg you will give my most cordial thanks
to all those of my acquaintance, who have dis-
tinguished themselves in the resolution not
consuming british manufactures, & of
maintaining firmly their constitutional rights
As a friend to freedom, I esteem myself un-
finitely obliged to every one who supports it.
My inviolable wraits you & yours
Adieu. A Lee
P.S. Pray remember me to our Mr Thomas,
I never hear of or from him, which I much
regret, my last with attend Belcher.
August 15th 1769

Dec 1769

25 after 8
33 Do. 11
Do. Do. 2

22 before 9
35 after 11

8 before 4
15 after 8
20 Do. 10
15 before 1
15 Do. 10

Price Current

25

Sir,

Virginia Sept.r 2.d 1769

Your Letter of the 7.th of June I received
some Days since, and am glad to find that the Conduct &
Resolutions of the Colonies are so agreeable to your Wishes.
You would find in a few Days after you
wrote that Letter, that their Resolutions of the Assembly were
less spirited than their former Proceedings. This would
dispell those Apprehensions you seem'd to entertain, lest
there should be a Defection of this Colony from the
Cause of Liberty. The Promises of the Kings are as
little regarded or rely'd upon by us as they are by You: indeed,
if they do as they say they intend, it will be far short of our
just Expectations; For, as I understand them, they only
promise a Repeal of the Act imposing Duties on Glass,
Paper, Colours &c. Then ask them what is to be done with
the Acts laying the heavy Duty on Madeira? Those on India
Goods, Cambrick, Tea &c.? For these Lays the same

Objection to the Authority by which they were passed; as the other; and I think We shall hardly depart from our Determination & Resolution not to import Goods, till ample Justice is done Us by a Repeal of all Such unconstitutional Impositions.

Writs are issued for a new Election of Burgesses; who are to meet the 8th Instt of November. This is done in Consequence of Orders to the Govr to require of the Assembly Such Money as may be necessary to settle the Line between Virginia & the Cherokees; a Compliance with which Requisition appears to me very doubtful; as they have directed this Line to be extended not agreeably to our Expectations; which were to have had all the Land ceded to Us that Lays to the East & N.o East of the Cherokee Rivers down to it's Confluence with the Ohio; whereas the Order is to extend the Line between this Colony & N.o Carolina 'till it intersects the Hard Labour Road, which is only a Branch of the Cherokee, thence a direct Line to the Mouth of the Kenhawa Rivers or the Conawa; & I fear will hardly include all our Settlers on the Holston; who

have held their Lands by regular Entries & Payment of Land
- Rents for Years past. We have Nothing else new I think
either in Politicks or private History worth communicating to You.

Just as I was receiving a fine Print of Paoli &
received the most affecting News of the total Defeat of that
worthy Hero: but I hope that a grateful
Land will soon find some Resource to restore his Affairs
of Liberty must keep a Tear for his Fate. I am

Sir

Your obed. Hble Servt

Wm Nelson

Dear Brother Feb 18 1765 (19

I have received ye favor with great pleasure, be none of the more than that of the 16th July in a manner one of your having received from the effects of that terrible fall. God send that this may be the last bitter drop in your cup, & your future life be a long uninterrupted stream of happiness. Your Letter & I delivered myself to Ld Shelburne at his own house, where I daily spent a week with him. He desires I will return you his thanks for them. Grenville has had the art of turning the present opposition to an infamous Administration, somewhat to his own advantage & by uniting with Chatham Temple & Rockingham is arming at a resumption of that power he so much misses. With but small abilities he has great art, so that no one man has more influence in the House of Commons, endowed with a perseverance in the pursuit of power never to be overcome, & capable of using any artifice & submitting to every meanness that may promote his ambitious purposes. Upheld by these supports, nothing opposes his promotion, but the unforgiving piety of the Court with whom revenge is virtue. The affront given by him to a certain Lady in the Regency Bill occasioned his displacement & will in all probability stand an eternal & unsurmountable bar to his ambition. So far is her sex a virtue sparing the good of the people in his people prevail on the King to dismiss his present ministers most probably Lord Chatham will be applied to for the formation of a new Administration. Here then will be the struggle of Lord C as he has certainly united with Grenville, shld he insist on his exemption. That the Duke pays enmity would prevail against Ld C's influence, is beyond question: but policy may prevail upon her to dissemble (a virtue not banished from St James's) & Grenville be admitted, tho I think he may trust never cordially received. Whether Ld Shelburne will find or accept a place among them, I can not even conjecture; but I think his abilities & virtues are such as must force him into power, but whether soon among the present abandoned crew I cannot determine. Be this as it will, I think he is the only one among them attached to us from principle, from policy there be many against oppressing us; as Ld. Chatham, Richmond & Rockingham. Grenville & Temple are our determined foes, but whether they will not think it policy to leave our rights unquestioned is doubtful; but as I perceive it was most likely they would come in if at all, on popular ground, I have laboured much to make the cause of America popular, in which had I been assisted by the American Agents, I have no the least doubt of having succeeded. But the

only idea of duty an American Agent has is to make a formal tho' humble visit to White Hall with any Petition he frequently sends him, & leaving it to the good pleasure of the Ministry thanks his Excellency for it: not all of them will do this paltry service, & Mr Bancroft has not condescended to take the least notice of the order of Council for co-operating with the Agent. What reason has America to expect any thing farther than by far the greatest of her Agents are unknown & there, of no abilities, no rank, & of any of the bad character; some of them mercenary Adventurers, all of them servile dependants.

Mr Jennings intended the picture he sent you as a present, & is therefore offended that it is publickly mentioned as a purchase with the contribution money; which still lies in his hands. As there is no probability of getting L. Camden to act, I could wish the Subscribers were prevailed on to order L. Shelburne's to be sent them, in gratitude for his having divided the Lords, in favor of their right. By I think will leave no objection to that step with us; for his principles remain unaltered. Should this be done, Mr Jennings must be treated tenderly & the business still trusted with him: in short he will of course come over with you. You will see our Agents in the most infamous light of voting for Col. Lutterell or Brentford; then shall nothing can more demonstrate his servile dependance on Administration, than applying to Gerard Hallet & tobacco merchants to draw up a Petition against the Revenue Acts, on a pretence that as they had not had by him with respect, he need not be concerned with them. But his voting will explain his reasons. How this conduct have any influence in Virginia to his prejudice; as in short I think it ought, I need not tell you I should be happy to serve, as I am, & Mr Nicholas, as I think he would, were to join with you, one word imagine, this point might be carried. It certainly enable me to get into Parliament here, & by that method promote the interest not only of Virginia, but of all America. Had I been in this character a year ago, I could have been among the Leaders of the patriotic party & have made the cause of America as popular as that of the freeholders of Middlesex for in truth they are the same. So nothing is more in my wish, than this cause, I shall be exceedingly delighted to have my inclinations seconded by my situation; which as Agent of the Capital would be certainly effected. Should Sir [illegible]

Sir

Boston Octo: 6 1769

(14)

I am favoured with yours of ye 20th July last, I wrote you the 8th of August & Informed you of the Proceedings of the Merchants, since which one John Mein has been Published among four or five others as an Importer at which he has taken great offence & it is thought is employed as a Tool by the Commissioners to oversee the Agreement of the Merchants, in order to which he has been publishing in his News paper the Manifests of ye Cargo's of ye Vessels yt have arrived here the Summer past, but all his Attempts are Vain & Futile, his Publications (rather serve to Convince) People that the agreement of the Merchants has been generally adhered to, which the Ministry will be easily Convinced of by Inspecting the Custom House Books. Capt Bryant arrived the last evening & the merchants have examined his Manifest & finding one Patrick Smith belonging to London had Imported a Quantity or Quantity of goods, they sent for him & Informed him of the Agreement ye Merchants had entered into, the occasion & Nature of it & told him that in case Strangers might without any difficulty Import goods while the Hands of the Merchants here were tyed, that it would have a tendency to defeat the good Intentions of the Merchants in their agreement, That his Importation was considered in this light, that therefore it was very alarming & gave the People great uneasiness & he was Advised not to Land his goods but to reship them for London, & after some altercation upon this matter he has agreed to reship the goods

goods by the first opertunity, Several others of the Imporiers
have agreed to do the same as they find it Impossible to
vend their goods, So that shortly your merchants
instead of having Cash & the Produce of ye Country Remitted
to them will Receive their goods again. This will be some
thing new & will be an additional Evidence of our strict adherence
& the agreement of Non Importation, & may be attended with
good Effects if properly improved by the Friends & America
you'll please to observe I write now only in my private
Character & as a friend Inform you of what is passing
here

I am with Respect
Your most Humble Servt
Thomas Cushing

Jno Dennys Esq Bost 1st 1768

60000 6

36 00050
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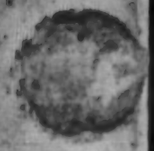
Thos Hutchinson Oct. 6. 1769
to
Dennys DeBerdt
Recd Nov. 13
Cushing Sincerin Ills
Pd Letter



Dennys DeBerdt Esq
London

A very ill-timed fever my dear Sir confining me to my bed and room for some days past has for the present marred my Masonic and political operations. Of the former therefore I can say nothing more, than what the enclosed written a week since, contains. Of Politics little certain can be said, for no one yet knows, what the Parliament which meets to morrow will determine; the Ministry are entirely bedfordian, neither much in confidence of the landed or mercantile part of the nation, but they are of Ld Bute's complexion and have therefore the royal ear & protection. Grafton is the pliancious profligate, arbitrary & contemptible; Waymouth, abandond to gaming & drinking, totally involved but extremely clever; North, Gower & Bute tools nothing; Hillsborough or Pownall arbitrary, open or veiled, subtle & sebaut. Of these the present Council are form'd, without one speaker or advocate in the house of commons, all parties will, it is probable, be opposed to them, but virtue & real patriotism are so little the objects of pursuit to any party, that it is rather a struggle who shall enjoy the power & wealth of office, than who shall administer peace & welfare to the nation. This being the case, the sovereign will always turn the scale, since such Ministers can never acquire the confidence of the nation so as to be independent of Court influence; this makes me apprehend that the present Ministry as being certainly tools of the favorite, tho' at present strong, will stand. They are to all intents & purposes Governors to America. They delude us here with talking of conciliating measures, but 'tis only to try once more the effect of lenient management in discovering the Colonies, while it is evident they are collecting a great force at Boston, to overawe & by fondly flatter themselves the head of opposition at one blow. Upon the perseverance of your Colony much depends & [illegible] from the cause is fixed and greatly is it expected that the splendid resolves & acknowledging your promptitude to bend the servile knee and pouring in the spoils did Roberts boom. Severe will be the trial, but more exemplary the virtue that triumphs over it; also I fear, it will not be found these meanness & servility are already too prevalent among the little-great people of your Colony; yet on the issue of this assay must hereafter glory in being a virginian, or hide my head when it is mentioned. Subtlety and arbitrariness being the characteristics of the present Ministry, great precedence, caution and management will be requisite to frustrate their measures & elude their revenge. You may be assured if they stand this Session, and their present Policy succeeds not in America, the first step to enforcement will be the seizing and executing the patriotic Leaders; in your conduct their fate but one recommend an attention to the wisest of the first Princes of Orange, which saved himself from an ignominious death & effectually vindicated the Liberties of his Country, while the incaution of his opponents made them victims to the bloody & revengeful purposes by the tyrant they opposed. Our first duty is to our Country, unquestionably and her dearest right is liberty; but if this be not the sense of the people & there is no prospect of oppressive tyrannous measures with success & more better wait the favorable moment, since once engaged, success

Eternal enmity or death must be the issue. Cato, Brutus & Cassius, did not precipitately undertake a hopeless cause, but they made a glorious and dreadful struggle, that failing, death was the only worthy end of such a beginning. How my Soul swells with the great idea, methinks I could smile in the very pangs of death while the insulting tyrant, should such a tryal come, my weak flesh shrink from the noble purpose of my Soul to shot contempt it would reduce me. I feard to owe and death habit had steeld their bodies and made them equal to the atchievment of every daring resolution; happy had I been bred a Soldier or these trying times had not arrived in my day. These are reflections which I cannot avoid tho they leave strong doubt behind them, the very bearing unmoved the utmost efforts of effective power, and telling the tyrant or his minion to the last I scorn, is to me, gracious.

I have not sent you the Musæum Rusticum, because it is certainly too dear for its usefulness, and another publication is daily expected which perhaps may be preferable. I reserve Tysol till I have leisure to read him & make some annotations for you. There is a Book some time since published, called a herd maid to the Arts which should be useful to you, if I think so upon examining it shall be sent. The Court Register will be published the 28th of this month, therefore I hardly think it worth while sending the old one now. I know of nothing else worth your attention.

In the Musæum Rusticum a correspondent asserts his having received great benefit from saving all the Urine, made on his farm by pipes conveying it to a reservoir, and strewing it on his grass fields mixed with three thirds water. such a scheme with you where there are so many in family must I think be very advantageous which tubs might be placed at convenient places with covers and all the human urine with soap sides, dish water &c emptied into them to be reserved till the [illegible] spread with a sprinkling over the meadow, or upon other land provided it was plowed in or hoed or ploughd in before the Sun could exhale its volatile virtue. I would absolutely make it a point, to provide warm stables for the Cattle & sheep in the winter, to be preserved from cold & wet as more than half their food nay all abundance of hay suffice without it; I much suspect that the diminishing of our Cattle is owing to the want of this provision more than to the scarcity of winter provender.

I am now under Dr Fothergill's patronage, who advises me to live in town during the winter & attend at Bath, Scarborough Tunbridge &c in their seasons till I have made a sufficient interest to establish in here; and this plan I believe I shall adopt. When I mention the Dr. I need not observe to you that he is extremely desirous of having a cask of American wine, without any admixture of spirit, which, possibly, proved not be necessary, were the grapes put into a very cool place for some days before the juice is expressed & the juice also kept while fermenting in as cold a place as possible. The juice of your grapes has naturally much spirit so that I am persuaded, were the fermentation happily conducted, it would not want the aid of spirit even for transportation. In the mean time, if you can get some wine any where, I mean you to send him by Johnstoun. It will be highly acceptable. Nor would such a remembrance of your old friend be safely conveyd.

Oct. 9th The great debate is past, Administration has carried her point forcing by the sword, over the Colonies, those laws which reason & justice cannot support or establish. Dreadful idea, that ever suggested in a free house ought to have excited indignation & abhorrence.

To The Kings Speech, containing an account of America being in an alienated state of allegiance & disobedience to law and one part, namely Boston, in the verge of Rebellion through

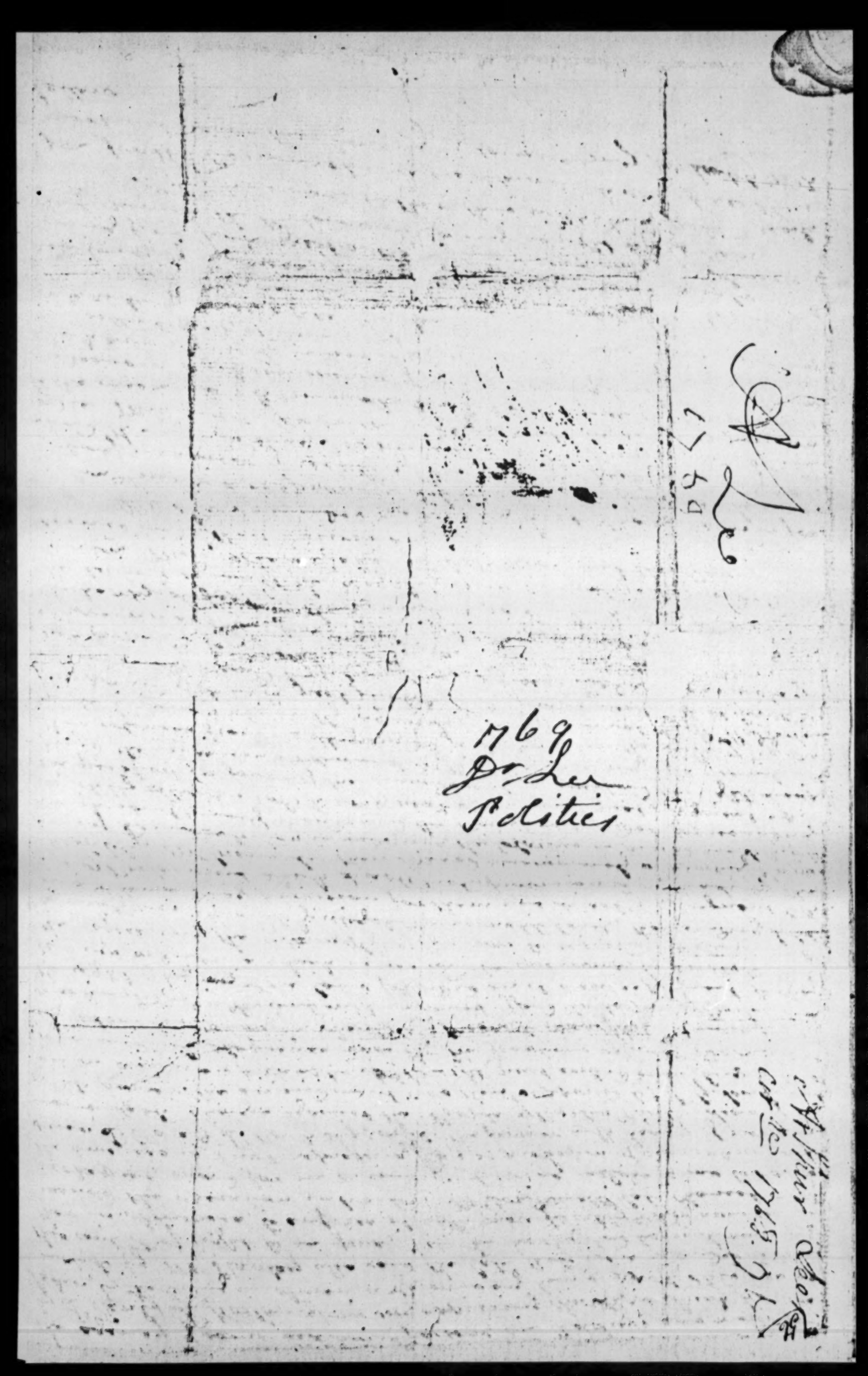
the agency of some seditious persons, an Address was moved for by Ld Henley Ld Northington's son, approving the steps which had been taken by the King in America & promising him support. This was seconded by Mr Stanley who said the Late Acts were intended to bring this contest of right to an issue, that the troops had been drawn together in America, to enforce it with more facility & that now commenced the operation in Boston. Mr Dowdeswell, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved for an amendment, using milder terms towards the americans & not expressing any approbation of ministerial measures. Ld Clare & Ld North supported the former, with heavy if not unwarrantable charges against the People of Boston & high ideas of absolute power. The amendment was then supported by Sr G. Savile, but not on american principles. Mr Burke next entered more largely & with more masterly eloquence into the transactions of Governor Barnard & the Administration, he shewed the present disturbances arose from a concerted plan & intentional injuries offered the people of Boston, that the right of taxing & the laws founded on it were repugnant to the feelings of America which never could be overcome, he insisted that the requiring the Assembly of Boston to rescend a Vote under penalty was absolutely illegal & unconstitutional, that sending Soldiers there & demanding provision for them was directly repugnant to the Act of Parliament which directs that provision to be made by the Assembly. Mr Grenville then arose & warmly supporting the measures of Administration in endeavoring the Colonies, he pressed his S. A. talk much about himself & condemned the Ministers mandate for rescinding as totally illegal. Col. Barre next spoke with great judgment upon the question in favor of the amendment, he questioned the right, deprecated the measures & demonstrated that they were urging a quarrel with their colonies from an ill-grounded jealousy when the state of Europe made harmony absolutely requisite to our preservation. Mr Wedderburn then pointed out with great justice, that Government [illegible] & were charged [illegible] & confused. — — The People for [illegible] & Government, but from [illegible] & dreadful state [illegible] unhappy defect in the Executive part which threatened no ruin. He declared against the Legality of the ministerial mandate of Boston. Many others spoke on both sides, but the Ministry carried it without a division.

All this I consider as done in haste. Those better information & more dispassionate deliberation will produce the conciliating measures of recalling Bernard & repealing the duty Acts; should this not be done I apprehend that the present established Military in America will prevent any armed opposition to the measures of Administration, but I conceive the Americans will endeavour by those means of not consuming british manufactures which are absolutely in their power, to bring this ungrateful Country to a better sense of their usefulness to her & how vain the attempt is to rule by force a free People.

Mr Burke opened Lord Chatham & Camden had both acted towards America, incensed equally with those principles which coming from such great authorities had confirmed the Colonists in their opinion the Parliament having no right to tax them.

L^d Jo knows whether this will be opposed to reach you for the Administration are determined to sacrifice the most active in the American cause & may probably stick

Letters



My dear Brother. Bath. Aprl. 15. 1784.

It appears to me a very long time since I had the pleasure of hearing from you. In the mean time I please myself with supposing you with the rest of America are working your immediate liberty peculiarly & industriously. Pertinent to this are your questions respecting W. concerning the glass Manufactory: in which I am sorry to inform you, no satisfactory information can be obtained. Much care is taken at Bristol to provide against the loss of Workmen. They are therefore articled for a certain time, & their wages artfully advanced so as to keep them constantly in arrear & made in bondage. A very few only are entrusted with the secrets of the materials & their proportions. I wrote to a merchant of Bristol immediately on my Brother's receiving yours; for more precise information; but he has never answered me, probably thro some jealousy in himself or apprehension of it in others. Newcastle would be the best place, I apprehend, notwithstanding the inquiries in Bristol &c. after skilful workmen.

Perseverance, must be the motto of America; the people here do not yet complain much of the want of trade arising from the stoppage of American Export. But by perseverance they will & their wills infallibly complain. What the Ministry will do in the perplexed state of the affairs both at home & abroad, it is difficult to say; that they mistake is no matter of wonder. Great certainty is the struggle between their arbitrary incli-

Lord, & their fears to cease.

The Mississippi affair rests entirely & must do so till the Ministry are removed: whenever that happens, the Company may be afraid, that I will resume the transactions, without any further declaring over a minute of the Company's resolution appointing me Agent. So that had my credentials been required, nothing could have been done. Happily they were not, but to provide against it for the future I could wish You & Mr Parker, would send me such credentials as you may think proper. Please to remember me to that gentleman & tell him I hope every patriotic scheme succeeds & that we shall see him in the next List of the House of Burgesses. I am &c. Richd Henry Lee. I wish things were arranged & this tool of power were in Deputy

The climate is exceedingly disagreeable, but it seems so much with medical people, that a long time would be requisite to gain an establishment. Col: Phil. was determined to pursue any scheme of this kind, by making no unwillingness to regard proposals of this kind be returns Reproaches, & seems to think, that a rhodomontade scheme of this, may serve me instead of a Bill of Exchange. Not a sea-farer has been consulted since I left you, & the stock I provided begins to run low. As necessity is the mother of invention, I am devising schemes for obtaining something or removing to some place where I may have a prospect of immediate profit from Practice.

Your Agency would be greatly to my liking, but I am afraid it is not attainable.

Your Governor is becoming very popular, as we are told here, & I have the worst part of it in the increased Orders for pensions from the Ladies at this time of general distress in their families. Either our Countrywomen are more open-handed than Merchants this year, or they are growing decidedly extravagant. If his Excellency introduces such a system, I am sure his popularity will be still forwarded.

Wilkes's suit with Ld Halifax is at length determined with £4000 damages, which he was forced in Court, that Treasury was to pay. In the quarter days these would indeed have been the manner in which they are to be paid, prevents them from being exemplary; since no Minister will be deterred from subjecting this injury by a fine which he is not to pay. Our Lawyers, Liberties & most interesting Rights are thus at the mercy of any minister who will pay this mulct out of the Treasury, which, with the present Furniture of St Stephen's Chapel, he might do tomorrow without danger of impeachment. Yet there are many not so wicked or so weak as to deny that the Constitution is in danger. There are even who will never believe their houses are near the flames till they are on fire, so long as they can see, they do not care who is ill affected.

The Parliament will be hotly met about

The 52d Article of Impeachment is Libellous and unjustifiable, but I believe attended with no further ill consequences than to expose the Malice of the Prosecutors. Lord Mansfield walked with L.d Lee, the L.d Mayor, the Sheriffs, Mr Wilkes, Norton, Macaulay, Bellers &c. the two first of whom testified their good opinion of those principles I have so good opinion, both of your own, & of mine, in judging that Step I took, in the integrity of my heart I do not differ, nor do I suffer my conduct to be influenced by Clamour.

I dined frequently in the King's Bench, when I was the declared Patriot of the day, of whom I shall have occasion if we find our Sidney & Lucius about the City of London is however in our Jurisdiction, I will keep up the character it has always maintained, of standing fore most & firm in opposition to arbitrary power.

It is a shame that you can meet with a variety of letters signed Junius Americanus; in all the enemies of America are daily attacked, that to make that was written in defence of the colonies acceptable it was necessary to give, now & then a stroke at the Mandarins of Grosvenor Square. It is desirable to make a signature popular, when that is effected I shall be able to write for America under it, with success, which is, otherwise a very difficult to accomplish.

Send copies of your 2d Edition of Junius Letters to L.d Shelburne, Mr Macaulay, & Col. Barré

Yours &c
A Lee

Col. Barre is just arrived here
& informs me, that Governor
Bernard is to be tryd before the
King & Council upon his
Majesty's respective Petition, but
with a view of deceiving the world
with an opinion of his innocence
not to make an enquiry into his
guilt. With this view, six days
notice only is given to the Agent
to summon his witness 3000
Miles distant. The wickedness
of this Act — can only be equalld
by its weakness. For must not
this be most egregious, to make
them expect, the world will be
deceivd by so unfair a one as this.
The Agent has delivered
a Petition to Council, praying
a delay, whether that will
succeed I know not; but it
will render their Injustice
more glaring. He is an upright

Upended, independent old man & therefore most obnoxious to L^d H— of; who has made some very mean attempts to injure him.

The Ministry have affronted D^ke of Rutland so as to make him resign; & it is expected the Marquis of Granby will follow him. 'Tis awful they are so rash, as able men, in these times of corruption might endanger our liberties.

I find my health much better than when with you; I pray Heaven to guard yours.

Bath. Nov. 19. Adieu A L.
1769.

1769. Nov. 25

5

Dear Sir

I am much obliged to you for your favour of the 2d of June & the 28th of August, which I should have answered sooner, but that they were always finding long Letters.

I sincerely thank you for the gallant Lead with which you attacked the Injustice of an injured Country; and I begin to hope, that You will find your generous Efforts rewarded by the Spirit of an anxious & panting Struggler for Liberty. Surely, nothing can more adorn this Cause, than the noble Man You mention, of joining our Zeal - that of the public spirited Men, who are now asserting the Rights of Englishmen, against those degenerated Englishmen, who would destroy them.

I am extremely pleased with your Information.

of our Grievances; but I am afraid, a quiet Recapitulation of them, and so strong a Remonstrance as is made in some of the late Papers, will at best procure but a partial Relief.

There is a Stillness and an Obstinacy in Cato's Measures, that seem to threaten great & dangerous Consequences. I apprehend that Magnanimity & Wisdom, tho' Spirit & Vigour & Resolution with true Policy, will be wanting. Secrets of Government are the private Vices of Ministers, like many expected. But an adherence to the grand Principles of Government, according to the mutual Obligations of Sovereign & Subject, we cannot expect.

Therefore, as we cannot in the rightful Manner confide in our Rulers, we must take Care ourselves; and it is with sincere Satisfaction I can assure You, that a Resolution to pursue such Measures as

most probably will effectually vindicate our Rights
seem to be firmly formed.

The Merchants of this City who
waited a long Time, before they took any Steps, are now
exerting themselves, to prevent the Importation of
British Goods. The People of Rhode Island
did not enter into the Agreement till Lately; and
perhaps would not have done it yet, if our Merchants
and those of Boston and New York, had not begun
to concert Measures, that would have proved very
disagreable to the Rhodeians.

Some of these Agreements
mention "the late Revenue Acts!" and a Gentleman has
among some unpublished Papers, written that
the Importation of Goods should be prohibited, until the
Repeal of the Paper & Glass Act only, or of that and
the 4th of Geo. 3d ch. 15 — the Preamble of which seems
to take a Revenue Act.

Sir, If you would be so good as to have this well explained to the Gentlemen of Parliament. Gentlemen the Taxes above mentioned, should they be repealed so should any other of the same Nature, and I am told there is such a one in the Will, Year of the present Reign, who have not seen it. If the Passing Glass Act alone is repealed, Heart Burnings, Economical Measures with Retrenchments, and the establishing Oeconomy in every Office would in a great Britain will be lasting Blessings in the Pursuit of Simplicity, Electric advantages. May Divine Goodness inspire her with a right Understanding for the Sake and our Sons.

That You, Dear Sir, may ever enjoy Happiness is the sincere Wish of

your very affectionate
& very obedient Servant

Office of Ordnance
November 12th 1769

John Pitt

My dear Brother Dec 31 1769

I wrote to you lately & probably by some conveyance will bring this. It is with much pleasure I can inform you that the Lords Shelburne, Chatham & Camden are determined to unite in supporting once more the cause of America, against the present weak & wicked Administration. I am sure at Ld Shelburne's in the Country, & you may depend on what I say, touching our friends. Every day makes our cause more popular, & I think the Ministry will find the opposition too strong to suffer them to attempt any forcible measure; & you well know, how little their subjects are likely to avail them. I have endeavord by mixing popular subjects here, with that of America, to bring the Signature of Junius Americanus, into estimation & by that means to gain a more favorable

ier to the description of American Grievances.
I am in hopes of succeeding Col. Barré's
Opinion that America stands on excellent
ground & need not be in the least appre-
hensive of any thing her Enemies can do.
I have just heard from our Pr. W. who
informs me the late Election has been
patriotic, & that Jack B— sh has met
with the contempt & detestation his
conduct justly merits. My heart is at
ease, & I trust we must be free. I think
myself much honor'd in the name of Ge-
nician, & feel infinite gratitude to the
People at large for the noble spirit
with which they have resisted all the
attempts of art, & honor'd the cause
of Liberty.

Remember me to Mr Thornby, I
hope he is in this Epidemy, & to
is Mrs Lee & your little Ones. To
Stafford & his Family well, & how
does London digest Metamony, as
some Rogue calls a pill better to
swallow & hard of digestion. But
Virginia Wives are so good, that

Wedlock with you, is pleasentness; & all
its paths are peace

I find no benefit from being at Bath
but that of renewing some old & respected
Acquaintances, which some time or
other may possibly be of service. I do
not know any thing in life, now
gratify my wishes more than the
a — y of y — a; I should devote my-
self with such perfect cordiality to
the duties of & obey with such joy
the commands of a spirited People
asserting their Rights.

Farewell — believe me
as I am forever & affectionately

Your's
Dear. 3d. 1769. R. H. Lee

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Dec. 1769
D. L. S.
Political

R. de
Hon. Dr. Hillsboro

At the Council Chamber Whitehall

the 21st day of December 1769 (131

By the Right Honble the Lords of the Committee of Council for hearing Appeals Complaints &c from the Plantations

His Majesty having been pleased by his order in Council of the 25th of October and 29th of November last to refer unto this Committee, a petition of the House of Representatives of Massachusets Bay, containing divers Articles of Complaint against Sir Francis Bernard Baronet His Majesty's Governor of the said province and also a petition of the said Sir Francis Bernard praying that an early day may be appointed for the hearing and Examining of the said several Articles of Complaint as likewise a petition of Dennys De Berdt Agent for the said House of Representatives praying that due time and opportunity may be allowed to make good the several allegations contained in the aforementioned petition of Complaint — The Lords of the Committee having had the said several petitions read before them this day, are hereby pleased to appoint Saturday the 27th day of January next, to hear the same, and to direct that all persons concerned, do not fail of attending their Lordships in order to be heard thereupon at the said time.

Phil: Sharpe

Appointment for
hearing 27. Janry

Dated Decr 21.

1769 –

=

Order in Council
of
Decr 21 1769
in
the matter of Complaint
of
Governor Bernard

(12)

Boston 29th December 1769

Sir

The Merchants & Traders of the town of Boston having on the 1st August 1768 entered into an agreement not to send for or import any goods from particular places from Great Britain from the 1st January 1769 to the 1st January 1770 and as this agreement was near expiring, on the 17th October last entered into another agreement not to send for any goods to be shipped them from Great Britain till all the revenue Acts imposing duties for the purpose of raising a revenue in America should be totally repealed; at the signing of which agreement it was expected that the Merchants at New York & Philadelphia would come in to a similar Agreement, they were accordingly wrote to upon the subject, but as they had already ordered their goods to be shipped in case the Act imposing Duties on Teas, Glass &c was repealed, for this & other reasons mentioned in their Letters declined Concurring with us at present, but have proposed to join us in any plan that may be thought prudent to pursue for Obtaining the repeal of the Acts 7th & 8th of George the third, the Merchants here being fully convinced that it is of the utmost importance that the Traders in all the Colonies should act upon one & the same plan have agreed to confirm the Agreement entered

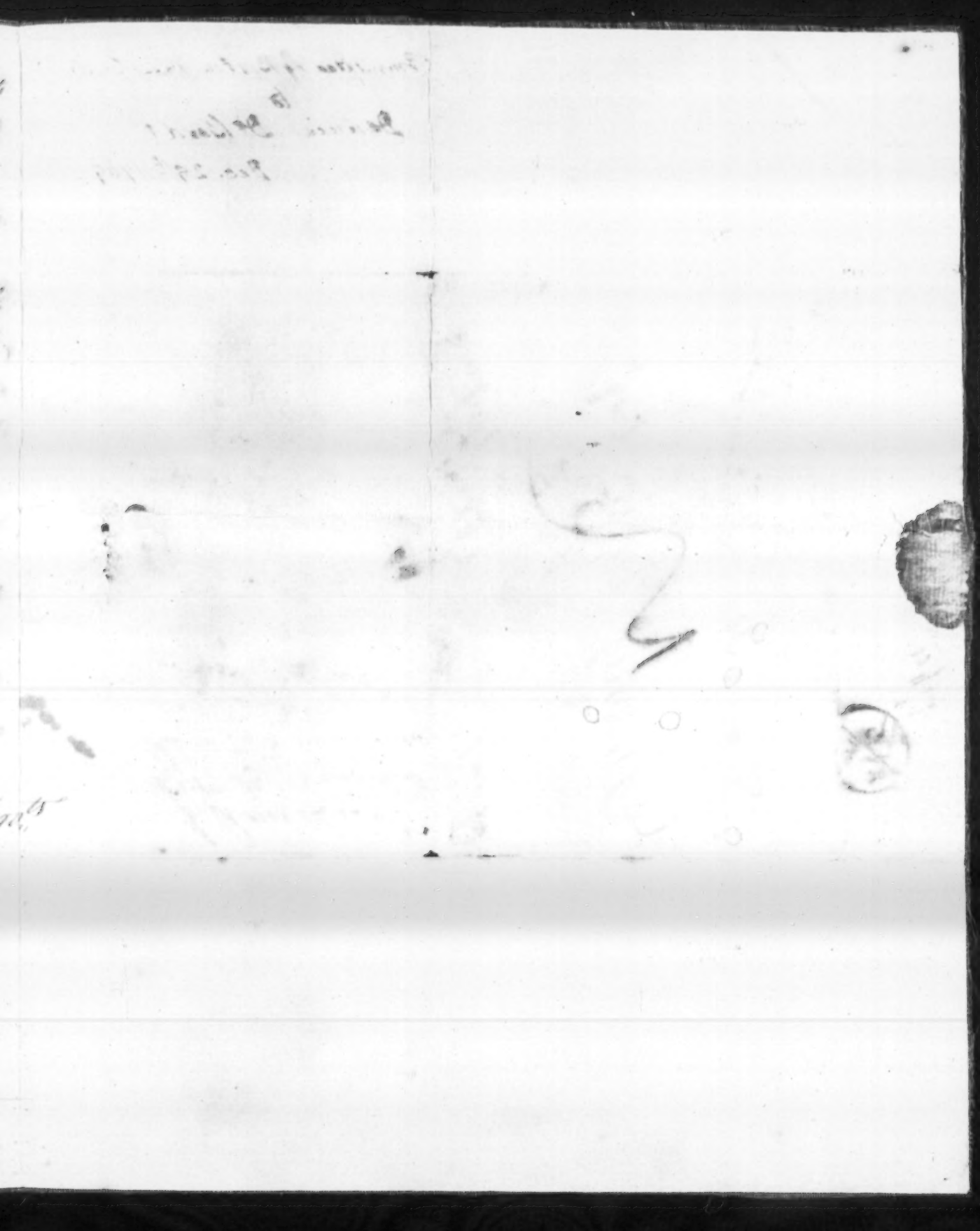
ents at Newyork & Penn[a] desire their Correspondents
that the Goods they have & may send for should be shipp[d]
on their express Condition, that the Act imposing duties
on Tea, Glass paper, & Colors be totally repeal'd & not otherwise
& have directed their Committee to Confer with the
Committees of the other Colonies relative to their proposals
abovementioned, In the meantime as the Acts of the 4th
& 5th George the third Contain many grievous Innovations
& restrictions upon trade & are by far the most exceptionable, the Merchants here have thought it necessary
to make some Observations upon that Act as they apprehend the Conduct of the Custom house Officers here, that
our Friends in Parliament may be acquainted with
the difficulties the Trade labors under by means of
their Acts, a Number of which they now inclose you
which we doubt not you will make the best improvement of

We are with Great Respect
your most Obedient Hble Servts

Jon[a] Mason
Thomas Cushing
Edward Payne
Wm Phillips
Joseph Waldo
Isaac Smith
Benjamin Hoper
Wm Greenleaf
Committee

P.S. The Pamphlets are committed to the Care of Capt Hall

To Dennis Deburt Esqr



Committee of Boston Merchants
to
Dennis DeBerdt
Dec. 29th 1769

Boston 29th December 1769 -

Sir

The Merchants & Traders of the town of Boston having on the 1st August 1768, enter'd into an agreement not to send for or import any goods (Some few Articles excepted) from Great Britain from the 1st January 1769 to the 1st January 1770 and as this agreement was near expiring, on the 17th October last enter'd into another agreement not to write for any Goods to be shipp'd them from Great Britain untill all the revenue Acts imposing duties for the purpose of raising a revenue in America shou'd be totally repealed; at the Signing of which agreement it was expected that the Merchants at New York, Phila & other Colonies wou'd come into a Similar Agreement, They were accordingly wrote to upon the Subject, but as they had already order'd their Goods to be shipp'd in Case the Act imposing Duties on Tea, Glass &c was repealed, for this & other reasons mention'd in their Letters declined Concurring with us at present, but have proposed to join us in any plan that may be thought prudent to persue for Obtaining the repeal of the Acts of ye 4th & 6th of George the third, The Merchants here being fully Convinced that it is of the utmost importance that the Traders in all the Colonies shou'd act upon one & the same plan have agreed to Conform to the Agreement enter'd into at New York & Phila & to write their Correspondents that the Goods they have & may send for should be shipp'd on this express Condition, that the Act imposing duties on Tea, Glass paper, & Colors be totally repeal'd & not otherwise & have directed their Committee to Confer with the Committees of the other Colonies relative to their proposall above mention'd, In the meantime as the Acts of the 4th & 6th George the third Contain many greivous & unreasonable restrictions upon trade & by far the most exceptional, The Merchants here have thought it necessary to make some Observations upon these Acts [and too] upon the Conduct of the Custom house Officers here that our Friends in Parliament may be acquainted with the difficulties the Trade Labors under by means of those Acts, a number of which they now inclose you which we doubt not you will make the best improvement of -

We are with Great Respect

PS The Pamplets are committed to the Care of Cap.t Hall

Your most Obedient & hh.ble Serv.t to

Jon.a Mason

Thomas Cushing

Edward Payne

W.m Phillips

Joseph Waldo

Tsaac Smith

Ebenezer Storer

W.m Greenleaf

to Dennis Debert Esq.r

[Addressed to:] to Dennis Debert Esq.r at London per fav.r Capt Hall

Dear Sir. (105) Williamsburg 29th Dec. 1769.

I received your favour by Mr. Adams & am obliged by the Pains you have taken to give me so minute an Account of what is passing in the bustling World. I think it must give every prudent man the greatest Concern to see great Britain so much distracted by Parties; there seems to want some Heaven born Genius to restore Things to their proper Tone. You know my Voice is for Peace, when it can be obtain'd on honourable Terms; & tho' I would stand forth in determin'd Opposition to every Incroachment of my Country, yet I hope Prudence will restrain me within Constitutional Limits. I have always thought that the People of England, by running into Heats & Riots, began at the wrong End of the Dispute; they certainly had better have done at first, what they are now engaged in, I mean petitioning the Throne for Redress of Grievances & this wisely might have been brought about by the sensible Part of the Nation. We think ourselves extremely happy here in a Governor, he certainly is a Gentleman of the most enlarged & liberal Sentiments; we seem to understand each other perfectly well; he, as a wise honest Man, will do his Duty & we are determin'd to do what we think

ours.

There happen'd a small Convulsion in our little State last Spring, but this has only purified our political Air, as six Weeks of the last Session have pass'd with the greatest Cordiality on all Sides. Our only Wish is that Things may return to their old Channel, for flatter ourselves that they are tending this Way; for, tho' we are at present only groaning under a partial Repeal of the disagreeable Revenue Act, yet Perseverance in our associating Scheme, which I am rejoiced to find by to adhere to, I am persuaded will, in Time, effect the good Work. You see I continue very temperate, tho' I will venture to say no one is more determin'd. My Attention is fix'd on the grand Object & I am resolved never to lose Sight of it.

I am sorry to hear that you have been so long kept out of the Money due to you from y.r Father's Estate, & would gladly give you any Assistance in my Power to recover it; but I have, for some Years, entirely declined the Practice of the Law. The Means of Recovery I fear you will find extremely difficult; as y.r Brother, the Executor, has assented to the Legacy, so as to afford you a Ground to proceed on at common Law, you will be obliged to go into Chancery; a Suit of this kind in our General Court, if there should be a Disposition to Delay, may depend for five & perhaps seven

years; before it can be brought to a Period,
Sir some of the County Courts they tell me
that the Proceedings are nearly as de Calonys
how they may be in the particular County
where your Brother resides, I know not. Would
it not be better for you to consult some of y^r
Friends there? Take it for granted that you
have already tried every Genteel Application
or you would not speak of legal Measures, could
Doing Justice to your Object in your own Brother.

Pray give me some Concern to learn
that you are so deeply engaged in political Contro-
versy, lest you should fall thro' - could with your
wishes more reconciled to your Profession, at
this seems to be a surer Path to it's wonted Pros-
perity. You
may be assured that Nothing but the Regard I feel
have for you would tempt me to take the Liberty
of expressing this Sentiment.

We are just entering upon a new
Year; may it prove propitious to your most
sanguine Wishes, & may you enjoy every Felicity,
which this life can afford. For the present
I must bid you adieu & remain

Y^r affec^te Friend & Servt

Ro. C. Nicholas

Robt C. Nicholas
to
Arthur Lee
Dec. 29th 1784.

(No 57)

(Mss 293)

R. C. Nicholas
No 253.

Dr D. No date [No. 369]

Friends like Lovers part with pain & Reluctancy, & after they have parted, cannot help embracing all opportunity of Conversing & conveying their affectionate & friendly Sentiments at a Distance, this in some Measure makes up for the Absence, & is a more easy & decent Way of Parting & remaining than personally where the Passions are more strongly & tumultuously agitated; I cannot help once more taking the opp.y of talking with You & acquainting You that I continue to mend but very slowly, I have done a great Deal of Business to Day, I have wrote to Mr. Boyd on Several Lines of Business but never Mentioned that unlucky Affair, as I cannot get quit of it & I'm afraid never can forgive myself & scarcely some others for — I have Wrote to our Friend Mr. G. in a very pathetic, but don't know how moving a Strain it may be — I have also wrote to Capt. Jenkins according to your Information, I shall endeavour to follow your prudent Advice in all the Different Parts of my Conduct in this Critical Conjuncture but cannot get quit of smart Galling & severe Reflections on that Affair, I assure I think my Honour & Credit are much very much injured & degraded, as well as my Interest most injuriously violated, Had I not positively paid the Money honourably, more I am positive & Conscious I had done so, it would not thus afflict me, but after paying it so punctually & so long ago, now to be told to have not only not done so, but to take Sinister Methods to evade it, what Man of an Grain of Spirit, Delicacy, & sense of Honour can bear it, & add unto the enormous Charge of Interest too! But you are my Mentor I will endeavour to be your Scholar & endeavour the Fortunate Reflections as much as possible, but this is a Circumstance that I'm afraid I never can get quit of upon the sight of Some Persons & Reflection on certain Affairs.

I have said that if I had it I would give £10000 to be in all respects just what another was Col. H. H. L. & lived within 6 Miles of him, so I would; I hope we shall still live neighbours, for this Place never was to my Taste a Blessing, not from any particular Fault in the People, but I always thought it quite too close & out of the Sphere both of Business, I mean a general Scope of Business, & particularly quite extinct from

(No 66) Joseph McAdam

from a General Correspondence & Conversation with what I
could Collect in wt I always plan'd a Great Part of the Plea-
sure & Happiness of Life, but chiefly my Circumstances & Re-
solutions were strongly & immediately fixed in favour of that
Province, & at last to the Right it & that Part of the Country
than I have been these 26 Years. — I never Did to live here one Year
After I came to the Place, when a fine rich little Plantation
here was then to be sold, & I was press'd to buy it, I said no. I
would not accept of it as a Present & oblige my Self to live al-
ways upon it. Gentlemen who have Estates here, & are of no publick
Profession or Business must Continue here, as they were born, &
always used to the Family of one another Way of Living, I don't not
but it appears more agreeable than any other, but the Case in
Our Respects is infinitely different with me: I am still deter-
mined to move for why should I thus torture my Self. When I think
it is almost impossible to move but to the Disadvantage.

When you are in Company with Mr. Waller as you will talk of
me, please to inform him I married a Grand Daughter of his old Part-
ner Daniel Coxe Conway at one Christ Tavern in Gracious Street with my
Wife & I were Intimate. I would desire Mr. Waller's Friendship
& more Immediately to that Topic, I must Request your Good offices with
the Great, if it falls in your Way, to Ask it as possibly may as I am
a Great Sharer of the Country; for it is one of the Chief Objects
of my Ambition to procure & Cultivate the Friendship of the
Gentlemen of Virginia. You may depend upon it, upon any
occasion you advance
in My Favour, it Shall be my principal Care & Study to de-
serve & support. — Affectionately I have some Thoughts of coming
over at Williamsburg this Assembly.

Pray don't fail writing me by Mr. Gilmour from Whence
a Line or two by the Beaver would be most acceptable for
Consolation my Agitated Mind & Help to lighten the heavy Tedi-
ous Hours of Confinement.

And now, My Dear Sir, farewell, I wish You every
thing You can desire, particularly Health & if You incline
a Loving & Lovely Partner who will be happy in having
You. & I hope will give Contributes to your happiness also.
You. No for Honour & Glory they are already Yours.

I am — Dr. Sir. Your most Affect. & most Obliged
Humble Servt.
You will not forget the
Business with Mr. Swann & Mr. Waller
Joseph McAdam

1769. Bowood Park Wednesday Morning

Dear Mr. Lee

I took the liberty of communicating your Letter to Mr. Dunning who says that he proposes to be at Bath only for a moment that he will endeavour to, and give you his opinion upon the subject—

Whenever you have a mind to change the crowded society of Bath for the Retirement of Bowood, you'll find our society here much reduced, and very happy in the addition of your Company—. I am with great Regard Very sincerely Yr.

Shelb.

Governor & Council of Virginia published in the Gazette
May 16, 1754. as follows. The method of taking
up Lands in this Colony, & the easy terms on which
they are held of the King, not being well known
to the Inhabitants of the northern Provinces
may be the reason that so few of those People
have made Application for good Lands, travel
further in search of a fine Soil & greater extent
of Country, & therefore the publishing the method
& terms on which they are granted here, may
be of use to promote the settlement & cultiva-
tion of the finest Lands perhaps in the world
that lie to the westward of the Allegh
mountains along the several branches of
the Mississippi. With that view this ab-
stract of the rules in taking up & pa-
tenting Lands in this government, are offered
to the public.

From the Yr 1746 Great Quantities of the Western Waters were ordered for in Returns & Books, & granted by the Governor & Council (the Legal Dept & Constitutional department for granting of vacant lands in Virginia under the former Government) many of these Entrys & Orders of Council were carried into Execution, the lands surveyed & patented & many hundred Family settled upon the Western Waters under regular prospect Titles from Virginia, before the Royal Proclamation of 1763; several County's, particularly Rockbridge & Botetourt, had been established, Civil & military Officers appointed, Courts of Justice settled in & Representations from those County's received & acting in the Virginia Legislature, before the present Revolution, or Contest; nor can a single act of the Royal Government be produced questioning, or invalidating the Title of to her western Territory until after the Change of the Ministry at the Peace in 1763, when the Design was formed of exacting Revenue & arranging over the Colonys, which has finally produced the Declaration of American Indep

6

Treaty at Lancaster 1744 See Journey with the
causes of the Alienation of the Indians
p 51. In the opinions of the Indians
Iroquois many are made to many Inconveniency since
the English came among them & Particularly from
p. 70 to 74 of this they gave the following instance

"When our Brother Onas as Governor from
a great while ago came to live among us at Sasquehanna
one of us our Brother the Governor of York, who we
supposed, had not a good understanding with our Brother
Onas, advised us not to sell him any lands, pretending
to be our friend, he cautioned us, in order to prevent Onas
or any other persons imposing on us, that we might
always have our Land when we wanted it, to put it into his
hands - soon after they told us that Land to Onas
was the occasion of the death of a number of their
women & children, disturbance & many unnatural
murders

Extract from the Governor of Pensylvania's Speech Dec. 1753

Gentlemen. By the Intelligence contained in
the several Papers now laid before you, it
may be expected, that the County of Allegany
situate on the Waters of the Ohio partly with-
in the limits of this Province & partly with-
in those of Virginia, already is, or will be
a very little time invaded by an Army of French
Indians &c &c

Mr. Trent employed as a factor to convey

Countenance
Could be no Impediment provided in a Court of
Justice to Proceed in Petitioning
Sept. 23. 1775 endorsed on Mem. Petition
presented to Council by Sam. Wharton
Will. Trent & others May 25. 1781

The Petitioners meaning none beyond the Limits
of Pennsylvania, (Col. Croghan) made an
application to the Colony of Virginia, there, under
the countenance of Gov. Dunmore, the Men, wanted
to raise a Company, formed the Army at Pittsburg on
Dispatch - Col Bouquets expedition agt. the Ind. 1764.

The Corps of Virginia Volunteers advanced before
the whole, detaching three scouting Parties Ibid. p. 8.

Maryland Charter of 1632
Virginia 1st Charl. to Sr. W. Raleigh 1584. 2d Char. 1606
renewed 1620 & made a royal govern.t

on their trade with the Indians by the Ohio &c.
in Nov. 1752. Commission of Capt. Trent
from Dinwiddie Gov. of Virginia, directs him to
discharge & drive away, &, in case of refusal & resistance
to kill, destroy or take prisoners all & every person &
persons who shall be found not subjects of the King of
G. Britain, who now are, or shall hereafter come
to settle or take possession of lands on the said
River of Ohio or on any of the Branches or Waters
thereof

Sept. 26. 1758 A Supply of Ammunition sent from the Government [illegible] to Logstown
10 Bar.s of Powder 6 Cases of Shot 400 Flints.
Case of Ohio Co. p. 13

Gov.r Speech to the Assembly of Virginia Nov.r 1753

I have been alarmed by several Informations from our back settlements, from the Indians our neighbouring Allys of a large Body of French Regulars & Indians in their interest having marched from Fort au Bœuf to the Ohio in a hostile manner, & erected a Fort on the Ohio in the Heart of his Majesty's Territories & having actually built a Fort on his Majesty's Lands: on which by the advice of my Council, I have sent several considerable Presents to the Indians, & have invited [illegible]

1754 The Assembly of Virginia granted £10,000 to raise 300 Men &c. the French & Indians invading the Ohio Land. ibid. p. 17.

Grants made by Virginia from 1754 to the close of the war in all £399625 Curr.y

Instructions signed by the King to
the Govr of Virginia March 1763

praying for a Grant of [illegible]
acres of land beyond the great mountains
in our said Colony between Romanettes &
Buffalo Creek on the S. side of the River
Allegany otherwise Ohio & between the two
Creeks of the yellow Creek on the N. side of the
River, or in such other parts of the said
said Mountains as shall be found most
proper by the said Petitioners for making
settlements thereon.

It is therefore our Will & pleasure
& you are hereby directed & required, forthwith
to make a Grant in proper form to the said Petitioners
& their Associates of 200,000 acres between Romanettes
& Buffalo Creek on the South side of the
River Allegany otherwise the Ohio, & between the
two Creeks of the yellow Creek on the North side
of the River as aforesaid & the Westward
of the Great Mountains within our
Colony of Virginia — And it is our further
Will & pleasure, that you do take especial
care in making such Grant or Grants to the said Petitioners
as aforesaid, that they do not interfere with any Grants
already made within our said Colony, & that the
said Grant or Grants be conformable to our
Instructions to our Governor of the said Colony of
Virginia & the Laws in force within the same
Colony for the speedy cultivating of Lands

4 Act appointed by ye constitution of the Gov^t^ for the time being, with the consent of the Council, by charter or grant under the seal of the Colony, grant to any person or persons, their Heirs Ex^rs^ Adm^rs^ or Assigns, as shall be for their charge make discovery of any town or nation of Indians situate or inhabiting to the Westward or between the Appalachian mountains (some called the Alleganie mountains) the sole liberty & right of trading to with all towns, townships, Nations or Kingdoms of Indians, so discovered or aforesaid, for the space of fourteen years thereupon ensuing, with such clauses or articles of restraint or prohibition of all other persons from the said trade, & such penalties & forfeitures, as shall be thought convenient.

Lands for the Bounties also the Colony, to be provided at the expence of the United States, & to be quoted on each as the other expences of the War. Journ. Cong. 1776 Sept. 16 p. 858

Maryland resolve to pay 10 Dollars per hundred, which for grass objected to. Journals Oct. 30 1776 p. 498.

Valedity of Charters as to Govt in America acknowledged in the Treaties of Breda, Germain & Westminster

Vide the British Memorials

1. N. Hampshire — Commission 15 July 1592
2. Plymouth Compt — 3 Nov. 1620
3. Massachusetts — 4 March 1628-9 — 16 Oct. 1691
4. Connecticut — 20 April 1662
5. Rhode Island — 8 July 1662
6. N. York — 1664
8. N. Jersey, Colony from D. York to Berkely 23 June 1664
9. Pensylvania — 4 March 1681
10. Delaware — D. of York to Penn — 1683 Aug. 24
11. Maryland — 20 June 1632
12. Virginia — 23 May 1609 — 15 Oct. 1670

Proofs of the title of Virginia

1609 Charter under the G. Seal of Engd
1705. An Act of the Virginia Assembly vesting in the Crown all the Lands West of or among the
1744 Purchase by Treaty of Lancaster allegany mountains
1748 Grant from the Govermt. to the Ohio Co. accord. to instructions under the G. Seal to grant 500,000 Acres on the river Ohio, within the Colony of Virginia

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1753 Two Acts of Assembly that recited the Royal Patent
1754 for encouraging & protecting his faithful Subjects in settling on his Lands in this Colony on or near the waters of the Mississippi

1754 A Fort building by the Ohio Co. where Pittsburg now stands, & their Settlers near the Waters of Monongahela were driven off by the French

1754. Govr. Dinwiddies proclamation promising 200000 Acres in the Ohio Country to the Officers & Men raised by Virginia for an expedition against Fort Duquesne, under Col. Fry

1750 & Settlements made under Patents from Virginia

1771 to 1773 The Officers & Virginia Regt. had patents for the Lands promised by Dinwiddies proclamation surveyed & settled Lands near Pittsburg on the Waters of the Monongahela & great Kanaway

1772 Courts held at Pittsburg by 4 Justices appointed by an Act of the Virginia government

1774 The Indians having committed Hostilities against the Inhabitants of that Country, the Virginia Militia under Ld Dunmore defeated them, and placed Garrisons at Pittsburg at Wheeling & at the mouth of the Canaway which expedition & Gar-

6

garrisons cost the Colony 40,000 pounds Curr.

1775 The Convention of Virginia in which that Country was represented condemned those Garrisons which was this at the sole expence of Virginia longer having refused to contribute to it

177 The western Country divided into three counties Youhagany, Monongehela & Ohio represented in the Assembly of Virginia & appellant to its supreme Courts of Justice & to none other.

1777 Western Country acknowledged to belong to Virginia & Pensylvania by longitude. see Journals p. 521. 522.

1769 The Virginia Assembly granted £2000 Curr. for purchasing the Lands from Gt. Kanhawa to the branches of Mississippi River.

1774 Quebec Act provided among other things that nothing herein contained should extend to the Boundary of the Province of Quebec shall in any manner affect the Boundaries of any other Colony

Maps Popple's Map approbation of the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations.
Purchases Pilgrim acknowledged by the English Commissaries Oct. 4th 1757. Emen Bowen's Map. King Geographer. Jones's Geography refer to in Penn & Baltimore 1 Vesey 452.

Extract from Mr Wheelock's Copy of the Journal of Proceedings of the Chiefs at Johnson Hall in April 1765

Onandaga Speaker — We are always ready to hear, but the English never hear first, & still we find they are more cunning than we are. They get over us upon paper in every Instance. One affair I have to mention which is for the good of us all, & to please the King, but it is hardly in our power, for some of us don't like it, because we are so often imposed upon. One of our Nations is going to be cheated out of almost all the Land between the Mohawk & the Big River by People at Albany to whom they never publickly made any such Grants, nor never received any thing for it. We spoke to you once before about it, & now our Chiefs here who say that since they first heard of it they were promised justice by the several Governors at Albany long ago.

We hope then that you will send our Belts to the King that him hear of it with us that we hope he will set us a good example & give the Affair in their favour soon, before we settle any other matters, for we think it has been long sufficient to hear from him

Sr. W. Johnson answer — I Speech yesterday much surprised me. You appear desirous to settle a Boundary between the English & your Country & at the same time you have declined a Boundary w.ch is nearer home. You don't mean what you say, for are not desirous to pursue what has been recommended to you neither have it pushed from your ignorance for you remind me yesterday, by the remarks you made on the great Map, that you are well acquainted with the whole Country & the situation of all the places on the Frontiers, Potomack Landings which you have in your boundary you a large tract of country w.ch you all know has been long since purchased of the Indians, the Lands situated 100 Miles beyond Fort Edward a great distance beyond the Mohawk Castle the line you make from thence to Kharondinhagy instead of adding to ours of several Townships settlements particularly in Pennsylvania, w.ch you know have been fairly purchased & allowed of by you. Now w.ch you can make no claim. But you have taken no notice of the other Governments The Affair of the Mohawks is an old standing & have never neglected it, I can prove by Papers I have here, that I laid it before Gov.r Clinton 15 years ago & that at the grand Congress at Albany in 1754, I did what I could for the Mohawks, who were promised to have the matter directly examined into. There is a patent for it, & it is not an easy matter to break it.

Treaty of Lancaster June 1744 ✠

Conestoga of the Six Nations said — tho we mention this instance of an imposition put upon us by the Govr of N. York, yet we must do the English the justice to say we have had their hearts epistome in our wars with ye French

Tachanoontia Spoke to the Govr & Commissioners — Brother Sheets you were pleased to say we had wrote a letter to Saml Logan above 7 years ago to demand a consideration for our Lands in the possession of the Virginians & that you had them under the great King for upwards of one hundred & fifty years & that we have already given up our right — you desire to know if we have any right to the Kings Lands & that you after the Peace of Sixty we conquered those Lands from the French we will make out our right a few years — Now we answer, we have the right of conquest & a right too dearly purchased, for it cost us too much blood to give up without any reason at all. — All the world knows we conquered the several Nations liv^g on the Susquehanna, Cohongoronta & on the back of the great Mountains in Virginia, the Conoy-ohsuch-roona, Cohnawaga-mow-roonan, Tonewa-ironoghroonan, & Connutskin-augh-roonan feel the effects of our conquest being now a part of our Nations & their Lands at our disposal. We know very well, it hath often been said by the Virginians, that the great King of England & the People of that Colony conquered the Indians that lived there — but it was not true. We will allow they have conquered the Sachdagaghroonaga & drove back the Tuskaroras

✠ Present the Govr of Pensylvania, the Commissioners of Virginia, Maryland & the Six Nations

Virginia that they have on that account a right to some part of Virginia, but as to what lies beyond the Mountains, we conquered the Nations residing there & that Land, if the Virginians ever got a good right to it, it must be by us — we brought the road to the foot of the great Mountain, where it now is, & it is impossible for us to remove it any farther to the west, those parts of the Country being absolutely impassable by either man or beast. — The affair of the road must be looked upon as a preliminary to be settled before the Grant of Lands; & that either the Virginia people must be obliged to remove more easterly, or if they are permitted to stay, that our warriors, marching that way to the Southward shall go Shares with them in what they plant.

Commissioners of Virginia answer — It is true the great King holds Virginia by right of conquest, & the bounds of that conquest to the W.ward is the great Sea — If the Ch.Nat.s have made any conquest over Indians that may at any time have lain on the W. side of the great Mountains of Virginia, yet they never possessed any lands there that we have ever heard of. That part was altogether deserted & free for any People to enter upon, as the People of Virginia have done by order of the Gt. King, very justly, as well as by an antient right, as by that being freed from the possession of any other, & from any claim of yours the Ch.Nat.s our Brethren, until within these 8 years — In the treaty at Albany, above 58 years ago, by the L.d Howard, Gov.r of Virginia, when you

declare Yourselves subjects to the K. King, our
father & gave up to him all your Lands for his
protection. This you own in a treaty made
by the Govr. of N. York with you at the same
place in the year 1687 & you express yourselves
in these words — the French would fain kill
us all, & when that is done, they would carry
all the Beaver-trade to Canada & the Gt King of
England would lose the Land likewise; & there-
fore I great Sachim beyond the great Lakes, awake
& suffer not these poor Indians that have given
themselves & their Lands under your protec-
tion to be destroyd by the French without a
cause. — The last treaty at Albany by Govr.
Spotswood, you have not visited as it is — Nor
the White People, your Brethren of Virginia are in
no Article of that Treaty prohibited to pass &
settle to the westward of the Gt mountains. It is the
Indians tributary to Virginia, that are restrained, as
your & your tributary Indians are from passing to
the Eastward of the same Mountains or to the South-
ward of Cohongoroota & you agree to this article
in these words — Neither our Indians shall
on any pretence whatsoever pass to northward
or westward of the s.d boundarie, without having
to produce a Passport under the hand & seal
of the Govr. or Command.r in Chief of Virginia; nor
your Indians to pass to the Southw.d or Eastw.d

of the said Boundaries without a particular
like manner from the Gov.r or Commander in
Chief of N. York."

And what right can you have to
Lands, that you have no right to treat
upon, but upon certain conditions?

Reply of the Indians — Brother Onondagoes

We will now speak to the point between
us. You say you will agree with us as to the
road; we desire that may be the road which
was last made. — You know very well, when
the white People came first here they were poor
but now they have got our lands & are by them
become rich & we are now poor, what little we
have had for the Land goes soon away, but the
lands last forever. You told us you had brot
with you a Chest of Goods & that you have
the key in your pocket, but we have never
seen the Chest, nor the Goods, we want to see
them & are desirous to come to some conclu-
sion.

Commissioners of Virginia to the Indians

These Goods to the value of 200 pounds in gold
we lie on the table, we will give you our
Brethren of the Six Nations upon condition
that you immediately make a Deed re-
cognizing the Kings right to all the lands
that are, or shall be, by his Majesty's

a proviso[illegible] in the Colony of Virginia
The Indians agreed & Canassatego desired
they would represent their case to the King
in order to have a further consideration
when the Settlement one need much for
their back.

After this conference the Deed
was produced, & the Interpreter explained it
to them, & they according to their rank
& quality put their marks & seals to
it in presence of several gentlemen
from Maryland, Pennsylvania & Vir-
ginia & then they delivered the Deed
Canassatego delivered it for the rest
of their Brethren, the great King, & hoped
he would consider them. July 2d 1744

Treaty of Lancaster 1752

Brother the Gov. of Virginia You acquainted
us yesterday with the Kings right to all the
Lands in Virginia, as far as it is settled, & back
from thence to the Sun-setting, whenever he
shall think fit to extend his Settlements
You produced also a Copy of the Deed from
the Onandagoe Council, at the treaty at
Lancaster, & desired that our Brethren
of Ohio might likewise confirm the Deed
Brother the Gov. of Virginia, we are
well acquainted that our chief Council

14 Extract from Trents petition to Congress
in behalf of that Vandalia &c 1779

That the Commissioners of Trade & Plants
in pursuance & execution of the said fore-
going order, made report to the King in Coun
cil — That the lands comprehended within
the Boundaries therein described should
be separated from the Colony of Virginia
& be erected by Letters patent under y^e
great Seal of G. Britain, a distinct Colony
under the name of Vandalia — That the
necessary expences of collecting this grant
was upwards of £20,000 Virg^a — The 28 Oct^r
1770 the Council ordered the Attorney & Solli
citor Genl to prepare & lay before them
the draft of the grant — Augt 1774 the Rt^s
Hn. Walpole, S. Wharton, B. Franklin J. Sar-
-jeant &c by Memorial to the Council
prayd that the establishment of the new
Govern^t might be no longer delayd — That
it remaind thus at the Declaration
of Independancy July 1776.

Indian Treaties referr'd to by N. York. 1684. 1701. 1716. 1744. 1754

Willm Trent petitiond the Govr & Council of Virginia
for 200,000 Acres on Ohio river & its waters, next to the Ohio
grant Novr 6th 1747.

of the treaty of Lancaster, confirmed a deed
to you for a quantity of Land in Vir-
ginia, which you have a right to,
likewise our Brother Ones, has a right
to a parcel of Land in Pennsylvania,
we are glad you have acquainted us
with the right to those Lands & assure you
we are willing to confirm any thing our
Council has done, in regard to the Lands
but we never understood till you
told us yesterday, that the Lands then
sold, extended farther to the Sun-setting
than the Hills on the other side the Allegany
Hills, so that we cannot give you a further
answer. Treaty of Lancaster confirmed
& witnessed by W.m Trent George Croghan &c

1763. J.R.W.S. Extract from the Kings Proclamat.

We do with the advice of our Privy Council strictly
enjoin & require that no private person do presume
to make any purchase from the said Indians of
any lands reserved to the said Indians &c
but if at any time any of the said Indians shou
be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same
shall be purchased only for us, in our name,
at some public meeting or assembly of the
said Indians, to be held for that purpose, by
the Gov.r or Com.r in chief of our Colony respectively in which they
shall lye

16 Treaty of Fort Stanwix held by Sr Wm Johnson for settling the Boundary lines with the Indians Nov. 5th 1768
The Indians concerned with Trent Wharton & other members of the Indiana Co. in these words — for & in consideration of the Sum of 8591 6 pounds ten shillings & 8d lawfull money of N. Y. the same being the amount of Goods &c — & for & in consideration of the Sum of 5 Shillings lawfull money aforesaid to us in hand paid by Sr W. Trent &c do give, grant, bargain & sell unto his M. Majesty his heirs & successors, to & for the only use benefit & behoof of the Sr W. Trent in his own right & as attorney aforesd all that tract & parcel of Land &c

Powers given to the Comrs from Virginia — To settle a boundary line between this Colony & the Colonies of Pensylvania & Maryland & the several Nations of Indians concerned, you are required to attend at a Congress to be held for that purpose, under the direction of Sr W. Johnson, agreable to his Majestys Instructions, dated Whitehall 27 June 1768

Extract from the Tenderness of the right of N. York to the Western Country belonging to the 6 Nat.s

1726, a Deed was executed by the Senecas Onondagoes & Cayugas to the Crown reciting & confirming this treaty (N.B. This treaty is to be searched for in the Minutes of Council) & granting to the Crown the Habitations of those three Nations to be protected & defended by them. This Deed is recorded in the Secretary's Office of N. York, — a sufficient proof that the Lands thereby granted were then understood to be within its jurisdiction, & that it were to operate for its benefit.

Sums granted by N. Y. for Indian purchases & protection

	Purchases, Protection	
1691 to 1695.	£ 7020	
1696	1200	
1709	880	
1726	300	
1727	682, 17.	
1730	913, 8	
1732	1611, 15	
1733	500	
1734	410	
1739	£2090	
1745.	1000	
	3990	54517

N.B. The Lands lying between the Senecas Country, Lake Erie & the River Ohio formerly belong'd to a nation called Twigs whom the 5 Nat.s conquered & exterminated & thus became masters of their Lands.

Proofs

The Assembly sometimes used the following expressions — Our Indians The 5 Nat.s who immediately depend on this Colony.

5 Nat.s of Indians dependants on this Colony

Gov.r De Lancy said — altho the 6 Nat.s immediately depend on this Province

18/ To the right of Virginia as bounded Journ. House 1777, p. 521. 522
Report of a Committee appointed Aug. 1. 1777 on the State of the western frontiers
Reports of Commissrs sent to Post Pitt 20 Nov. 1777
Col. Morgan's letter 15 March 1777 vide p. 25.

Extract from Pres. D. Nelson's Letter to L. Hillsborough 18 Sept. 1770

By these Lands we have located from Green Brier River to the branches of the Holston river, & will be within the limits of the Land now purchasing by his Majesty from the Cherokees, there are many 100 Fa. miles settled. I ought here to observe that the Assembly of Virginia have given £2600 sterl. for the purchase of these Lands.

Genl. Assembly of Pennsylvania April 5. 1779
Resd. That it plainly appears from the Charter granted to Wm. Penn dated 4th March 1681 by K. Ch. 2d that the said grant being made as well for the enlargement of the English Empire, the promotion of Trade, the advancement of civil Society, the propagation of the Gospel as for the particular benefit of the said W. Penn & his heirs it was thought to be considered as containing a public trust for the benefit of those who should settle in the State of Pennsylvania, coupled with a particular interest accruing to the said W. Penn & his heirs, but in its nature & opperation subject & subordinate to the great & general purposes of Society mentioned in the said Grant.

List of Proprietors in the Indiana Co. &c.
to the Committee of Congress by S. Wharton

William Trent
Robt Callendar dec? his Shares divided
among his Children one daughter
wid to Genl Erwine another to Mr
Stoney & Exr of Lancaster & Pennsylv

Joseph Simms
Levy Andrew Levy
David Franks
Thos Smallman
} late of Philadelphia
by Pittsburg his Shar
mortgaged to his Credrs in Mas
& Pennsylvania

Philip Boyle of N. York State, made ov
his Creditors

John Baynton
Samuel Wharton
George Morgan
} Their Shares are the
only means they have
of paying the debts they
owe to numerous Credrs

Samuel Wharton Executor of Joh. Wallis
his Creditors depend on his obtain
for payment of their debts.

Edwd Moran
Evan Shelby
Saml Postlethwait
John Gibson
} Maryland
Lancaster County

John Cole of Rhode Island now with the Enemy
Dennis O'Bohan Philadelph. Creditors claim
Genl Wm Thompson dec. part of his
share assigned to Wm Henry of the
County of Philadelphia
Jno Wharton of Philadelphia
Abraham Mitchell Philadelph. assigned
to Richd Neave (Mercht of Bankers
of London, resid. in France)
Jams Brendas, Philad.a
John Bromley of Pittsboro assigned to
a French & Spanish Gentn
now in Boston
Wm Edgar of the State of N. York.
Wm Franklin late Govr of N. Jersey
son to Dr Franklin, now with the Enemy
Joseph Galloway, now with the Enemy
Besides these there are ~~several~~
many under grants from several
of the original Proprietors to several
persons residing in the different
States

List of Vandalia Proprietors 2...

Earl of Hertford L.d Chamberlain Shares
to the K. of Fs. 2

Earl Temple 1

L.d Camden 1

The Hon.b Th.s Walpole 8

The Hon.ble Rich.d Walpole 1

conveyed by Deed to Sam.l Wharton
26th Aug.t 1773 & reconveyed to M.
le Bay de Chaumont Vice Cons.l Pay
long before the Revolution.

The Hon.ble Rob.t Walpole 1

Sir Mat.w Featherstonhaugh Bar.t 2

Rec.d Jackson Esq.r Sol.r to Board of Trade 1

Tho.s Pitt Esq.r 1

Thos Robinson 1

Grey Cooper Sec.y to the Treasury 1

Tho.s Bradshaw do. do. 2

Arnold Nesbitt. M.P. 1

Anthony Todd British Postmaster 2

Robt Trevor 1

John Sargent 1

Moses Franks 1

Naphtaly Franks 1

John Franks 1

Lauchlin McLean M.P. 1

Robt. Wood ——— 1

N B This share is now the property of Dr. Edw.d Bancroft a Citizen of America

Richd Stone hewer ~~deceased~~ ——— 1

conveyd to Robt. & Ellison Jr.

Wilm Strahan M.P. Kings Printer ——— 1

Henry Dagge Counsellor at Law ——— 2

John Cornwall Esqr ——— 1

Robt. Ellison ——— 2

Jno. G. Vandepunt Barr.t ——— 1

Henry Ellison ——— 1

Atkinson Robinson ——— 1

George Maddison ——— 1

Andrew Strahan ——— 1

conveyd to Nath.l Smith Esqr.

John Maddison } conveyd to Hon.ble Dawkins 2
Thos. Todd } & John Ellis Jamaica

M. le Kay de Chaumont & Co.a at Passi ——— 1

Michael Collins ~~of London~~ ——— 1

conveyd to Richd. Neave junr.
a Citizen of Philadelphia, in France

Joseph Wharton Philadelphia ——— 1

Sir W. Johnson of N. York ——— 1

N B Mr. Wharton paid his proportion of the expences & charges on this share

Willm Franklin Lond.n & Pr.d Gov.r Prisoner 1

Joseph Galloway with the Enemy ——— 1

John Foxcraft ——— 1

Joseph Wharton dec.d ——— 1

Dor. Benjamin Franklin ——— 1
Ohio Co. by agreement of B. Mercer their agent ——— 2
Samuel Wharton as an Orig. Proprietor ——— 3
Samuel Wharton by purchase several years ago from the foll. persons
G. Winter. 1. Jno. Winter 1 G. Allen. 2. ——— 4
William Trent ——— 4
Thos. Wharton of Philadelphia ——— 1
Jno. & Isaac Wharton Philad ——— 1

Add Johnson & Hamilton of Wharton to Kind of 3 copies being a share as 3 Millions

N.B. Thos. Pownall signs the agreement with the Ohio Compy. as one of the Members of Vandalia

Few hints respectfully submitted to the Honble Committee of Congress upon the subject of Vandalia

The Proprietors of Vandalia incurred an expence near twenty thousand pounds of present Pennsylvania currency in fees to be paid to the Officers of the different departments of the Treasury — the Board of Trade — the Privy Council — the Attorney & Solicitor Genl. to Solicitors, Counsellors at Law & for the expences of a treaty on the Plains of Scioto &c &c as Mr. Trent & Mr. Wharton can prove

Mr. Wharton was absent near ten years prosecuting the business of Vandalia & incurred an expence of above ten thousand pounds curr.y of ——

Mr. Trent in his petition to Congress states it at £20,000 St. See the Extract from his Petition.

and Mr Trent was employed in the same service, seven years in the same service & expended in the same proportion as Mr Wharton did — Nothing prevented their obtaining a Royal Grant for the Lands in question, but the Revolution that has happily taken place in the 13 Colonies

If the british Partners should be considered as not under the protection of the U.S. & therefore not entitled to their shares it is humbly expected, that such of the Partners as are good Citizens of these States, & especially Mr Trent & Mr Wharton — who have devoted their most & their Labor to the acquisition of the Lands under consideration (with the full approbation of all parts of the british government) will be considered as most justly & legally entitled to their respective shares of the Lands contracted for. It is not unknown it is presumed to the Hon.ble Committee that cutting down a few trees, or planting a few Acres of Ground always gave the

Speculator (who thus mixed his labor with the vacant grounds) the pre-emption of the tract aforesaid, which he thus proposed to settle, or in other words, gave him the preference of all others to the said tract. This was the invariable rule in Pennsylvania & before the Revolution. Mr. Wharton & Mr. Trent humbly hope & trust, that as the U. S. have succeeded to the Sovereignty of the Lands westward of the Allegany mountains of course to those above alluded to. — That the Congress of the U. S. will think it just & reasonable that they in particular & the other well-affected American Gentlemen & Mess. le Ray de Chaumont & Co. concerned in the premises) have a perfectly quietable title for their several shares — as to the other Partners, who reside in G. Britain & are subjects of the Prince of that kingdom, Mr. Wharton & Mr. Trent fervently hope — that the wisdom & justice of Congress will be exercised towards them. Mr. Trent & Mr. Wharton are ready to pay to Congress the consideration money & Quit-rent for their respective shares, agreed for with the British government

Philadelphia 8br. 28. 1781. Signed. Willm Trent
Samuel Wharton

We have sent one of Mr. Hutchens's maps with the southern Western & Eastern Bounds of the Colony Vandalia marked upon it. The Boundaries on the back of Pennsylvania are not marked.

Present Members of the Illinois & Wabash

David Franks
Moses Franks
Jacob Franks
Moses Franks
Willm Murray
Col. L. Campbell
Matt. Ridley. Baltimore
Willm Fitzhugh
Willm Russell Baltimd
Mark Pringle do.
Bernard Gratz
Joseph Simon
Aaron Levy
Edwd Shippen
Govr Thos Johnson Maryld
John Davidson Annapls
Sam. Chase do
Chs Carroll of Carrollton do.
Robt Goldsborough do
Robt Morris Philadelp.
John Holker do
Chas Thurst
The Revd Dr Smith
Wm Moore Smith
Col. Jo. Shee
Jo. Hemmell
Robt Christie

Robt Christie junr
Silas Deane
Jamd Wilson Philad
George Ross
Danl Hewes Baltimr
John Swan do
John Dorsey do
Danl Heister
Jonan Holland
M. Gerard late Minr from Fra
L. Dunmore
The Honble J. Murray
Alexander Ross
David Sproat
Peter Campbell
Mon. Viviette
Jos Reeves

Whitehall Treasury Chambers 13th July

Their Lordships requested me to acquaint Mr Attorney General & his Associates - That if it should be thought advisable by those Departments to whom it belongs to judge of the propriety of the grant both in point of policy & justice - that the Grant prayed for may be made, my Lords have no objection to accepting the proposition made by the Memorialists, with respect to the purchase money & Emoluments to be paid for the same

Extract from the Exchequer Laid before the Committee of Council by Mr Attorney & Solicitor General.

The King cannot be seised to the use of another, but only to his own use Bract. 31. 5 Ed. 4. 7. pl. 37. 7 Ed. 4. 16. 1 R. 3. 5. vouted the Lands for which R. I. had been Master while Duke of Gloucester, in fee in the Castui que use because the law was taken to be that when he became King the use was gone 1 Vern. 102.

The King shall not be seised to the use of another, because he is not compellable to perform the

29 Confidence Pop. 72. Gilb. Law of Uses 586.
The King cannot be seised to an use, because he is on le post, the paramount the confidence
Jenk. 190. pl. 92. The King cannot be seised to
an use Cro. Jac. 50, 51. pl. 22. Pl. of the C. 238
He cant be compelled to execute Jenk. 190 pl. 92
The King being seised of lands in right
of his Duchy of Lancaster, by Let. Pat. under Seal of the Duchy
cannot seised to the use of his Son, nothing Pop. 72.
Ld Bac. Law of Uses Ac. 170.
Nor can the Queen be seised to an Use Ld Bac.
on the Stat. of Uses 347.
Nor can a Corporation 8 H. 6. 1. 2 Vern. 399
Pop. 72. Jenk. 195.

Cependant on ne peut que louer la moderation des Puritains Anglois, qui les premiers s'établissent dans la Nouvelle Angleterre, quoique munis d'une Charte de leur Souverain ils achetterent des Sauvages le terrain qu'ils voulurent occuper. Vattel p. 189.

John Blair Esq. President of his Majesty's Council & Commander in Chief of the Colony & dominion of Virginia to Thos. Walker Esq.

By virtue of the power & authority to me committed as President of his Majesty's Council & Commander in Chief in & over this Colony & Dominion aforesaid, I do hereby appoint you the said Thomas Walker to be Commissioner of Virginia, to settle a boundary Line, between this Colony & the Colonies of Pensylvania & Maryland & the several Nations of Indians concerned. You are required to attend at a Congress to be held for that purpose under the direction of Sir William Johnson, agreable to his Majesty's Instructions, when you are to pay due regard to the Interest of his Majesty & such Instructions as you shall receive from me. Given under my hand & Seal of the Colony at Williamsburg this 17th day of June in the 8th year of his Majesty's reign A. D. 1768.

Signd John Blair

Extracts from the G. Treaty held at Albany
with the 6 Nations 1754 — S. Wharton's preamble — The 6 Nations being very uneasy on
account of Settlements, which the Virginians
were making Westward of the Allegany Moun-
tain, & of the Deed got from them at Lancaster
20th Sept. 1753 the following royal Instruction
was sent to Sir Wm Osborne Govr. of N York
That nothing may be wanting
to convince the Indians of the sincerity of our In-
tentions, you will do well to examine into the com-
plaints they have made, of being defrauded of
their Lands, to take all proper & legal methods to
redress their complaints & to gratify them by rea-
sonable purchases, or in such other manner
as you shall find most proper & equable to
them for such lands as have been irregular-
ly taken from them, & for such other
as they may have a desire to dispose of.
— as we find it has been usual on
former occasions, when an interview has been
held with the Indians, for the other neighboring
Governments in alliance with them to send Com-
missioners to be joined with Those of N. York, as the Pro-
prietor claiming Jurisdiction of the Indians equally af-
fects the other Provinces, we have wrote to the
Govrs of Virginia Pensylvania, Maryland New
Hampshire, Massachusetts & N. Jersey desiring them
to appoint & their respective Assemblies the
ability & sincerity of this measure & to urge them to
make a proper provision for it, & therefore it will be ne-
cessary when you have settled the time & place of meeting
you should give them early notice of it. This leads us
to recommend one thing more to your attention, and

that is to take care, that all the Provinces be (if practicable) comprised in one general treaty to be made in his Majesty's name; it appearing to us that the practice of a Province making a separate treaty for itself, in its own name is very improper, & may be attended with great inconveniences to his Majesty's service. Signd Lord Halifax
Whitehall Sept. 10 1753. Granville
Sir Danvers Osborne
Gov. of New York. Dunplin

Virginia represented by Lieutenant Gov. of N. York.

The Six Nations Answer July 9 1754
Brethren the Governor of Virginia & the Governor of Canada are both quarrelling about Lands which belong to us, & such a quarrel as this may end in our distruction. They fight who shall have the Land, the Governor of Virginia & Pensylvania have made paths thro our Country to Trade & built Houses without acquainting us with it.

3d & 13 N. Carolina Charter { 1662 confirmed 1664 & extended. separated by act of Parliament 1729.
14 S. Carolina ——
14 Georgia —— 9 June 1732

Ob. The Charters 3.13.14 were unlimited to the west except by the S. Sea & Lake Virginia
The Treaty of Paris agrees that the Mississippi shall be the Western boundary of 3.4.12.13.14
The 2 Geo. 2. ch. 34 ann. 1729. recites the charter of Carolina as extending to the South Sea. In 1740 the Commissioners on the part of the King & Ld. Carteret fixed the South Sea as the limit of the territory allotted to the latter

The Proprietors of the charters could not separate or mutilate the Colonies of Virginia, Pensylvania, N. & S. Carolina & Georgia without the consent of the Inhabitants. The King when he assumed the Benefits he had granted to the Proprietors, incurred also their Obligations towards the Settlers, a sacred & immutable rule of Justice which has been recognized by the practice & acts of the Crown & its Governors. Therefore by subsequent assumption, the proprietary Colonies became royal Governments in the same manner as Massachusetts. From hence it follows, that the King having been Ld. Paramount of the Land included in the Charters of the royal Colonies, in virtue of his sovereignty, & that sovereignty having fallen to each Colony in consequence of the declaration of Independency the Paramount ship came with it.

The Case of Penn & Baltemore Ver: 444. is in point. The D. of Cby. then taken was That the agreement between these Proprietors & even a new Lease might not take away or Lessen any Rights & Privileges of the Planters, Tenants & Inhabitants within the Dist, & the Laws & Law by which they Live without their consent. — Upon this the Chancellor Ld Hardwicke, observd — As to the Tenure of the Planters they remain just as before that passed by this agreement. The Proprietors could not prejudice them by their agreement; but if they could, care is taken by the agreement to preserve them. The King of England is still their Sovereign & supreme Lord, &c. — I will say one for all, that long possession & enjoyment, peopling & cultivating Countries, is one of the best Evidences of title to Lands or district of Lands in America, that can be; & so have I thought in all cases since I served the Crown; for the great & principal advantages accruing to the Crown from settling & establishing the Navigation & Commerce of this Country is thereby increased. p: 454.

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200

[illegible] wrong read for[illegible]

[illegible] an Act &c

Same read a 2d time & it being
1st &c. the same was objected
to & the question was
whether the 3d R. shall be committed &c
resolved in the affirm: Cont: 7 3. Proxe: 3 2.
[illegible] & Proxe 10

Resolved

That whereas in this house has in this
war & rebellion most solemnly declared 1st That the King Majesty by and
advice & consent of the L[illegible] & Com[illegible]
in Parl[illegible] of G. B. in P. assembled had hath &
of right ought to have full power & authority to
make laws & statutes of sufficient force and
validity to bind the Colonies & People of
subjects of the crown of G. B. in all cases
whatsoever 2d That treasonable & insurrection
of the most dangerous nature have been
raised & carried on in several of the N. A. Colonies
in open defiance of the power & dignity of
his M. govern[illegible] & in manifest violation
of the laws & legislative authority of this Province
3d That the [illegible] & Inhabitants of this colony
[illegible] duly & [illegible]
[illegible] of the Resolves of the Parliament
& Legislature & the honour of his M. &
[illegible] & dependency of the Colonies on the Imperial
Crown of G. B. which Resolutions
[illegible] on a full examination

y^d Clapier &
ye deputa
impose dut
minal restrain
ye commercial
for other Acts of Parl
that the total repealing of th
while such restraints remain
Bern^d says is their intention
shorts of ye D. contemptible
such a subjugation of King. & L. under
circumstances, is so strange & unheard of a
attack, & in effect surrender their
invaluable Rights of supreme power
a them exclusively to the subordin
Legislature established by the regular
which was never intended or thought
in the power of Prov: Governments,
an inseparable from the State of the
opened in P.

2. Because the Law of this kill now proposed
to repeal, was passed in the Otherhouse with
very little opposition, & on this without one
Dissenting voice during the last Session
of P. which we presume if it had been wholly
& fundamentally wrong, and not Justifiable
have happened, as the matter of it is so im-
portant, & as the intention of bringing it
in had been communicated to the C. by their
Com: of the Treasury the year before & the
solution relative & preparatory to it was then
agreed to, in that house without any dissen-
sion.

3. Because of any particular of that Law
the principle of which has been & is now
submitted to in this country without
repining for near a Century past, had
been found liable to such Inconveniencies
as how they might have been explained
a bill to explain & amend it

[illegible]

had been used
our duty to
no consideration
ing our countrymen
grievance or hardship
to enforce the submission
a law so grounded & the whole
thority of G. B. without any
nation the measure.

Because it appears to us the most alarming
ful branch of that authority, the power of
ration, cannot be properly, equitably or
tically exercised, if it does not extend
see the members of the state in
their respective abetting, but
apart to be exempt from a dec
more burthens in the public assessment
are to be imposed on the whole; a parts
which is directly & manifestly repugnant
the trust reposed by the people in every
Legislature, and destructive of that confidence
on which all government is founded.

5. Because the ability of our N. Brit.
to bear & to bear with inconvenience the proportion
laid on them by the A. Act of last Year appears to us
most unquestionable for the following Reasons, viz. That
the estimated Produce of this Tax amounting to £60,000
per An. if divided among 120000 being still more than one
half of the subjects in G. B.) would be only one Shill per Year
a Year; which is not a 3d. of the Wages usually paid to every
Labourer or Manufacturer there for one Day's Labour. That
it appears by the Accounts which have been laid before this
House from the Treasury that the Interest of the Debt con-
tracted by the [illegible] in the last War above 1,750,000 has already
been discharged [illegible] the Surplus of 3 Pct only, by the Stands
created for that purpose in the several Prov. and the much
greater part of the remaining Incumbrance, which in the whole
amounts to 7,000 will be paid in 2 Pct more, we must likewise
that the Promises and Advantages given to them by

Par-

Parliat. in 1698

Lake and in Con-
way, must necessarily
Less than the Produce the
Produce being wholly
of the army mainly by their
be lower at the west expence
in Ground Land Tax
us for their special defence
not only no money would have been rais'd
drawn by it out of that country, but the ca
riven by it to the people of G. Br. who are
labouring under a debt of 70 Mil. com
seem to support a very dangerous war
into for the interest & security of
ies, would have redounded to the be
of the Colonies themselves, in their im
mediate use of Gold by conducing to deliver
from the necessary expence, the many
have hitherto always been, in guarding
frontiers against the Savage Indians.
6. Been not only the right, but the expedien
necessity of the supreme legislature
authority to lay a general tax on all
wherever the wants of the public make it
fitting & reasonable, that all the Provinces
ould contribute in a proper proportion to the
defence of the whole, appears to me undeni
able for these considerations. That every
Province being seperate & independent
on the others & having a com: Council com
powered by the constitution of the Colonies
to act for all or bind all
regularly or without impute
be imposed upon them at any
their immediate defence
their own P. assemblies: but requires the
intervention & interposition of
B. of G. Br. 2. That in looking forward
the possible contingency of a
Jersey part

by and to
ascertain
no one so heavy on any
that we cannot by
honorable duty to ourselves
possible by a due & mode
that great right which Providence
realm has vested in
provide for the safety of all by a
proportional charge upon all, equally &
indifferently [illegible]; we likewise apprehend
that a partial exemption of our colonies
from any exercise of this right by the
G. B. would be thought so invidious
& unjust by the other dependants of the
of G. B. as to alienate the hearts of the
their countrymen residing in America
the great detriment of the latter, who have
many occasions received & may again
want assistance, from the generous warmth
of their affection.

7. — The reason assigned in the publick resolutions of the Pr: Af: in the N. A. C. for their disobeying the S. Act, viz! that they are not represented in the P. of G. B. extends to all other laws of what nature soever that P. has enacted, or shall enact hereafter in times to come & must if admitted set them absolutely free from any dependance to the power of the D. of. we likewise observe that in a letter to Mr Conway dated 12 of Oct.r — 6 the Commander in Chief of his majesty's forces in N. A. has declared his opinion that the question is not the dependency of the Colonies to any Act or Acts of Parliament whatsoever, but that it is inconsistent with their rights supporting the independency of the colonies Provinces and of the D. Power of G. B. It is

manner of
of. Nova: th
to have of any ne
place, that they
of trade, w. the subje
this opinion of their
act of Navigation & other ac
w. from time to time ha
the same policy of that act to
be encouraged to procure by encouraging that assert
freedom of trade, as they appear to acquire, our
tions to become not only of no benefit, but in
highest degree prejudicial to the commerce
welfare of their mother country, than the op
Case, opposed by them as much from
so much contempt of the authority
British Legislature.

8. Because the appearance of weakness shown
in the Govern! & P. of this kingdom, in a conj
tion of this nature may be probably accom
with, has manifest tendency to draw on
further inconveniencies, by lessening the respect
of all his Majestys subjects to the dignity &
this Crown, & the authority of his laws, throu
the whole british empire, into a miserable
state of confusion & anarchy with which it
easily may, & too dangerously
heated. And this is the more to be feared
as the plea of your N. of C. that not having re
[illegible] in the H. of L. they might not
pay taxes imposed or levied upon them by
authority thereof, may by the same reasoning
be extended to all persons in this island [illegible]
who not acting by order & for [illegible] P. nor can
we help apprehending that the [illegible]
countenance being given [illegible]
Legislature itself in consenting to this bill
for the repeal of the [illegible] may easily promote
the contagion of a most dangerous [illegible]
destructive to all [illegible] & have a
direct may all our N. of C. that the
of the subject is not [illegible]

private judg
le to the dea
volution.

it no effectual gou
is danger, that the P.
sures of both houses, pepe
sion, from reduced into a bill
ons are ill founded, he man
ook more into deeds, than word
may therefore be inclined to believe, that
insurrection in our colonies exist
to have notions, having so far pro
ful as to attain the very poi
ch they aimed, the immediate repe
of the stamp act, want any previous
ion on the part of the colonies, th
ature has in fact submitted to the
only more gracious, injured dignity of
thereby verbally asserting that right
it voluntarily yields up to their pleasu
The reasons assigned for this concession
render it still more alarming, as they are
from an illegal hostile combination of
people in America to distress and
starve our manufacturers & withhold
from our merchants the payment of their
just debts; the former of which has
only been practised in open war, between
two states, & the latter we believe not even
in that situation either by the public or
individuals, among the civilized nation
of Europe in modern times. If this compli
cated system of intimidation shall not
succeed
with
with fre
turers
have
some
in their future safety and
had by
taken by P. to sha

own tender co
rings, & to dis
ble attempts; it
are ben very prac
t more [illegible] info
he object.

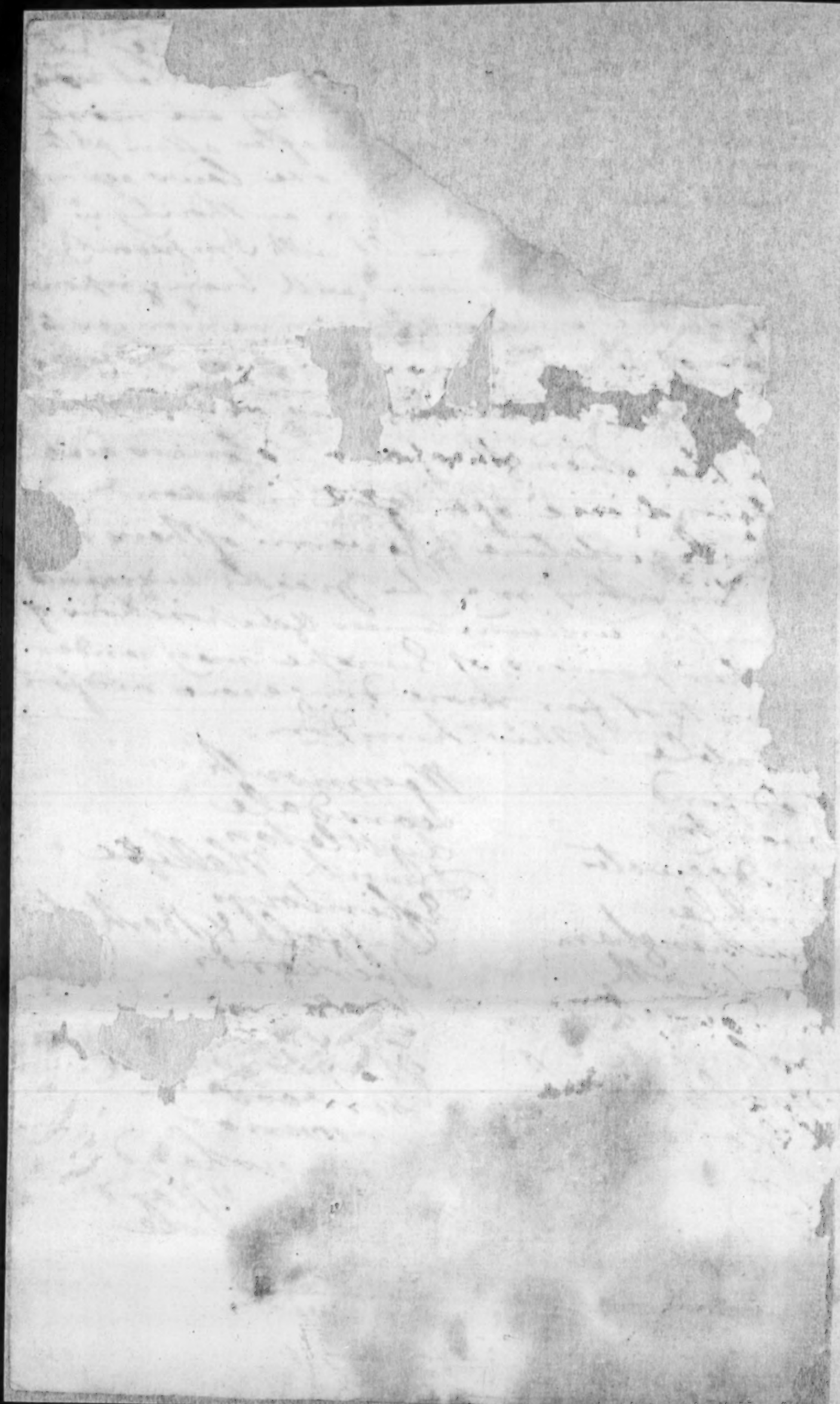
Lastly. — We are convinc
[illegible] of the Govern
t Crown in Jamaica, that
Hasty delay & neglect to provide for the ex
ecution of the Law, & the Ly. Share with
per order & patience, repeal the Act for
n, there Inhabitants had not been ena
cted, they might easily have been y
fore they had attained to any Degr
ere height [illegible] cannot without fee
& the most lively sense of grief and
dignation hear arguments drawn fro
progress of evils which [illegible] might have been
p'd in their first & feeble beginnings
for the still greater evil of rare future
resent relief the hope of permanent
dress to the whole majesty & power an
epitation of Government. This affects
the more deeply because it appears fr
[illegible] that the Laws, if properly sup
hority & Government, & for the peculiar
[illegible] Disobedien
it, are entirely without bloodshed
It is said in one of the letters & Mr Se. Pn
at the principal [illegible] dated
e P. but that if it be thou sent to
nforce the Law
or oppose [illegible] The P.
L. P. That a proper assist [illegible] cannot yet
be found in the P. [illegible] that
the want of it will produce one of these
last fatal consequences, either the
repeal of this Law with [illegible]

…hat others
…they are most
…eafter attempt to
…those laws against
…ne upon authority w.ch
…insult with Impunity &
…dcavour will bring upon
…those evils & inconveniences to
…or of w.ch we …
…ffice the donor
…is …
…strength …
…ir rise of a …t independant
…e Legislature & Govern.t of their
…country may be greatly augmented
…on the encouragement & protection of
…ther powers of Europe may render
…ntest for more dangerous & for
…able to this kingdom.

Bedford
…rranby
Bridgewater
…mple
…uckingham
…dsworth
…Dowsh
…rtenborke
Marlbo.
Glouc.
…ter
…St.
…ter
…e.

Weymouth
Scarsdale
Lyttelton
Lord Halifax
Rockingham
Suffolk & Berk.
Abercorn
Ld
Trevor
Ld Bruce
Berners
Grosvenor
…nchard
Ld Ward
Lisle
…ve
…de.

10
10 10
20. 10



Bill to repeal
[illegible] act of last session.

1766-9

~~Protest of Lds~~

~~Letter from~~

~~Ld~~

Copies of the
Protest of Lords
Peers agt the
Repeal of the
Stamp Act
ordered for Attr.
Lee, from L.d
Shelburne's
Copy —

(1)

Mr Locke his consideration of the
of Nature, and his definition of it is
state of perfect freedom for men
actions and dispose of their possessions
and persons as they think fit, within
the bounds of the law of nature, with-
out asking leave, or depending upon the
will of any other man, a state also
equality, wherein all the power and
jurisdiction is reciprocal, no one having
more than another. This Idea of a
natural state he says appears to him per-
fectly reasonable, inasmuch as
creatures of the same species and
promiscuously born to all the same advan-
tages of nature, and the use of the
faculties, should also be equal one a-
mongst another without subordination or subje-
ction unless by the appointment of the great
Lord and Master of them all. But
whilst this is a state of liberty
it is not a state of licence, for

ught there dispose (according to his
leasure) of his person or possessions,
t he has not liberty to destroy him-
elf, or so much as any creature in his
ossession, but where some nobler use
than its bare preservation calls for it.
The state of nature, has a law of nature
o govern it which obliges every one, and
eason, which is that law, teaches all
mankind, who will but consult it; That
eing all equals and independent, no
ne ought to harm another in his
fe, health, liberty or possessions.
But least this law of nature as all other
ws that concern men in this world,
n vain, if there were no body in the
te of nature, had a power to execute
t law) he adds, The execution of the
aw of nature is then, put into every
ns hands, whereby every one has
ght to punish the transgressors of
law to such a degree as may hin
violation; The injured person
ght so far to punish the offen

aggressor as the nature of the crime
demand and sufficient reparation requ
From hence results two distinct right
the one of punishing the crime for re-
straint, and preventing the like offen
which right of punishing is in every
body; the other of taking reparation
belongs only to the injured party.
Foreseeing the objection that might
be made agst. Mens being judges
their own causes, that self love wo
make men partial to themselv
and their friends, and on the other
side ill nature, passion and revenge
will carry them too far in punishin
others) he readily agrees that Civil
Government is the proper remedy
for the inconveniences of the stat
of nature. As an argument agst.
despotick government he says that
absolute monarchs are but men
overnment is to be the remed
vils, which necessarily

...ing judges in their own ...ses, and the state of nature is there ...d to be endured, ~~The~~ what kind of ...ernment is that, and how much ...ter is it than the state of nature ...here one Man commanding a Mul...titude, has the liberty to be judge in ...is own case, & may do to all his ...ubjects whatever he pleases, with...t the least question or controle of tho...se who execute his pleasure? And ...whatsoever he doth, whether led by ...reason, mistake or passion, must ...be submitted to. Which men in a ...state of nature are not bound to ...do one to another. And if he that ...judges, judges amiss in his own, or ...any other case, he is answerable ...for it to the rest of mankind. — ...This I think is an excellent argu...ment ag.st that most odious of all ...Governments. —

The natural liberty of mankind then (as
is the same quotation author page 182. Chap.
4. Book 2.) is to be free from any superior
power on earth, and not to be under the will
or legislative authority of man, but to have
only the law of nature for his rule. The liber-
ty of man in society is to be under no other
legislative power, but that established, by con-
sent, in the common wealth, nor under the
dominion of any will, or restraint of any
law, but what the legislative shall enact
according to the trust put in it to make
a standing rule to live by, common to every
one of the society, a liberty to follow my own
will in all things where the rule does not
prescribe, not to be subject to the inconstant, uncertain, arbitrary
will of any one. — Thus author having
by his reasons established the original
liberty of mankind plainly made
appear that the earth and all things
was originally given to men
in common

eds to clear this difficulty, viz. how
he Earth and all that is therein (given
n common) property could be establi
ie, how any person whatever with the
onsent or express compact of all the
ommon could have a right to
take or make use of any thing. He
ays, Tho' the earth and all inferior cre-
tures be common to all men, yet every
man has a property in his own person.
his no body has any right to but him-
self. The labour of his body, and the work
of his hands, we may say are properly
is. Whatsoever then he removes out
the state nature hath provided, and
left it in, he hath mixt his labour with
, and joined to it something that is
his own, and thereby makes it his pro-
perty. For this labour being the un-
questionable property of the labourer,
man but he can have a right to
at that is once join'd to, and where
is enough, and as good left
mmon for others. he who would

desire [illegible] what I have thus got possession of, 'tis plain could only want to enjoy the effects of my labour which he has no right to. If I had no property in the acorns or apples I had gathered, or no right to drink a draught of water to quench any thirst with the expl[icit] consent of every comm[on] I might starve notwithstanding the plenty God had given me, & all other men by the same rule, the absurd[ity] of this plainly evinces it to be a rule of right reason: That the labour of a man takes out of the hand of nature, what was before common, and belongs equally to all her children, and hath thereby appropriated it to himself; nor is it a sufficient objection to what I here advance to say, that if gathering the acorns, or other fruits of the earth makes a right to them, then any one may ingross as much as he will. No! The same law of nature that does by this means give us property, does

also bound that ~~[illegible]~~ to. God has given us all things richly 1 Tim. 6. 12. Is the voice of reason confirm'd by inspiration. But how far has he given it us, to enjoy? As much as any one can make use of to any advantage of life before it spoils; so much he may by his labour fix a property in. Whatever is beyond this is more than his share, & belongs to others. Nothing was made by God for man to spoil or destroy. And con sidering the plenty of natural provisions at first, & the few spenders, and to how small a p.t of y.e provision the industry of one man could ex tend itself, & ingross it to the prejudice of others; especially keeping within the bounds set by reason of what might serve for his use, there could be little room for quarels or contention concerning property so establish'd. But the case of property being now

not the fruits of the earth, & the Beasts
that subsists on it; but the Earth itself
& think 'tis plain, that property in that
too is acquired as the former. As much
land as a man tills, plants, improves
cultivates, & can use the product of, so
much is his property. He by his labour
does as it were inclose it from the
common. Nor will it invalidate his
right to say, every body else has an
equal title to it. & therefore he cannot
appropriate or inclose it without the
consent of all his fellow commoners
all mankind. God when he gave the
world to all mankind in common, commanded
man also to labour, & the penury of his
condition required it of him: he is also
provided by God to subdue it, i.e. improve
it for the benefit of life. He that in
compliance with this command of God,
subdues, tills, or sowes any part of it
thereby annexes to it something that
was his property, which another had
title to, nor could without injury take from him.

Nor is it so strange as perhaps before consideration it may appear, that the property of labour shd be able to over=ballance the community of land. For 'tis labour indeed that puts the difference of value upon every thing. I let any one consider, what the difference is between an acre of land planted with Tobo. or sugar, sown with wheat or barley; & an acre of the same land lying in common, without improvement & he will find that the addition of labour makes the far greater part of the value. I think 'twill be but a very modest computation to say, that of the products of the earth useful to the life of man 9/10 are the effects of labour: nay, if we will rightly estimate things as they come to our use, & cast up the several expences about them, what in them is purely owing to nature, and what to labour, we shall find, that in most of them 99/100 are wholly to be put on the acct. of labour. There

cannot be a clearer demonstration of any thing, than several nations of the Americans are of this, who are rich in land & poor in all the comforts of life; whom nature having furnished as liberally as any other people, with the materials of plenty, ie, a fruitful soil, apt to produce in abundance, what might serve for food, raiment & delight; yet for want of improving it by labour have not the hundredth part of the conveniences we enjoy: and a King of a large fruitful territory there feeds, lodges and clothes worse than a day labourer in England. To make this a little clearer, let us trace some of the ordinary provisions of life, through their several progresses before they come to our use, and see how much they receive of their value from human industry. Bread for instance. It is not barely the Ploughman's pains, the reapers and threshers toil, and the bakers sweat is to be counted

into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, who digged and wrought the iron & stones, who felled & framed the timber imployed about the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensil, which are a vast number requisite to this corn, from its sowing to its being made bread, must all be charged in the acct. of labour, and are the joynt effect of that: Nature & the earth furnishd only the almost worthless materials as in themselves. To would be a tiring catalogue of things, that industry provided & made use of, abt. every loaf of bread before it came to our use, if we could trace them; Iron, Wood, Leather, Bark, Timber, Stone, Bricks, Coals, Lime, Cloth, Dying-Drugs, Kitchen Ware, Salts, Ropes and all the materials made use of in the Ships, that Carried any of the commodities made use by any of the workmen, to any

part of the work, all which, t'would be almost impossible, at least too la[bo]r to reckon up. From all which it is evident that tho' the things of nature are given in common: man (by being master of himself, & proprietor of his own person, and the actions or labour of it) had still in himself the great foundation of property; and that which made up the g.t part of what he applied to the support or comfort of his being when invention & arts had improved the conveniences of life, was perfectly his own, & did not belong in common to others. Thus labour in the beginning gave a right of property ——— Proceeding into our Authors way next to consider the paternal power, he defines it a temporary rule and jurisdiction of parents over children when they come into the world, to direct their actions & inform their judgments: but he says the bonds of this

subjection are like the swadling cloths
they are wrapt up in, & supported by
in the weakness of their infancy. As
reason as they grow up, loose them
till at length they drop quite off, and
leave a man at his own free disposal
Adam was capable from the first
moment to provide for his support
preservation, as being created im-
mediately by the hand of Omni-
potency, his body & mind in full
perfection of their strength & reason,
not so his descendants, they are
born Infants, weak & helpless, with
knowledge or understanding. But
to supply the defects of this imperfect
state, till the improvements of years
age had removed them, Adam &
after him all parents were by
the laws of nature under an obligation
preserve, nourish, and educate the
children they had begotten, not as

their own workmanship, but the workmanship of their own make, the Almighty, to whom they were to be accountable for them. This law that was to govern Adam, was to govern all his posterity, the law of reason. The power, then, that parents have over their children, arises from that duty which is incumbent on them to take care of their offspring, during the imperfect state of childhood. To inform the mind & govern the actions of their yet ignorant nonage, till reason shall take its place & ease them of that trouble, is what the children want, & the parents are bound to. For God having given man an understanding to direct his actions, has allowed him a freedom of his will & liberty of acting, as properly belongs thereunto, within the bounds of the law he is under. But whilst he is an infant, wherein he has no understanding

of his own to direct his will, he is not to have any will of his own to follow: He that understands for him, must will for him too, he must prescribe to be to his will, & regulate his actions; but when he comes to the estate that made his Father a freeman, the Son is a freeman too, This holds in all the laws a Man is under, whether natural or civil. A Man being born, as has been proved, with a title to perfect freedom, and an uncontroul'd enjoyment of all the rights & priviledges of the law of nature, equally with any other man or number of men in the world, hath by nature a power, not only to preserve his property, that is his life, liberty & estate, agst the injuries and attempts of other men; but to judge of, & punish the breaches of that law in others, as he is perswaded the offence

deserves, even with death itself, in
crimes where the heinousness of the
fact in his opinion requires it. But
because no political society can be,
nor subsist with[t] having in itself
the power to preserve the property,
and in order thereunto punish the
offences of all those of that society:
there, and there only is a political
society where every one of the mem-
bers hath quitted this natural power,
resigned it up into the hands of the
community in all cases that ex-
clude them not from appealing for
protection to the law established by it.
And thus all private judgment of every
particular member being excluded,
the community comes to be umpire
by settled standing rules, indifferent, &
the same to all parties: & by men
having authority from the commun-

for the execution of those rules, decide
all the differences that may happen
between any members of that society
concerning any matter of right,
and punishes those offenders which
any member hath committed agt.
the society with such penalties as the
law has established; whereby
they may easily discern who are, and
are not, in political society together.
Those who are united into one body
and have a common established
law & judicature to appeal to with
authority to decide controversies be-
tween them, & punish offenders,
are in civil society one with a-
nother; but those who have no
such common appeal, I mean
on earth, are still in the state of
nature, each being where there
is no other, judge for himself
& executioner; which is the proper

state of nature. And thus the com-
monwealth comes by a power to set
down what punishment shall be
long to the several transgressions
think worthy of it, committed amon
the members of that society. (wh
is the power of making laws) as
as it has the power to punish an
injury done unto any of its members
by any one that is not of it, (whi
is the power of war & peace) and
the preservation of the pro
perty of all the members of the
society as far as is possible

Pufendorf in his 5th Book & 12th chap
reasons thus on the interpretation of
Compacts & Laws - - - - - . Since in
all obligations certain signs are mad
use of to express the mind of the part
and the laws & heads of the contract
and since those signs may vary

be taken in different senses. 'tis highly necessary to have some rule to find out that which is true & genuine. If then we consider for what end obligations are made, we shall find that every man is bound to that which he intended when he entered into the obligation. If he here supposed that he entered into it freely, & of his own accord, and that the matter such as he lay under did constrain to perform it otherwise. [redacted]. Such is the nature of man that his internal actions are not in themselves visible to another, and may differ from his external signs & actions: And yet we have necessity to distinguish clearly what every man is obliged to, or what may lawfully be demanded of him: for there would be no such thing as Obligation, if any one might free himself

by affixing what sense he pleased to his signs; by pretending that he meant different from their true signification. And therefore right reason dictates that he, to whom the obligation is made, should have a right to compel him, from whom the due, to the performance of it in that sense which the right interpretation of the signs made use of imports. For though the man himself is chiefly concerned in what he means, yet other men must act by signs; for else there would be no end or purpose, which is in morality ill-figured. Consonant to this was the old form used in making Leagues, sine dolo malo utique ea hic habita recta sint. The greatest help we can possibly have in the discovery of the true meaning of the law, is the reason of it, or the end which moved the Legislator to enact it; where the direct meaning of the words imply any thing contra-

to the Laws of God and Nature, ever the construction ought rather to be put upon the words — Now in doubtful cases or where the Laws seem to clash hear Cicero's opinion. "We must consider, which of the Laws conduce to greater, i.e. to more honest, more profitable, & more needful ends. And that ought to be observed which has the greater ends to support it. Then we ought to consider which Law was made Lastly for the Lasting of greatest obligation. Then which of the Laws commands, what is permitted only; for that which is commanded is necessary, that which is permitted, voluntary. Then which Laws penal, and which is enforced with the greater penalty; for that ought to be most observed which can be violated with the least impunity.

Which commands, which for-

forbids: for that which forbids is op-
on exception to that which commands.
Then which seems designd to bind in
general, or which in part only, which to
comprehend in common revelal things,
which seeme particular one only; if for
that which binds in part, or some
particular thing only, seeme more
capable of being applied & brought into
execution then by the law it self ought
to be done immediately, & that
admits of delay; for that which ca
not be put off, ought to be obeyd
first.

Reflections on the causes of the grandeur, declension and ruin of Greece. The whole time of the duration of the Greeks may be divided into four ages. The first may be counted from their first settlement down to the Trojan war, and may be called the infancy of Greece. The second age, which extends from the taking of the city of Troy, to the reign of Darius the 1st King of Persia, was in a manner their youth. In those early ages they formed, fortified & prepared themselves for those great things it was afterwards to act and laid the foundations of that power and glory [illegible] time rose so high, and on [illegible] nation & all future ages. [illegible]ted and universally spread [illegible] polity of the Egyptians

from them they learnt the various exercises of the body which taught them with patience and ability to undergo the greatest labours & most imminent perils. But the best thing taught them by the Egyptians, was to be docile and obedient and to suffer themselves to be formed by laws [redacted] the good of the publick. They were not private persons, who regarded nothing but their own interest and concerns, and have no sense of the misfortunes of the state, but as they suffer themselves, or as the peace of their own family is interrupted by them: The Greeks were instructed to consider themselves of the same as part of a greater body, which was the state. The fathers brought up their children [redacted] their opinions: & the children were taught from their cradles to look upon them as their common mother, to whom they more ought to appertain'd than to their fa[illegible]

The Greeks thus excellently [illegible]
resolutely formed themselves into re-
publicks under different forms of
government, which had all of them
liberty for their vital principle;
but that liberty was wise, reasonable,
and subservient to laws. As in those
governments the ways to preferr-
ment and the first dignities
of the state, were equally open to all;
so honour by a laudable emulation
endeavoured to outstrip his fellow in
merit and capacity for employment;
and as those employments were
not of long duration, alternately
to the condition of private persons,
prevented that haughtiness, injustice
& oppression, which is so apt to attend
a long unexpired, uncontrouled power.
The love of labour, so [illegible] industry
[illegible] cultivated amongst them,
removed the vices of poverty and publick
[illegible] occasion the ruin of states.

What might not be expected from
people formed in their ~~ear~~
cated and nurtured in these prin
ciples, and imbued from their ear
liest infancy with maxims so
proper to exalt the souls, & to enstrench
with great and noble sentiments? The
effects exceeded all idea, and all hope
that could possibly have been conce
ived of them. We come now to
the glorious times of Greece, which
have been & will forever be, the admira
tion of all ages. The merit and virtue
of the Greeks, shutting up within the obscure
compass of their cities, had but faintly
appeared, & shone but with a feeble ray till
this age. The invasion of Xerxes
Xerxes, from one part of the
light. All Asia armed with the whole
force of the east overflowed on a sudden
like an impetuous torrent, & came pour
with innumerable troops both by sea
against a little spot of Greece, the

~~in a capacity of being~~ swallowed up
~~overwhelmed at the first shock~~

Two small cities however, Sparta and Athens, not only resist those formidable armies, but attack, defeat, & destroy the greatest part of them. What astonishing prodigies of valour & fortitude were then performed! To what were the Greeks indebted for such surprizing successes so much above all probability, unless to the principles before mentioned, which were profoundly engraven in their hearts by education, example & practice, & were become by long habit a second nature in them? Those principles ~~will~~ cannot be repeated too often, were the love of poverty, contempt of riches, disregard of reputation, attention to publick good, desire of glory, love of their country, but above all, that zeal for liberty, which made every appearance of intimidating, dan inspire a horrence for whoever con-

ceived the least thought against
that united their councils
an end to all dissention & discord
movement. The fourth age of Greece
-prehends the declension of it which
principally occasioned by the divisions
that rose up amongst themselves
Persians, who had formed them
-cable on the side of arms &
continued united, applied the
-tention and policy to sow
of discord among them. For
-pose they employed their gold & silver
which succeeded much better than
steel & armour had done before. The Greeks
attacked invisibly in this manner by
-cessity come into the hands of those
-ed the greatest share in their government
were divided by domestick jealousies
& turned their victorious arms against them
which had rendered them superior to
enemies. Their being weakened by
means gave Philip [illegible]

...ent them: And the Romans after
... artfully turned themselves
... towards the small states of Greece,
... whom they had no fear, and en-
...deavoured to gain them by the attractive charm
...ority, which was their darling passion,
... by which they knew how to awaken
... in their ancient Greeks. After
... with great address made use
... of them to reduce & destroy the Mo-
...narchies, they subjected all
... those states one after another, under
... various pretences. Greece was thus
... swallowed up by the Roman empire,
... and became a province of
... it, under the name of Achaia.
... Such were the fatal consequences
... attending the depression of the Gre-
...cian states! But Greece still retained
... the glorious sovereignty (which neither
... Freedom nor Rome could deprive
... her of) of being the Metropolis
... of Sciences, the school of Polite

...rts, and the centre
...refined ...
the productions of the mine...

Seems to be an Early MS. of R. H. Lee

Containing

1. Notes of Locke on Government 1-17
2. " " Pufendorf 17-21
3. " " Grotius Hobbes 22-4.

To the Honorable the Knights Citizens & Burgesses
in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Merchants of the Town of Boston in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England most humbly sheweth;

That great Quantities of Goods of the Manufacture of Great Britain are annually exported into the said American Colonies, for the payment of which they depend not only upon what is produced among themselves, but also upon what is brought out of the Sea, or is obtained by a Treaty of Commerce abroad.

It is therefore with great Grief and Concern that your Petitioners observe by several Statutes past in the fourth, fifth & sixth Years of his present Majesty that many leading Articles, which procured them Remittances to Great Britain are now either brought with the Most oppressive Duties or subjected to the Delays, Risques & Expence of being landed in Great Britain, which together with other Embarrassments upon the Trade of the Colonies must greatly diminish, if not wholly destroy several Branches of it, and so far lessen their Demand for British Manufactures.

Upon this Occasion your Petitioners humbly beg leave to point to this Hon.ble House some of those Embarrassments in the following Representation.

The first Article we would beg leave to take notice of, is the Prohibition of sending Flax-Seed directly to Ireland: This Article is not prepared for Shipping till Winter, and therefore if we are Obliged first to carry it to England, it cannot be got to Market in time to retain the Purpose: This Season great Loss to the Colonies on the one Hand as they will be obliged to give up, if not a Trade by which they have a clear, & considerable Profit of Exports to the Amount of £40,000 Sterling p Annum; & to Ireland on the other Hand, as they will be deprived of the Means of raising such Quantities of Flax, as has enabled them of late Years to vie with Germany in the Linen Manufacture, to the great Emolument of Great Britain

The Colonys being also debarred from sending Pott Ash & Lumber to Ireland will open a Door to it being supplyd from Norway & the Baltick, to the great National Disadvantage of paying for those Articles in Money, instead of British Manufactures.

Foreign Logwood has been another principal Article of Export to foreign Markets by way of Remittance to Great Britain. This we have obtained by small Cargoes of Provisions, produced among ourselves, together with some British Manufactures which has employed many Vessels, but now by being obliged to carry it first to England it will incur such heavy Expences by reason of its Bulk & the Smallness of its Value, that there must be an End put to this Branch of our Remittance to Great Britain, & that Trade thrown into the Hands of Foreigners.

It appears by the Act of Sixth of George 3d Page 645 that the reasons for those Regulations were "the more effectually to prevent enumerable Goods being privately carried from the British Colonies into the foreign Ports of Europe in Vessels that clear out with unenumerable Goods and also to prevent the clandestine Importation of foreign European Goods into said British Colonies". Upon the first of these Reasons your Petitioners leave with all Submission to observe, that the great Care & Vigilance of the Custom House Officers here must answer the Purpose effectually for any such enumerable Goods from being exported to foreign Parts. With respect to the second, we cannot conceive how the Obliging a Vessel to call in England upon her outward bound Voyage can have any Influence in preventing the Importation of illicit Goods upon her Return, especially when sufficient Care was taken here to prevent such illicit Importation. The obliging Vessels if they have any foreign Goods on board to stop at great Expence in their Return.

Besides we have made considerable Remittances to Great Britain with Sugars, the Produce of the English Islands which we procure in Return for our own Produce sold there; but by such great Encouragement as Parliament now make in favor of their fellow Subjects in the West Indies that while they may import British Manufactures Sugars into Great Britain at

as such, That which is exported from North America must be carried to French, by which means we are cut off from that which has been a considerable Article of Export, and might be so again was it not for this Regulation.

The Duty of Five Shillings Sterling p.C^t on foreign Sugars is a great burthen upon our Trade to the foreign Islands, for if we consider ourselves to Advantage a sufficient return Cargo cannot always be obtained & the aforesaid Duty upon Sugars is so heavy as to render the Importation of them so unprofitable, that by means of it we cannot pursue a Trade by which we dispose of a superfluous Produce of our Country. The Trade more we labours under a further difficulty with respect to the Exportation of these Sugars to a foreign Market, for if we are obliged to carry them first to England, it will prove so expensive as that the Trade cannot be supported, especially in time of War, nor will the Revenue receive any Advantage from this Restraint.

If the Liberty granted to export these Sugars after they have been Warehoused directly to a foreign Market, the designe of Parliament as an Encouragement to the Trade, is nevertheless laid under such Restrictions & Regulations as cant be complyed with by the Subjects in North America.

If those Regulations & Restrictions were taken off & we had Liberty to export these Sugars after being Warehoused here under the Care of the Custom House Officers & on any of our own Vessels free of Duty, it would encourage the Growth of them here, & in time might become a very considerable Branch of Trade, & increase the Remittances to Great Britain, whereas under the present Regulations none will ever be brought here in Order to be exported to a foreign Market in Europe.

The Duty upon Melasses imposed in the last Session of Parliament is reduced to one Penny p. Gallon, this at first View may appear small, yet we beg leave to observe that when it is considered as a part of the Value of the Article, it is really heavy; Our whole Trade to Africa wholly depends on the Rum distilled here, which may be stopt by the Islands free of this Incumbrance, and at our Fishery Gambia [illegible]

2

building are greatly promoted, from a Navigation increased by the importation thereof, the smallest Duty on this Article, which has inseparable duty into yet a great Spring to every branch of Business among us, will have a tendency to open the Trade of this Province.

Another great Embarrassment to the Trade of the Colonies, is the Multiplicity of Bonds required by the aforementioned Acts of his present Majesty in addition to the Bond for enumerated Goods required by an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Charles the 2d. some of which it is humbly conceived may be dispensed with, and the Trade be effectually guarded as if all these Bonds were given, particularly the Bond required for Lumber, that it shall not be landed in any part of Europe to the Northward of Cape Finisterre, except Great Britain, & the Bond required for Rum, that it shall not be landed in the Isle of Man, both which Bonds are rendered unnecessary by the Bond to be given for all Vessells loading any Enumerated Articles for which the first Bond is taken, the Condition of which Bond is, that such Goods shall not be landed in any part of Europe to the Northward of Cape Finisterre, except Great Britain, this Bond should have been required for all Vessels loading any of the Commodities before to mentioned Bonds, & for Coasters under twenty Tons going from one Town to another in the same Province, from within the Limits of the same Custom House are three Instances of some Coasters having given upwards of twenty Bonds in a Year, which were all or most of them in force at one time, & some of them are not to be cancelled till twelve Months after the Voyage is expired, after which the Commissioners of the Customs may order them to be cancelled, which is humbly conceived the Parliament never designed would be the effect of Laws made for the Regulation of Trade, or that these Bonds should ever be required of Coasters in future.

The Cost of the Bonds given in this Province for Lumber & Certificates to cancell them, amount to more than the first Cost of all the Lumber sent from hence to any part of Europe except Great Britain & Ireland, which it is hoped the Parliament will think sufficient Reason to take them aside, more especially as the Bond for Enumerated

Goods

Goods required by the Act of the Sixth of George the 3d as effectually prevents the Carriage of Rice & Lumber to any part of Europe, to the Northward of Cape Finisterre, & likewise of Rum & the Isle of Man as those particular Bonds can do; Nevertheless the Officers of the Customs still require those Bonds to be given when any Lumber or Rum are taken on board any Vessels going above Seven Leagues which is humbly submitted to the Consideration of the British Parliament.

Another great Discouragement to the Trade of America is the intolerable Power given to the Officers of the Customs by an Act of fourth of George the 3d which ordains, that in case any Information shall be commenced & brought to Trial in America on account of the Seizure of any Ship or Goods as forfeited whereon a Verdict shall be given for the Claimer the Defendant shall not be entitled to any Cost of Suit whatever & further that in case Actions shall be brought against any Officer for seizing any Ship or Goods whereon no Information shall be commenced or brought to Trial & whereon the same Verdict shall be given against the Defendant the Plaintiff tho' his Ships or Goods be seized or the Value thereof, shall not be entitled to above two pence Damages nor to any Costs of Suit, but if the Plaintiff shall be nonsuited or discontinue his Action or if Judgment shall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plaintiff the Defendant shall recover Double Cost. By these Clauses in this Act the Power & Extention of the Court of Vice Admiralty the whole Trade of America lies at the Mercy of the Officers of the Customs & Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, the former being Empowered to seize any or all the Ships or goods of the American Merchants at their Pleasure & to carry them from one part of the Continent to the other for Trial & the other Act can so arbitrarily or unjustly the Merchant but no Remedy, the Officer not being subject to any Damage or even Cost of Suit while the poor Claimer, tho ever so much

injured

seizure, if he should be nonsuited or discontinue his Action must pay treble Costs; & If the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty should say there was probable cause of Seizure, which no doubt will always be the case as not only the Officers of the Customs, but the Judge & likewise the Governor of the Province being entitled to these Seizures, they will always encourage promote the same, & many Instances may be produced where, both Vessels & Goods have been condemned & forfeited for a small Mistake or Neglect of the Master, where the Revenue has not been effected, or any Fraud intended, which Severities are not imposed on our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, where the Commissioners of the Customs are allowed to settle all such Mistakes where no Fraud was designed.

Your Petitioners beg leave further to represent the great & needless Trouble arising to the Trade by means of a Naval Office. The Institution of this Office was urged as for the Suppression of Frauds & Prevention of Irregularities and Abuses therein when there was no Officers of the Customs here. But the Wisdom of the Parliament in the first Instance thought fit to establish Custom Houses & Officers for all those Ends & Purposes, which has been since by a Naval Office, whereby it in effect is Superseded, & consequently whatever Expence arises by means of a Naval Office, which is very considerable, must be a burthen upon the Trade without the least Check upon any Irregularities that may be committed to the Prejudice of the Revenue; for which Reasons your Petitioners humbly pray that the Naval Office may cease, & the future Charge thereof

And your Petitioners beg leave to represent to this Honorable House that the great Expence & Charges & Delay occasioned by our Vessels with Fruit & Oyl from Spain & Portugall being Obliged to stop at some Port in England to pay the Duties, duly receive the amount of the Duties paid on said Articles & by means of this Delay the Fruit frequently perishes before it arrives here, & as Lemons & Oranges are become almost necessary

for

for the Health & Comfort of the Inhabitants of North America & that
Fruit not being able to endure repeated Transportations, it is hoped the
direct Importation of them Salt kinds of Fruit may be permitted &
likewise Oil, as it will be a great Advantage to the Fishery, which
consumes a considerable Quantity of that Commodity. And whereas by
an Act of the Twelfth of Charles the second the Importation of Horses
to Ireland from Barbary & the Canary Islands was permitted which at
that time were thought sufficient for the Consumption of the American
Subjects, but their Numbers being at present so greatly increased that
the Produce of those Islands are not will be very inadequate to the Supply
for the Use of Horses there are now the Right Part of the North
American Subjects do purchase them. It is therefore hoped the Parliament
will extend the Provisions to Horses of the Growth of Spain & Portugall
and as the direct & free Importation of Fruit, Oil & Wine will necessarily

grant this Liberty.

But the North American Cod & Whale Fishery is a
capital Article, as it is the largest Fund for Remittances to Great Britain
from this Province in Payment for British Manufactures, and its
Internal Importance & consequences, as by means of it Great Britain is
furnished with these Remittances, and as by it employing annually so great
a Number of Vessels it constitutes a respectable Nursery of Seamen for
the Navy the principal Bulwark of the British Nation; Your
Petitioners therefore most humbly implore that it may still have the
Encouragement & Protection of this Honorable House which they hope
cease to claim it needs more especially at this time, when its Progress
has been so severely checkt the two Years past, by the Conduct & Behaviour
of Commodore Pallisser & the Governor of Newfoundland & Convoys of the Fishery
as before, viz.
the Coast of Labradore. On this Gentlemans Arrival at Newfoundland &

4

Year of April 1786 to pass such Orders and Regulations to be observed on the Coast of Labradore Streights of Belleisle Bay the Islands of Anticosta & the Magdalens, in which he directs, That all the Rules Regulations ordained by the Act of the tenth & eleventh of William the third entituled an Act for the Encouragement of the Trade & Fisheries to Newfoundland, shall be duely observed except that Clause in which the said Act is provided also that all such Persons as since the twenty fifth of March 1685 have built or fitted out any Ships from the Plantations may fish for Whales Cetaceous Fish & Sturgeon in the said Seas & Islands within the Gulph Liberty, but are inhibited to cut up their Whales, & to make their Oil; takeing express Care that they do not fish for Barbels Herrings Mackarel or Salmon any of the British Fishery whatsoever.

Now by these Orders & Regulations the fishing Vessels from the Plantations are totally excluded from much of their Fishing and are entirely excluded from the best Fishing, the inducement to that very Act the orders to be strictly observed, which Act says That it may be Lawfull for all his Majestys Subjects within this his Kingdom of England or the Dominions thereto belonging to enjoy the Sea Trade, Traffick & Act of Fishing. And in Consequence of these Orders the Commanders of the Convoy Ships under his Command have plundered some of our Vessels of their fishing gear & also the Fish they have caught, some have had their best Hands impress'd the Loss whereof was the Occasion of Ended in the entire Loss of their Vessels; some have been threatned with Corporal Punishment, others had it actually inflicted; one all that met with them were drove off by means of which their Voyages were broken up & they threatned with Confiscation of their Effects if they presumed to fish there another Year, which will more fully appear by the Depositions formerly by the Representatives of this

Province

[illegible] with their Ingenuity on the Coast of [illegible]
[illegible] did [illegible] in the Month of October last to [illegible] the Ships belonging to the Planters in the Great Hunting Bay there
to depart Home by the last day [illegible] Month [illegible] on one any Pretence
to stay after that time the Hunting of this Royal Fishe to their [illegible]
[illegible] the Planters should [illegible] that the Hunting
[illegible] time of the Hunting of Whale for [illegible] Ships
carry [illegible] Strangers: All which Arbitrary illegal Proceedings have
greatly detriment the Fishery & if continued will entirely destroy with the Bay
of Whale Fishery on the Coast.

Upon the whole Your Petitioners humbly beg leave to
[illegible] that the Trade of Ireland if it hath been the Intention of
the Parties of Great Britain to [illegible] the Woolen Manufactures
[illegible] Ireland that Measure [illegible] Ireland
[illegible] Trade [illegible] Plantations [illegible]
[illegible] Trade throughout the Kingdom. He can shew a Strong Scheme
Connection between the Mother Country & her Colonies & the principal means
whereby she makes them useful to her & Consequently every Embarrassment
to the American Trade, must be a great Injury to Great Britain herself.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that their
Petition may be considered in all its Circumstances & that such
Relief may be afforded to them as in the great Wisdom of Parliament
shall be judged expedient & your Petitioners as in Duty bound
shall ever pray.

Henry Lloyd — John Greenspot
Sam. Hughes — Jonna Winslow
Edward Bayne — [illegible]
Thomas Gray — Nich Boylston
John Hancock — [illegible]
Jos. Davy

Jas. & Dan.l Waldo

Wm Russell

Wm Bartlett

Edward Lewis

Benjn Austin

Jno Pigeon

Jno Avery

Nath.l Greene

Dan.l Malcom

Richard Cary

Joshua Kenhard

John Scott

Sam.l Elliot

Rich.d Salter

Jno Mason

Nath.l Cary

Nath.l Appleton

Dan.l Hubbard

Timothy Fitch

Henderson Inches

John Amory

Wm Rose,

Jn.o Sprouch

Isaac Winslow

Jon.a Williams

Joseph Sherburne

Wm Coffin

Benj.a Hallowell

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens & Burgesses in Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the Merchants of the Town of Boston in the Province of the Massachusetts -Bay in New England, most humbly sheweth;

That great Quantities of Goods of the Manufacture of Great Britain are annually imported into the North American Colonies, for the payment of which, they depend not only upon what is produced among themselves, but also upon what is caught out of the Sea, or is obtained by a Circuity of Commerce abroad.

It is therefore with great Grief and Concern that your Petitioners observe, by several Statutes past in the fourth, fifth & sixth Year of his present. Majesty, that many leading Articles, which procured them Remittances to Great Britain are now either brought into the Class of enumerated Articles, or subjected to the Delay, Risque & Expence of being landed in Great Britain, which together with other Embarassments upon the trade of the Colonies, must greatly diminish, if not wholly destroy several Branches of it, and so far lessen their Demand for British Manufactures.

Upon this Occasion your petitioners humbly beg leave to point to this Honble House some of those Embarassments in the following Representation. -

The first Article we would beg leave to take notice of, is the Prohibition of sending Flax-Seed directly to Ireland; this Article is not prepared for Shipping till Winter, and therefore if we are Obliged, first, to carry it to England, it cannot be got to Market in time to answer the Purpose, this [will] occasion great loss to the Colonies on the one Hand, as they will be obliged to th[row] up & lose a Trade by which they have a Vent for a considerable Article of Export to the Amount of £40,000 Sterling per Annum, & to Ireland on the other Hand, as they will be deprived of the Means of raising such Quantities of Flax, as has enabled them of late to vie with Germany in the Linen Manufacture, to the great Emolument of Great Britain as well as [torn.]

The Colonies being also debarred from sending Pott-Ash & Lumber to Ireland will open a Door to its being supplied from Norway & the Baltick, to the great National Disadvantage of paying for those Articles in Money, instead of British Manufactures.

Foreign Logwood has been another principal Article of Export to foreign markets, by way of Remittance to Great Britain. This we have obtained by small Cargoes of Provisions, produced among ourselves, together with some British Manufactures, which has imployed many Vessels, but now by being obliged to carry it first to England it will incur such heavy Expences by reason of its Bulk & the Smallness of its Value, that there must be an End put to this Branch of our Remittance to Great Britain, & that Trade thrown into the Hands of Foreigners.-

It appears by the Act of Sixth of George 3^{d} Page 845, that the reasons for these Regulations were "the more effectually to prevent "enumerated Goods being privately carried from the British Colonies "into the foreign Ports of Europe, in Vessels that clear out with "noninumerated Goods and also to prevent, the clandestine Importation "of foreign European Goods [torn]said British Colonies." Upon the first of these Reasons your Petitioners beg leave with all Submission to observe, that the great care & vigilance of [torn] Custom House Officers here, might answer the Purpose, & effectually pr event any such enumerated Goods from being Exported to foreign Parts. With [re]spect to the second, we cannot conceive how the Obliging a Vessel to stop at England upon her outward bound Voyage, can have any Influence in [prevent]ing the Importation of Illicit Goods upon her Return, especially whe [torn] sufficient Care was taken to prevent such illicit Importation [torn] obliging Vessels, if they have any foreign Goods on board to stop at Great [Britain] on their Return.

Heretofore we have made considerable Remittances to Great Britain with Sugars, the produce of the English Islands, which we received in Return for our own Produce sold there; but 'tis with great Concern we observe such a distinction now made in favor of our fellow subjects in [these] Islands that while they may import British Plantation Sugar into Great Britain as such, that which is exported from North America must be [illegible] French, by which means we are cut off from that, which has been a considerable Article of Export, and might be so again was it not for this Regulation.

The Duty of Five Shillings Sterling per C.t on foreign Sugars is a great Burthen upon our trade to the foreign Islands; for if we confine ourselves to Molasses, a sufficient Return Cargo cannot always be obtained & the aforesaid Duty upon Sugars is so heavy as to render the Import of them so unprofitable, that by means of it we cannot pursue a Trade by which we disposed of a superfluous produce of our Country. The Trade moreover labours under a further Difficulty, with respect to the Exportation of these Sugars to a foreign Market; for if we are obliged to carry them first to England, 'twill prove so expensive as that the Trade cannot be supported, especially in time of War, nor will the Revenue receive any advantage from this Restraint.

The Liberty granted to export these Sugars, after they have been Warehous'd here, directly to a foreign Market, tho' design'd by Parliament as an Encouragement to the Trade, is nevertheless laid under such Restrictions as can't be comply'd with by the Subjects in North America.

If those Regulations & Restrictions were taken off, & we had Liberty to export those Sugars (after being stored here under the Care of the Customs House Officers) in any of our own Vessels free of Duty, it would encourage the bringing them here, & in time might become a very considerable Branch of Trade, & increase the Remittances to Great Britain, whereas under the present Regulations none will ever be brought here in Order to be exported to a foreign [illegible] in Europe.

The Duty upon Molasses considered in the last Session of Parliament & reduced to one Penny per Gallon, tho' at first View it may appear small, yet we beg leave to observe, that when it is considered as the Tenth part of the Value of the Article, it is really heavy; and inasmuch as our trade to Africa wholly depends on the Rum distilled here (which may be exported [illegible] the Islands free of this Incumberance) and as our Fishery, Lumber [Trade & the] Building are greatly promoted, & our Navigation increased by the Importation thereof, the smallest Duty on this Article, which has insinuated itself into & is a great Spring to

every Branch of Business among us, will have a Tendency to lessen the Trade of this Province.

Another great Embarassment to the Trade of the Colonies, is the Multiplicity of Bonds required by the beforementioned Acts of his present Majesty, in addition to the Bond for inumerated Goods, required by an Act made in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Charles the 2^{d}; some of which its humbly conceiv'd may be dispensed with, and the Trade be as effectually guarded as if all those Bonds were given, particularly the Bond required for Lumber, that it shall not be landed in any parts of Europe to the Northward of Cape Finester, except Great Britain, & the Bond required for Rum, that it shall not be landed in the Isle of Man; both which bonds are render'd unnecessary by the bond to be given for all Vessels loading any of the Comodities refer'd to in said Bonds & for Coasters under Twenty Ton, going from one Town to another in the same Province, & even within the District, of the same Customs House, and there are Instances of some Coasters having given upwards of Twenty Bonds in a Year, which were all or most of them in force at one time, as some of them are not to be cancelled till Twelve Months after the Voyage is expired, after which the Commissioners of the Customs may order them to be cancelled, which its humble conceiv'd the Parliament never imagined would be the Effect, of [illegible], made for the Regulation of Trade, or that these Bonds should ever be required of Coasters in America; the Cost of the Bonds given in this Province for Lumber & Certificates to cancell them, amount to more than the first best of all the Lumber sent from hence to any part of Europe, except Great Britain & Ireland, which it is hoped the Parliament will think a sufficient Reason to sett them aside, more especially as the Bond for Nonenumerated Goods, required by the Act of the Sixth of George the 3^{d} as effectually prevents the Carriage of Iron & Lumber to any part of Europe; the the Northward of Cape Finister, & likewise of Rum to the Isle of Man, as those particular Bonds can do; Nevertheless the Officers of the Customs still require those Bonds to be given when any Lumber or Rum are laden on board any Vessels going abroad, & even of Coasters, which is humbly submitted to the

Consideration of the British Parliament.

Another great Discouragement to the Trade of America is the unlimited Power given to the Officers of the Customs by an Act of fourth of George the 3^{d}, which orders, "that in Case of any "Information shall be communicated & brought to Tryal in America, "on Account of the Seizure of any Ship or Goods is forfeited, "wherein a Verdict shall be given for the Claimer, the Defendant "shall not be entitled to any Cost of Suit whatever & further "that in case [illegible] Action shall be brought against any "Officer for seizing any Ship or Goods, where no Information "Shall be commenced, or brought to Tryal, to condemn the same & a Verdict shall be given against the Defendant, the Plantiff "besides his Ship or Goods so seized, or the Value thereof, "shall not be entitled to above twopence Damages, nor to any "Costs of Suit; But if the Plantiff shall be non-suited, or "discontinue his Action, or if Judgment shall be given upon "any Verdict or Demurrer against the Plantiff, the Defendant "Shall recover trebel Cost." By these Caluses in this Act & the Power of Extention of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, the whole Trade of America lies at the Mercy of the Officers of the Customs & Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, the former being Impower'd to seize any or all the Ships or goods of the American Merchants at their Pleasure, & to carry them from one part of the Continent, to the other for Tryal, & tho' they Act ever so arbitrarily or unjustly the Merchant has no Remedy, the Officer not being subject, to any Damage, or even Cost of Suit, while the poor Claimer, tho' ever so much injured, if he should be nonsuited or discontinue his Action, must pay treble Costs; If the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty should say there was a probable cause of Seizure, which no doubt will always be the case, as not only the Officers of the Customs, but the Judge & likewise the Governor of the Province being interested in those Seizures, they will always encourage & promote the same & many Instances may be produced where, both Vessels & Goods have been condemned as forfeited for a Small Mistake or Neglect of the Master, where the Revenue has not been affected, or any Fraud intended, which Severities

are not imposed on our Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, where the Commissioners of the Customs are allowed to settle all such Mistakes where no Fraud was designed.

Your Petitioners beg leave further,to represent the great Expense & needless Trouble accruing to the Trade by means of a Naval Office. The Institution of this office was originally for the Inspection of Trade & the Prevention of Irregularities and Abuses therein, when there were no Officers of the Customs here. But the Wisdom of the Parliament hath since thought fit to establish Customs Houses & Officers for all those Ends & Purposes, which had been served by a Naval Office, whereby it in Effect is superceeded, & consequentally whatever Expence arises by means of a Naval Office, which is very considerable, must be a Burthen upon the Trade, without the least Check upon any design'd Abuses of it, or Benefit to the Crown; for which Reason your Petitioners humbly pray that the Naval Office may, for the future, be dispensed with.

And your Petitioners beg leave to represent to this Honorable House, that the great Expence, Post Charger & Delay occasioned by our Vessels with Fruit & Oyl from Spain & Portugall being obliged to Stop at Some Port in England to pay the Duties, vastly exceeds the amount of the Duties paid on said Articles, & by means of this Delay, the Fruit frequently perishes before it arrives here, & as Lemons & Oranges are become almost necessary for the Health [&] Comfort of the Inhabitants of North America & those Fruits not being able to endure repeated Transportation, it's hoped the direct Importation of them & all kinds of Fruit may be permitted & likewise Oil, as it will be a great Advantage to the Fishery which consumes a considerable Quantity of that Comodity. And whereas by an Act of the Twelfth of Charles the Second the Importation of Wines directly from Madeira & the Azores were permitted, which at th[at] time were thought sufficient, for the Consumption of the American Subjects, but their Numbers being at present so greatly increased, that the Produce of those Islands are, or will be very soon unequal to the Dem[and] & as the price of Madeira Wines are now so high, that few of the North America Subjects can purchase them, It is therefore hoped the Parliament

will extend the Perm[ission] to Wiens of the Growth of Spain & Portugall, and as the direct, & free Importation of Fruit, Oil & Wine will no ways prejudice the Commerce of Great Britain it's hoped Parliament will grant this Liberty.

But the North American Cod & Whale Fishery is a capital Article, as it is the largest Fund for Remittances to Great Britain from this Province, in Payment for British Manufactures, and its National Importance is conspicuous, as by means of it Great Britain is furnished with those Remittance, and as by its imploying annually so great a Number of Vessels, it constitutes a respectable Nursery of Seamen for the Navy, the principal Bulwark of the British Nation; Your Petitioners therefore most humbly implore that it may still have the Encouragement & Protection of the Honorable House, which they beg leave to observe it needs more especially at the time, when its Progress has been so severely checkt the two years past, by the Conduct, & Behaviour of Commodore Palliser (the Governor of Newfoundland) towards the Fishers on the Coast of Labaradore, On this Gentlemans Arrival at Newfoundland or before, viz. on the third of April 1766, He gave out Rules, Orders and Regulations to be observed on the Coast of Labradore, Straights of Bellisle & in the Islands of Anticosta & the Magdelins, in which he directs, that all the Rules & Regulations ordained by the Act of the tenth and eleventh of William the third, intituled an Act for the Encouragement of the Trade & Fisheries to Newfoundland, shall be strictly observed (except that Proviso in which the said Act says "provided always that all such Persons as since the Twenty-fifth "of March 1605 have built &c. &c.) And that that Whole Fishers, from the Plantations may fish for Whales & other Oil Fish of that kind, & may land on the said Coasts & Islands within the Gulph Only; but no where else, to cut up their Whales, & to make their Oil; taking especial care that they do not fish for Cod, Seals &c; nor annoy, or kinder any British fishers whatsover.

Now by these orders and Regulations the fishing Vessels from the Plantations are prohibited from making their Oil [illegible] and are intirely excluded from the Cod Fishery, tho' in direct Opposition to that very Act he orders to be strictly

observ'd, which Act says, "That it may be lawfull for All his "Majestys Subjects within this his Realm of England or the "Dominions thereto belonging to enjoy the free Trade, Traffick "& Art of Fishing. And in Consequence of these Orders, the Commanders of the Cruising Ships under his Command, have plundered some of our Vessels of their fishing gear, & also the Fish they had Caught, some have had their best Hands impress'd, the Loss of whom was the Occasion of & ended in the entire Loss of their Vessels; some have been threatened with Corporal Punishment, & others had it actually inflicted; and all that met with them were drove off, by means of which their Voyages were broken up,' & they threatened with Confiscation of Vessel & Effects if they presumed to fish there another Year, which will more fully appear by the Depositions forwarded by the Representatives of this Province to M.r Debert their Agent. And the said [torn] not content, with these Infringements on the Liberties of [torn] Subjects, did presume in the month of October last to order all the Trading Vessels belonging to the Plantations in the several Harbours of Newfoundland to depart thence by the last day of said Month, & in case any Master [torn] to tarry after that time the Rudder of his Vessel should be taken off [torn] her [illegible] carried into the [illegible] further ordered that the Master [torn] Vessels [illegible] the Plantations should give Bonds with [illegible, torn] carry off any Passengers; All which arbitrary & illegal Proceedings have [torn] greatly distress'd the Fishery, & if continued will intirely destroy both the Cod & Whale Fishery in those Coasts.

Upon the whole, your Petitioners humbly beg leave to [re-pre]sent that the trade of America as it hath been hitherto conducted [torn] the Trade of Great Bri[tain] [illegible] the Profits thereof [illegible] there. [Illegible] grand source of Money which through various Channels flows into the Hands of the several Manufacturers & from there into the [illegible] Landholders throughout the Kingdom. It is in short, a strong chain of Connection between the Mother Country & her Colonies, & the principal means whereby she makes them useful to her, & consequently every Embarassment to the American Trade, must be

a real Injury to Great Britain herself.

Your Petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that their Petition may be considered in all its Circumstances, & that such Relief may be afforded to them us in the great Wisdom of Parliament shall be judged expedient, and your Petitioners as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Henry Lloyd, John [Ervingsing?], Saml Hughes, Joshua Winslow, Edward Payne, J. H. Green, Thomas Gray, Nich^{s} Boylston, John Hancock, J. Rowe, Sol. Davis, [illegible] Welles, [illegible] Amory, Isaac Smith, [illegible] Barrett, Edward Davis, Ebenezer Storer, Tim.^{o} Newell, [illegible], John Avery, W. Phillips, Danl Hubbard, Timothy Fitch, Henderson Inches, John Amory, Wm Bowes, Jno Spooner, Isaac Winslow, Jon:$^{@}$ Williams, Joseph Sherburne, Wm Coffin, Benj. Hallowell, [illegible], Joseph Lee [?], Jos. & Danl Waldo, [illegible] Russell, [illegible[, Benj.^{a} Dolboire [?], Thomas [illegible], John [illegible], [illegible], Nathl Green, Danl Malcom, Richard Cary, Joshua Henshaw, John Scott, Saml Eliot, Harrison Gray, jun.^{r}, Richd Salter, Felix Hill, Jon^{a} Mason, Nathl Cary, Nath.^{el} Appleton, Saml Grant, Wm Fisher, [illegible], Thomas [illegible, Caleb Blancha[rd].

Memorial of Boston Merchants
to the Lords in Privy Council
Against various Restrictions
on Am. Trade

(From the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, Feb. 1860. pp. 135-136.)

Tertium fides diligentur examinandaest, si amicus ei sit, pro quo testimonium dat. Dig. L. xxii., Tit. 25.

In proportioning the credit due a witness, we should consider well how, in friendship, he stands affected to the person for whom he gives testimony.

Mr. Rind:

Enveloped in the shade of retirement, and far removed from the line of your Post, Rusticus knew not until lately that he (had been honoured) with the Planter's notice, or he should sooner have (returned his) compliments to that Gentleman. Rusticus however cannot help thinking that this writer would much better have considered the fitness of things, had his signature been Merchant instead of Planter; but as this latter appellation best suits his purpose, to please him he shall retain the name, how remote soever his opinions may be from the rational and natural sentiments of an American Planter.

The most concise and effectual method by which all disputes are to be terminated, and T ruth, which should ever be the end of our controversy, best attained, seems to be by placing the subject of disputation, both as to terms and proposition, in a light so clear that neither disputant may mistake the meaning of his adversary. Rusticus delivers it as his opinion to his countrymen, that it is unreasonable, tending to introduce immorality, productive of too speedy a change in property, and repugnant to the practice of almost every nation in the Universe, to give one part of the community an exclusive privilege of establishing demands in public courts of justice on no other testimony but the oath of the interested party.

That the general trade of this country being extremely fettered and confined, both in export and import, and the store-trade in psrticular, taking advantage of this confinement to impose most oppressively both in the price and quality of goods, deserve not the partial exercise of power in their favour by continuing an Act, giving the Retailers of goods alone the privilege (denied to every other member of the community) to recover their demands by the short method of swearing to them only. These, Mr. Rind, are propositions so evident to the least reflection, so entirely conformable to reason, and so well established by experience, that I should own myself greatly surprised to find them the subject of doubt, did I not consider that interest can drive men into the grossest absurdities and push them on to the wildest attempts; a strong proof of which the public has lately seen in the very lame attempt to be witty made by the pretended Planter. But we will proceed to consider that part of his paper which has the appearance of argument.

He seems, in the first place, surprised that it should be proposed to lay further restraints on a trade acknowledged to be already unreasonably fettered. If it were in the power of this County to remove those restraints, and by making trade free to render it profitable, Rusticus would, in that case, advise all prudent encouragement; but when the restrictions complained of, are imposed by a power not amenable to us , and when practices have obtained under the protection of such restraints which are leading to an entire change of property, with the ruin of its former possessors: such trade, far from being profitable (but to one side of the question) is destructive, and so proved from the enormous debt due the stores, although they have

regularly received by much the greatest part of the annual produce of our lands and labour.

I know this will be imputed to extravagance and want of industry in our people. From these causes perhaps many suffer, but surely the more weighty reason will be found in the general bad quality of store-goods, in the high sterling advance laid on in Great Britain, and the unreasonable profit demanded in this country upon such advanced invoices. This is the trade, Mr. Rind, that Rusticus thinks is not entitled to the partial exercise of legislative favour for its encouragement; and these are the impositions which the interposition of British power, preventing the establishment of manufactories here, compels in a great measure a submission to. Now, altho' we have seen an act of Parliament against erecting Slitting Mills in America, by which we are prevented from making nails; and altho' out neighbours and countrymen, New Englanders, are not allowed to sell us hats, because they can do it better and cheaper than Britain; and notwithstanding this writer acknowledges that the great maritime powers preserve the Piratical States, and permit their robberies in the Mediterranean, that they may engross the trade, (in which however I hope he is mistaken)--I say, notwithstanding these facts, and his own acknowledgement, does the Planter tell us, <u>the prevention of Manufactories would be a stretch of power that he hopes the Authorities will never exert</u>. He then proceeds to give us his opinion that Great Britain does of right impose the restraints complained of, and he endeavours to prove it by his doctrine of Colonization.

'Tis unneccessary here to consider this question.

[The following section of the letter belongs to the University of Virginia]

I shall, therefore, only remark, that the reasoning he uses on this subject, which filled every Grenvillian pamphlet written during the late dispute on the Stamp Act, hath been already answered by the worthy friends of American freedom, with the irresistible force of demonstration; and such arbitrary doctrine compelled to pass away before superior reason as mists are dissipated by the rising sun. If the Planter will consult the Grecian father of history, if he will look into Thucydides and Plutarch, he will find much more worthy and amiable principles of colonization than the interested, oppressive reasons which he supposes actuated Great Britain in the settlement of her Colonies. But, why does this Gentleman suppose that Rusticus meant *'to force from the British Legislature some privilege beyond what we at present enjoy?'* And why does he imagine that Great Britain will not suffer the repeal of an Act partial in its Nature, and found improper from experience? I confess that I have a much better opinion of the magnanimity and justice of Great Britain than to conceive she will interpose to enable a small part of her people to ruin the rest, and insist on supporting an Act repugnant to the genius and policy of her own common law, and violative of the plainest rules of justice and prudence.

The religious obligation of an oath is a band so necessary in Society, that it can never be loosened without dangerous consequences,

and therefore,the wisest nations upon earth, (instead of making it the interest of the swearer to violate his oath,) have not only with care removed temptation, but with severity punished the offence. It is observed with great propriety in Puffendorf's book on the Law of Nature, &c., that 'little trust is to be given to an oath where conscience is to be wounded or *interest* violated; the minds of men being ever ready to entertain this hope, that God Almighty may again, whose mercy even the *Perjured Sinner* is not forbidden to implore' And we see that the excellent system of law from whence the motto to this paper is extracted, directs great caution to be observed, even where the swearer is in friendship only with the person in whose interest he maketh oath. How infinitely improper then must it be to admit of a man's giving testimony in his own cause, where every motive of interest and friendship influence him to perjury! and by how precarious a tenure do the people of this country hold their property, while such oaths are in fashion! Think of this, I beseech you my Countrymen, and remedy the evil before it is too late. Fear not the threatened interposition of Great Britain, since reason condemns, justice forbids and policy dissuades her from interfering in this business.

It is in vain for the Gentleman to say that this method is necessary for the recovery of just debts. In other countries shops are kept and goods sold; but in all places that I know, the Plaintiff must prove his debt by independent, disinterested testimony. Justice, I believe, is as well administered where such laws prevail, as it is here, which proves that no such necessity does exist. If by any improper credit given, or other injudicious proceeding of the trade, such departure from the established rules of reason and law is requisite to be continued, let them learn to correct their mistake for the future, that they may remain subject to the same regulations in Society that govern other men, and that traders are every where else subjected to.

Rusticus entirely agrees with the Planter about Frugality and Industry, and in behalf of the Country returns him thanks for his wise and salutary advice. 'Tis true we are to be greatly benefitted by our Gentry superintending more immediately the cultivation of their lands, - by renting on easy terms the land they cannot cultivate, to industrious poor people, who, while they benefit the landlord, add considerable strength to the community. But, as one good turn deserves another, and as I take this Gentleman to be a mercantile character, I will beg leave to recommend it to the practice of himself and his Brethren, to be content with reasonable profits, to desist from advancing Invoices in Britain, and rather to shorten than extend credit; as quick circulation is the life of business, and too extensive credit serves only to ruin the Debtor, at the same time that it distresses him who credits.

I shall now, Mr. Rind, conclude with begging pardon of the public for trespassing so long on their time, and of you for taking up so much of your paper.

I am Sir, your friend and constant reader,

RUSTICUS

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